

(JOURNAL
OF THE LATE
CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT:)

INCLUDING
DESCRIPTIONS OF THAT COUNTRY,
AND OF
GIBRALTAR, MINORCA, MALTA, MARMORICE, AND MACRI;

WITH
AN APPENDIX;
CONTAINING
OFFICIAL PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS:

BY
THOMAS WALSH,
CAPTAIN IN HIS MAJESTY'S NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT, AIDE-DE-CAMP
TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EYRE COOTE, K. B. AND K. C. M. P. & C.

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS
ENGRAVINGS
OF
ANTIQUITIES, VIEWS, COSTUMES, PLANS, POSITIONS, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION.

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TO THE
GENERAL OFFICERS,
WHO COMMANDED THE
BRITISH ARMY
EMPLOYED IN THE CONQUEST OF EGYPT,

THIS JOURNAL

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR VERY OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THOMAS WALSH.

P R E F A C E.

THE patronage and encouragement which the Author has received from several of the general officers, under whose command the important conquest of Egypt was achieved, have induced him to submit to the public the following Journal, though not originally intended for the Press.

His situation affording him a particularly favourable opportunity of knowing many things with accuracy, either from his own observation, or from authentic documents, it was his constant practice to commit them to paper daily as they occurred. This he did, both for his own instruction in his future professional pursuits, and for the gratification of that curiosity, which his friends at home might naturally be presumed to feel. The kindness of several brother officers furnished him likewise with the best information respecting those occurrences, at which he could not be

present, as the operations of the campaign were carrying on in different parts at the same time. Thus the vacancies in his own Journal were filled up, and a general account of the whole was formed.

That his statements of facts are correct, he trusts will not be called in question, as they have received the approbation of those, who were some of the principal actors in the scenes recorded: for every thing else he must rely on the candour of the reader. All he aims to give is a simple narrative of the events that occurred, from the 24th of October 1800, the day on which sailing orders arrived at Gibraltar, to the final conquest of Egypt; unadorned with the beauties of composition, or elegance of style. To discuss the propriety of measures, reason on the consequences of incidents, and bestow praise where so much well-earned praise is unquestionably due, would be in him not merely an invidious task, but would deservedly expose him to the censure of presumption. From this, therefore, he has refrained, leaving the facts to speak for themselves; and, not aspiring to the praise of an historian, he has preferred the Journal form, as more consonant with his views.

Perhaps, however, the reader will not censure him severely, should he occasionally step out of this track for a few moments, briefly to describe what he has seen, or to relate the feelings suggested to his mind on the spot as they arose. Of places often visited, and on which the pens of various travellers have been copiously employed, he has said but little: yet different people seldom see things with the same eyes, and therefore some of his few remarks on them may possibly be new. On other parts, had his time and leisure allowed him to see more, he would have been more diffuse. In all cases he can truly say, he has spoken of things precisely as they appeared to himself.

The work is accompanied by forty-one plates, including upwards of fifty subjects, most of them from Drawings made by the Author with the utmost attention to correctness. Taken in perfect security, and with all necessary deliberation; they are, at least, not the hasty sketches of a solitary traveller, who holds the pencil with a trembling hand; or the productions of reminiscence, executed in the retirement of the closet, from a few strokes made by stealth. For their fidelity, therefore, he can venture to pledge

himself, however little merit in other respects they may be found to possess. The large map of the course of the Nile, the plans of the peninsula of Aboukir, the town of Alexandria, and the battle of the 21st of March, and the views of the city and castle of Cairo, the Author owes to the kindness of some officers of the highest character and abilities.

Highly flattered by the reception given to the former edition of his work, the author is happy to observe, that he has not found occasion to correct any mistake of moment : at the same time he has embraced the opportunity afforded him by the present, to mention a few particulars, which had not before come to his knowledge ; and to insert some additional papers in the Appendix, with which he has been favoured since the first was published.

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Arbuthnot, rev. Mr.; Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
Ashworth, Robert; esq.
Atkinson, John; esq.; paymaster late 24th dragoons.
D'Anvers, lieutenant.

B.

S U B S C R I B E R S.

B.

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 Bentinck, right honourable lord Frederick.
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 Bligh, honourable lieutenant-colonel W.
 Butler, Pierce; honourable captain; 12th light dragoons.
 Bragge, right honourable Charles.
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 Bathurst, Henry; esq.; Clarendon Park, Salisbury.
 Bathurst, captain.
 Bathurst, Henry; esq.
 Beavor, major; 9th light dragoons.
 Bell, George; esq.; Dawson Street, Dublin.
 Bedingfield, ———; esq.
 Blunden, Overington; major; 12th light dragoons.
 Bond, Nathaniel; esq.; M. P.
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 Browne, lieutenant-colonel; royal staff corps.
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 Bosville, William; esq.
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 Bradfield, James; esq.
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 Blacker, James; esq.
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 Beckwith, colonel; Royal Hospital, Dublin.

C.

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 Castle-Coote, right honourable lady.
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Crookes, captain Leonard; Louth regiment, Drogheda.
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Cheshire, William; captain; Louth regiment.

D.

Dalhousie, colonel the earl of.
Delvin, lord; coldstream guards.
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Downes, honourable justice.

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Dalrymple, lieutenant-general sir Hew.
Dundas, general.
Dalrymple, general.
Doyle, major-general.
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Dalrymple, lieutenant-colonel ; ditto ditto.
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Daxon ——— ; esq.
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Dickson, lieutenant-colonel ; 42d regiment.
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Dundas, captain.
Dunne, major.
Dewar, major.
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E.

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Escourt, Thomas ; esq. ; Newpark, Devizes.

S U B S C R I B E R S.

F.

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Farquharson, Mrs.; of ditto.
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Farquharson, Peter; esq.; of White House.
Farquharson, Andrew; esq.; of Buda.
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Farquharson, captain Thomas; Forfar militia.
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Farquharson, James; esq.; of Inverey.
Farquharson, dr. William.
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Fitz-Gerald, Gilbert; esq.
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French, captain; 4th regiment of dragoon guards.
French, captain Robert.

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Gormanston, right honourable viscountess.
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Gregory, ——— ; esq.
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 Handfield, colonel.
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 Haskins, Charles ; esq.
 Hawkesworth, John ; esq. ; Mountrath.
 Hawkesworth, John, jun. ; esq.
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 Heneage, captain ; 3d regiment of guards.
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 Henley, Thomas ; esq.
 Henry, John Joseph ; esq.
 Hewetson ; esq.
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 Higgins, captain S. ; Mount-Mellick, Queen's county.
 Higgins, lieutenant ; 21st light dragoons.
 Holden, captain ; South Down militia.
 Horton, cornet George ; 12th light dragoons.
 Hotham, captain ; royal navy.
 Houghton, Henry George ; esq.
 Houston, colonel ; 58th regiment.
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 Humphries, cornet ; 21st light dragoons.
 Hunter, captain ; 3d regiment of guards.
 Hutton, cornet ; 21st light dragoons.
 Home, captain ; 42d regiment.

S U B S C R I B E R S.

J.

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Johnston, lieutenant-general Henry.
Johnston, colonel ; 3d regiment of guards ; 2 copies.
Jones, colonel ; M. P. ; Leitrim militia.
Jones, captain ; royal navy.

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Keating, major ; 56th regiment.
Kempt, lieutenant-colonel.
Kennedy, R. H. ; esq. ; deputy commissary-general.
Kingsbury, John ; esq.
Kington, major ; 6th dragoon guards.

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Limerick, right honourable the earl of.
Lindsay, right honourable viscount.

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 Leith, captain; 31st regiment.
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 Littlehales, captain; royal navy.
 Lyons, captain Tenisson; 12th light dragoons.
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 Lyster, lieutenant St. George; 72d regiment.
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 Leman, reverend Thomas; Bath.
 Lane, Abraham; esq; Cork.

M.

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 Moira, right honourable the earl of.
 Meath, lord bishop of.
 Medows, right honourable sir William; K. B.; commander in chief
 in Ireland.
 Meade, honourable colonel; 31st regiment.
 Meade, honourable and reverend Pierce.
 Massey, honourable colonel.
 Mathew, honourable George.
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 Milner, major-general.
 Myers, major-general.
 Myers, lieutenant-colonel.
 Myers, captain; 23d dragoons.
 M'Kenzie, brigadier-general; 36th regiment.
 M'Mahon, colonel I.
 M'Mahon, lieutenant-colonel; late Inniskilling infantry.
 M'Mahon, major T.; 53d regiment.

S U B S C R I B E R S.

M'Clure, lieutenant; 89th regiment.
 M'Donnel, reverend Alexander.
 M'Donald, Angus; esq.
 M'Dougall, major; 72d regiment.
 M'Lean, captain; 92d regiment.
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 Maxwell, captain; 3d regiment of guards.
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 Monk, reverend Marcus, Bath.
 M'Lean, Allan, esq.
 Miles, captain; 38th regiment.

N.

Norbury, right honourable lord; lord chief justice of the Common
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S U B S C R I B E R S.

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Nangle, lieutenant; 50th regiment.
Napier, lieutenant-colonel; 92d regiment.
Neynoe, captain; 34th regiment.

O.

Ormsby, major-general.
Ormsby, Charles M.; esq.
O'Brien, major.
Ogilvie, William; esq.
O'Keefe, captain; 57th regiment.
Oliphant, captain; 72d regiment.
Osborn, Henry; esq. Dardestown, county of Meath.

P.

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Pakenham, honourable rear-admiral.
Plunkett, honourable captain; coldstream guards.
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Payne, brigadier-general.
Palmer, Cochrane; esq.; Mountrath.

S U B S C R I B E R S.

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Peacocke, lieutenant-colonel ; coldstream guards.
Peacocke, lieutenant-colonel ; 48th regiment.
Pennefather, reverend, J. Newport ; county of Tipperary.
Perring, alderman ; M. P.
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Pieschell, A. G. esq.
Phelps, lieutenant ; 50th regiment.
Phelps, lieutenant ; 51st regiment.
Pollock, John ; esq. ; Mountjoy square, Dublin.
Porter, Walsh ; esq.
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Prendergast, captain Steph. ; 38th regiment.
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R.

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Reed, captain.
Reeves, captain ; 18th regiment.
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Rose, captain ; 42d regiment.

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 Sandys, major.
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 Seals, Richard ; esq. ; Mountrath.
 Shadwell, captain ; 3d regiment of guards.
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 Slater, reverend James, Temple street, Dublin.
 Smith, Ralph ; esq. ; Drogheda.
 Sneyd, Nathaniel ; esq. ; Dublin.
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Stewart, lieutenant-colonel A.; 42d regiment.
Stuart, lieutenant-colonel J. A.; 32d regiment.
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Stewart, captain David; 42d regiment.
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Tinling; lieutenant-colonel.
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Taylor, captain Alexander; late royal Irish engineers.
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Thompson, captain; coldstream guards.
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Tighe, Henry; esq.
Tilsby, lieutenant; 50th regiment.

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 Tyler, William ; esq. ; paymaster ; 46th regiment.
 Tyner, George ; esq. ; Mount Pleasant, Dublin.
 Trinity College, Dublin.
 Temple, honourable society of the Inner.

V.

Vassal, lieutenant-colonel ; 38th regiment.
 Vesey, — ; esq. ; Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

W.

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 Winchelsea, right honourable the earl of.
 Wyndham, right honourable William.
 Wickham, right honourable William ; principal secretary of state in
 Ireland.
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 Weldon, honourable Mrs.
 Whitelocke, major-general.
 Wemyss, major-general William.
 Wynyard, colonel ; deputy adjutant-general.
 Weldon, lieutenant-colonel.
 Weldon, reverend Mr.
 Wood, lieutenant-colonel ; 21st light dragoons.
 Wallace, doctor.
 Wallen, major ; 20th regiment of light dragoons.
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 Warburton, John, junior ; esq.

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Weir, ———; esq.
West, captain; 3d regiment of guards.
Westenra, captain Henry; 12th light dragoons.
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Wilkinson, Thomas F.; esq.; Limerick.
Wilkinson, Francis, junior; esq.; ditto.
Witshire, James; esq.; paymaster; 38th regiment.
Wood; ———; esq.; Rosmead.
Woodford, captain; coldstream guards.
Wright, Thomas; esq.
Wright, Anthony; esq.
Wynne, reverend Richard.
War Office.

Y.

Yorke, right honourable Charles, secretary at war; 3 copies.
Yorke, honourable Mrs.
Yorke, honourable captain; royal navy.
Young, Thomas; esq.

Directions to the BINDER for placing the PLATES.

No.		
1.	Plan of the Peninsula of Aboukir, with the different Positions - - - - -	} <i>To face</i> the Title Page.
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JOURNAL

OF THE

EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

GIBRALTAR.

ON the 24th of October 1800, orders having been received from England, the two armies under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., and of Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney, were divided. Sir Ralph retaining the greater part under his command, the remainder, composed entirely of corps for limited service, was placed under Sir James Pulteney, with orders to proceed immediately to the defence of Portugal, which was then menaced by the joint preparations of the French and Spaniards.

From these circumstances it was conjectured, that the army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby was destined for some very distant

JOURNAL OF THE

expedition : and that it's operations were to be directed against some country out of Europe appeared evident, from the arrangement which took place in the garrison here ; the forty-fourth regiment, though very weak, being ordered to accompany Sir Ralph's army, while the sixty-third, not being for general service, supplied it's place.

Among the various conjectures which were formed respecting the destination of the expedition, that Egypt was to be the theatre of warfare, appeared most probable ; and to this point every eye was directed with the most ardent and sanguine expectation. To meet the justly celebrated army of the East, was now the favourite hope, and little doubt was entertained of the event. Few English armies were ever better composed ; few, if any, expeditions more judiciously arranged ; and never did general officers more fully enjoy the confidence of those under their command.

Majors General the Hon. J. H. Hutchinson,

- - - - - Coote,

- - - - - Cradock,

- - - - - the Hon. G. Ludlow,

- - - - - Moore,

- - - - - Earl of Cavan ;

EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Brigadiers	Gen ^l	the	Hon ^{ble}	J. Hope,
-	-	-	-	Stuart,
-	-	-	-	Doyle,
-	-	-	-	Oakes,
-	-	-	-	Lawson,

were attached to the troops serving under the immediate command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the choice of his own officers was wholly committed.

Majors General Morshead and Manners, Brigadiers General Fisher, and the Hon. T. Maitland, were to serve under the immediate command of Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney; and the island of Minorca, for which the fleet was to sail by divisions, was appointed for the next rendezvous of our army.

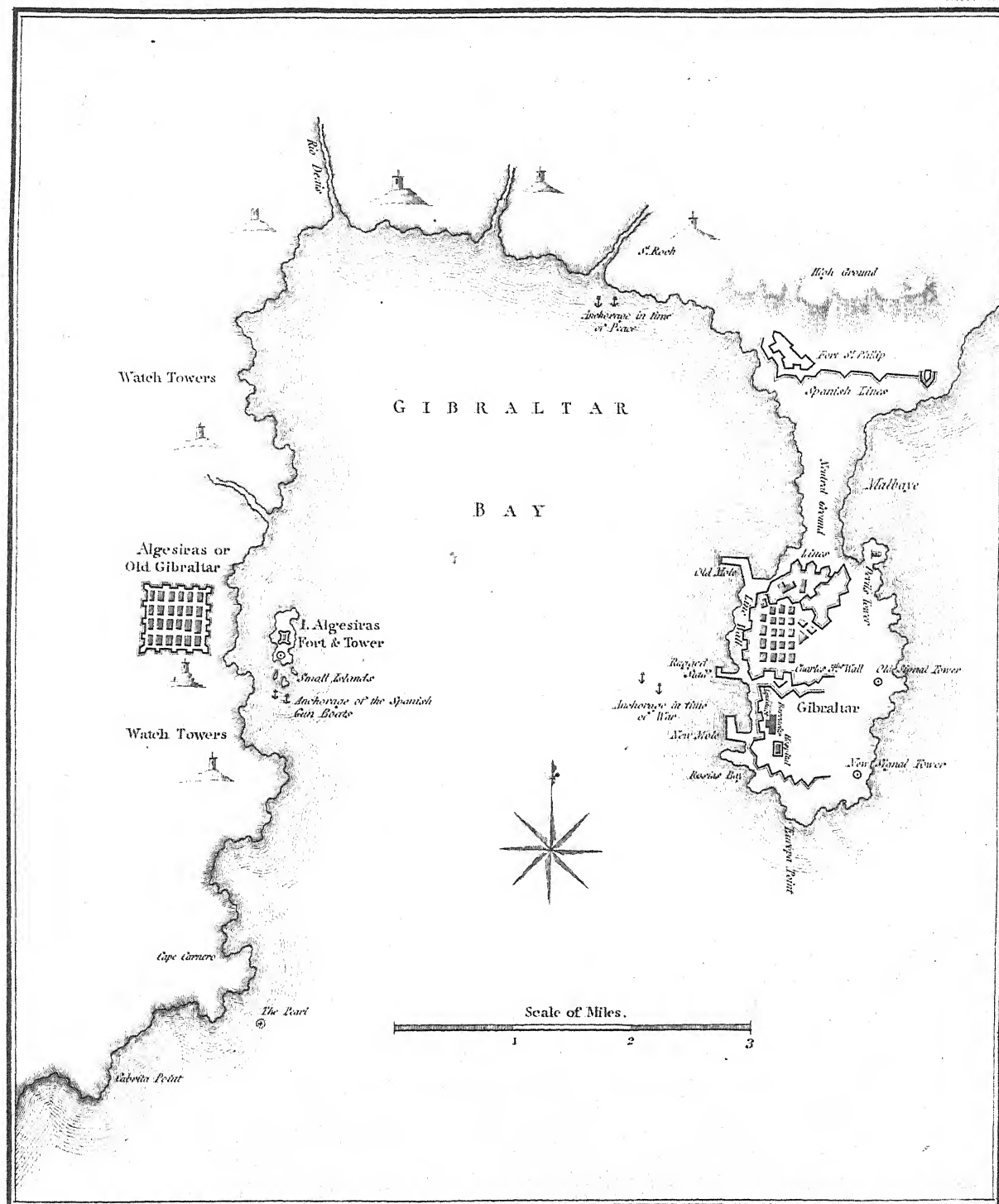
Before I proceed with my account of the expedition, perhaps it will not be unpleasing to the reader, to find here a brief description of Gibraltar, the first place of rendezvous of our forces.

The Rock of Gibraltar is one thousand three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and is joined to Spain by an isthmus of low land, which

See the Plan
of the Bay,
Plate 3.

widens progressively as it approaches the Spanish lines. These extend entirely across it, and are flanked by two forts, the principal of which is called St. Philip. The lines are defended likewise by a number of guns, planted along them, and entrusted to the care of the garrison, lodged in miserable barracks. The space between the foot of the rock and these lines is known by the name of the Neutral Ground. Here the governor has a small field, which supplies him with a sufficient quantity of hay.

The town of Gibraltar is situate at the foot of the rock opposite Algesiras, and is protected, on that side which appears most assailable, by the line-wall, the foot of which is washed by the sea. Along this wall is the king's bastion, by the fire from which the floating batteries were destroyed on the 13th of September 1782. In this bastion Lieutenant General Sir Robert Boyd, K. B., was interred, agreeably to his own request, in a tomb erected by himself. On the summit of the rock is the signal-house, commanding a very extensive prospect; and a new signal-house was building by governor O'Hara, at the southern extremity of the rock, which affords a better view of the straits.



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J. Neel sculp 375 Strand.

The rock towards the town is a gradual descent ; but on the Mediterranean side it is excessively steep ; notwithstanding which, a long flight of steps has been made in the rock, reaching down to the sea, and called, from it's situation, the Mediterranean Stairs.

The different galleries and lines called King's, Queen's, and Prince's Lines, St. George's Hall, &c. are works of uncommon ingenuity and extreme labour, and have added considerably to the natural strength of Gibraltar. I have however been told, that in case of siege they cannot be of much service ; as, from the very thick smoke, and the loud report of the guns in these cavities, it would, in a short time, become impossible for the artillery men to remain at their posts. These objections to their use seem very plausible ; but what real weight they may possess, I leave better informed persons to decide.

New works are constantly carrying on in the fortress ; but it is to be apprehended, that, by being thus continually made stronger, it may become weaker, as, in some time, the garrison cannot be sufficiently numerous to defend the works. Every regiment here, beside the daily working parties, has a fixed number of constant workmen,

who are never seen by their corps, except for an hour or two at the Sunday parade.

The town was paving, and contains some very excellent houses ; among the best of which are the governor's, known by the name of the Convent, the lieutenant governor's, chief engineer's, commissioner's, general Wemys's, Mr. Cardosa's, and several others. There is one principal street leading from South Port to Water Port ; all the others are extremely small and narrow. Charles the Fifth's wall commences at South Port, and extends to the top of the rock, near the old signal-house, shutting in what is called the town.

A very good road, skirted with trees, and parallel to which runs the aqueduct, reaches from South Port to that part of Gibraltar called "the South," where there are barracks and an extensive naval hospital. These, with several other buildings, form what may be termed a second town. The garrison and inhabitants were very much distressed for water, owing to the want of rain the preceding season, and perhaps to the great quantity consumed by the ships of the expedition, many of which were allowed to water here. It is also said, that the grand parade, the sand of which is beaten down and levelled, is very prejudicial to the aque-

duct; as the rain, which filters and oozes through the loose red sand, cannot penetrate through so hardened a surface. Gibraltar is wholly furnished with water from cisterns, which are filled in this manner by the rain. Three or four wells however were sinking in the rock, to procure a supply of this necessary of life, and in the mean time the inhabitants were obliged to go for water to the neutral ground, where it is very bad and brackish, especially at the spring tides. Indeed it is so bad, and the scarcity is so great, that they sometimes pay five reals (near two shillings sterling) for a small keg of better water, which they buy from the soldiers.

If water be scarce, wine, on the other hand, is in such abundance, and so cheap, that in no part of the world exists such repeated scenes of intoxication. It is indeed distressing to see whole bands of soldiers and sailors literally lying in the streets in the most degrading state of inebriety. Drunkenness is no crime in the garrison, except in those who are on duty; and every man coming off a working party is ordered to be paid eightpence on the spot, which he immediately proceeds to spend in a kind of bad wine, called black-strap. Houses for the sale of this pernicious liquor are

found at every step, and furnish no small part of the revenue.

The situation of officers here, especially in time of war, is very melancholy ; cooped up in a prison, from which it is impossible to stir, and with no other amusement or resource, but what they can find among themselves. I must, however, except the garrison library, which, to a mind susceptible or desirous of information, is an institution of the most useful and advantageous kind. A committee of officers is appointed, to whom the choice of the books is left ; and in the selection none are admitted but the most approved productions. All interesting new publications are purchased, and likewise a regular succession of the best English papers. Every officer, on his arrival at Gibraltar, gives one week's pay to the fund, which constitutes him a subscriber, paying only the additional sum of four dollars annually. By means of this trifling contribution, the library is well supplied ; and a new building is now erecting, better calculated for literary pursuits. This will be completed by the assistance of a separate subscription made a few years ago.

In time of peace, the garrison is more fertile in amusement, an intercourse being then permitted

with the Spanish territories. Hence, too, the forces are amply and cheaply furnished with every thing they can want. But when war, destroying all friendly communication, cuts off these supplies, the coast of Barbary becomes the only resource : and it is a very precarious one ; for when the plague rages there, which is so often the case, the most rigorous and strict measures are necessarily taken, to prevent it's introduction into the garrison, of which it would most undoubtedly prove the ruin. To guard against this dreadful malady, a lazaretto is established on the neutral ground, where quarantine is performed. In the event of war on the one side, and pestilence on the other, it often happens, as was the case when I was there, that the garrison is compelled to live entirely on salt provision ; not having even the advantage or comfort of vegetables, which are scarce, and very dear.

During the summer, the climate is excessively hot, and the reflection of the sun from the rock is dreadful, and very distressing to the eyes. In winter the weather is often very cold, and the damp from the heavy rains so great, as to render fire necessary for two or three months of the year. Notwithstanding these inconveniences, the climate is far from being unhealthy.

Lieutenant-general O' Hara, who is since dead, and has been succeeded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, was governor, and lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Trigge, K. B., lieutenant-governor. The government house, a spacious and convenient building, was formerly a convent, when Gibraltar was in the possession of the Spaniards, and still retains the name. It enjoys the advantage of an excellent garden.

NOVEMBER the 2d.

Early this morning the second division of our fleet, being that on board of which I was embarked, got under way. A short time after we had left our anchorage, the wind falling very much, we were carried by the current toward the Spanish batteries, which line the entire coast between Algesiras and Cabrita point. All our boats were hoisted out, and every effort made to keep off from the land; notwithstanding which we continued to drift in very fast, so as at length plainly to discern the soldiers in the batteries, one of which we were exactly under. In this moment of extreme danger, our ship crowded with troops, and merely armed *en flute*, every instant apprehensive of their opening upon us, a light breeze providentially sprung up, and enabled us to get clear. What could have restrained the

enemy from firing on our ships, when so completely in their power, I cannot imagine. Probably the extreme respect, which the Spaniards pay to the Sabbath, might have operated in our favour. But whether it were bigotry, or inertness, that rendered them so unusually respectful, we certainly felt ourselves much indebted to the motive.

The town of Algesiras, situate nearly opposite Gibraltar, is a nest of privateers and gun-boats, which are extremely annoying, and often very dangerous. Lying close along shore, under the protection of numerous batteries, they watch the favourable opportunity, dash out, and seize their helpless prey. Each of the gun-boats carries a long twenty-four pounder; and keeping at a prudent distance from our batteries, they oblige the merchant vessels to strike to their cowardly superiority. We witnessed three or four instances of this during our stay in the bay.

After a very fine and pleasant voyage of seven days, during which we chiefly coasted the elevated shores of Spain, we anchored in the safe harbour of MAHON, at about eleven o'clock on the ninth. In our passage we perceived at a distance the islands of Formentera, Majorca, and Cabrera.

On our arrival we found detachments of the

greater part of the regiments belonging to the expedition, which had preceded us; and the remainder of the army, forming the third division, under convoy of the Ajax, was shortly expected: Sir Ralph Abercromby, without stopping at this island, had proceeded to Malta, leaving orders for the remainder of the forces to follow him from this place, and by divisions, in the same manner as they had sailed from Gibraltar. We now found, that at Malta all the necessary plans and arrangements were to be made, and we were no longer left to conjecture as to the destination of the armament, Egypt being avowedly its object.

M I N O R C A.

The island of Minorca has been subject to as many changes within the last century, as most places in the world. It belonged to Spain until 1708; when it was taken by the English, who kept possession of it in conformity to the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was taken from us in 1756 by the French, under the command of Marechal de Richlieu; but was however restored to us at the peace of 1763. From that period to 1782, we remained peaceable masters of the island, when it was taken by the French and Spaniards, under the Duc de Crillon, after a

very glorious and gallant defence in Fort St. Philip, the bulwark of the island. The Spaniards retained it till 1798, when it surrendered to the forces under the command of Sir Charles Stuart. The landing was effected in the Bay of Addaya, on the 7th of November, and the Spanish troops retreated to Citadella, where the final capitulation for the possession of the whole island was signed on the 25th of November. By the late peace, it is again restored to the Spaniards.

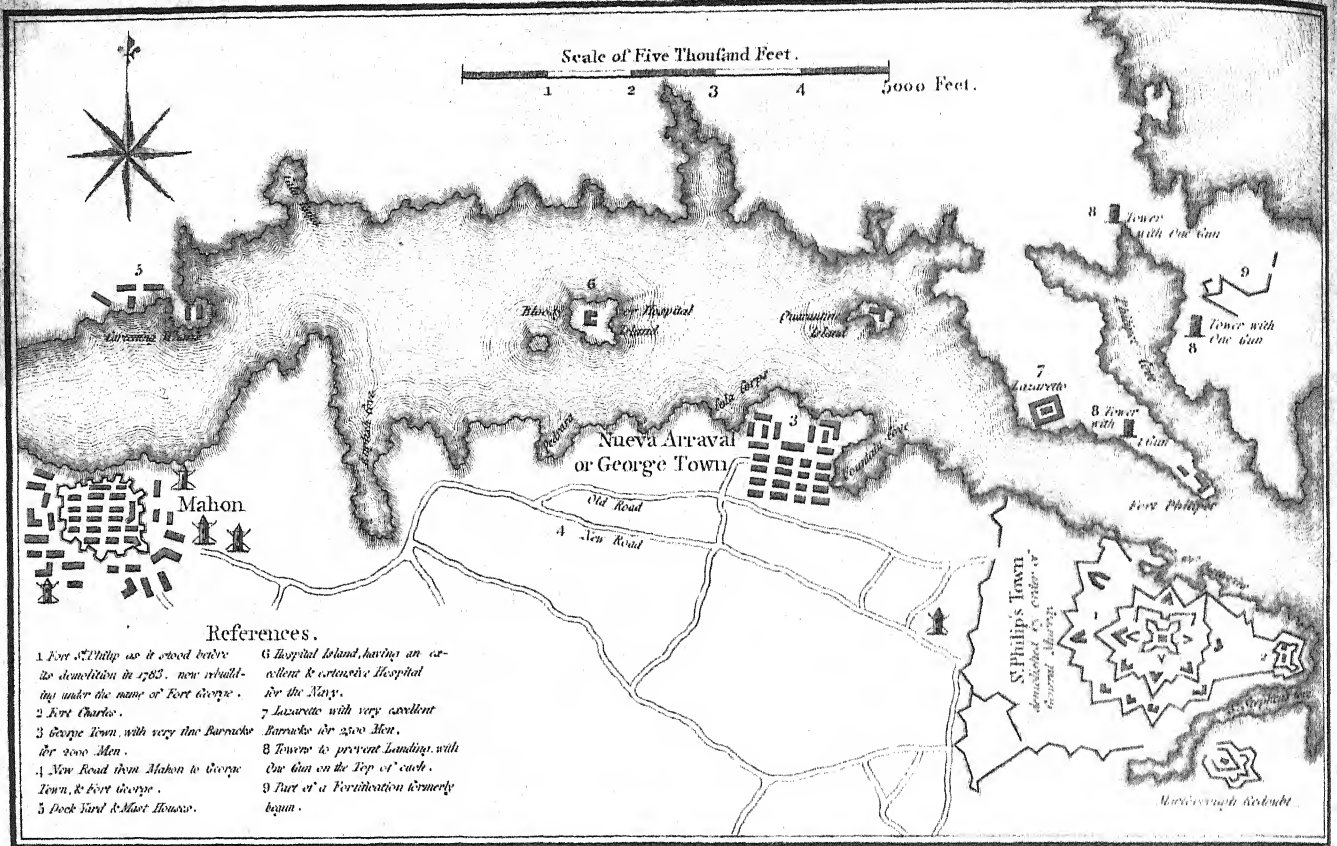
The air in Minorca is damp, and the soil dry, light, and in many places barren. The summers are clear, dry, calm, and excessively hot. During the winter, and especially about the autumnal equinox, there are frequent storms, and the rains then fall with uncommon violence. In general there is so little earth, that the island appears to be but one large irregular rock, covered here and there with mould, and an infinite variety of stones. The fences throughout the island, as in many parts of Spain, are walls composed of rough fragments of stone, without mortar. It abounds with game, such as partridges, woodcocks, rabbits, &c. It's coasts are well supplied with fish; and vegetables grow on it's thin soil in the greatest luxuriance. Fruits, more especially grapes, are here excellent, and in great abundance,

and the Minorca honey has been long renowned for the delicacy and fineness of it's flavour. In the centre stands Mount Toro, on the summit of which is a convent, where even in the hottest months the monks enjoy a cool air, and at all times a delightful and extensive prospect of the whole island. They are extremely attentive and hospitable to all their visitors, which, from the advantage of their situation, are pretty numerous.

The population is computed at twenty-seven thousand. The inhabitants are not all of Spanish extraction, but descendants of most nations.

Ciudadella, or Citadella, is commonly reckoned the capital of the island, and is the residence of the bishop; but it seems to have lost it's superiority, as we have at all times transferred the seat of government to Mahon. This town derives it's name from the Carthaginian general Mago, who is universally admitted to have been it's founder. It gives it's name to a very capacious and secure harbour.

Mahon is a neat pretty town, remarkable for it's uncommon cleanliness. Most of the houses are lofty, and well built. The churches, though extremely massive, and clumsy in their architecture and external appearance, are extensive buildings, and very richly decorated in their



A. Webb sculp. del. sculp.

Candia, anciently Creta, Idea, and Macassar, that is happy Island for its fertility and the purity of its Air. It is one of the largest Islands in the Mediterranean, being 200 Miles in length and 30 in breadth. It has the Archipelago to the North, and its mouth at the mouth of it. Lat^d 35.18 N. Long^d 25.23 E. The Village and plains are extremely fruitful, yielding corn, excellent Red & White Wine, Oil, Silk, Wool, Honey, Wax &c. There are no considerable streams; but many rivulets, of which Letha, is one of the largest. After having been in the possession of the Venetians for above 400 Years. The Turks took it in 1669, after a War of 25 Years. It was attempted to be retaken in 1812 by the French, but without effect. Mount Ida, so famous in history is in the Middle of this Island. It is only a huge Rock having neither trees nor grass, and covered with Snow most part of the Year. No delightful spots, no public spring is to be seen thereon. Candia the present Capital is now little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, remains of its former splendor and Magnitude. During the long siege against the Turks, it sustained 36 assaults, and near 200,000 of them perished under its Walls. The Harbour is choked up and only used for boats.



I. OF CANDIA.

Scale of Maritime Miles 60 to a Degree.

10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles.

interiour. The streets are in general narrow and ill paved.

Fort St. Philip having been razed and blown up by the Spaniards after the peace of 1783, Sir Charles Stuart began the erection of another on it's ruins, to be called Fort George. This situation is not the best that could have been chosen, being partly commanded, yet it was thought expedient to prefer the old site, as the greater part of the ancient casemates had escaped destruction, and were still in a tolerable state of repair, by which much of the expense and labour was saved. It was yet far from being finished. On the opposite side of the harbour is Cape Mola, where it is generally agreed, that a fortress might be constructed to much more advantage. Some works were formerly commenced there, but were never completed.

Near it is Mount Stuart, standing at the entrance of the harbour, and defended by a small round tower, cannon proof, and having a piece of heavy ordnance mounted on it's top, which is flat. This gun being *en barbette*, and placed on a travelling carriage, can be used against any wished for point. In the tower there is a guard of a sergeant and twelve men, who are always provided

with ten days provision. Within the tower is a well, and the only entrance is by means of a ladder, so that this being drawn up, all access is very difficult. It is an excellent mean of defence, and every creek or bay in the island, where there is a possibility of making a descent, is defended by a tower of this description.

See a Plan of
one of these
towers,
Plate 7.

On the other side of the harbour, and nearly opposite to Fort George, is the Lazaretto, encompassed with high walls, and containing excellent barracks for two thousand five hundred men. There is a second lazaretto built in a small island in the harbour, which is appropriated to the performance of quarantine.

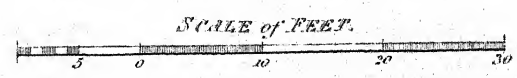
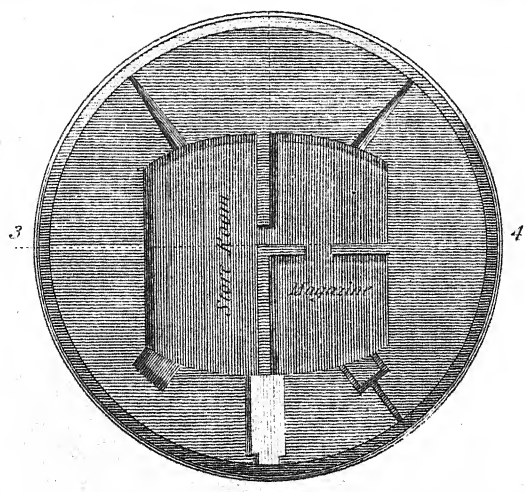
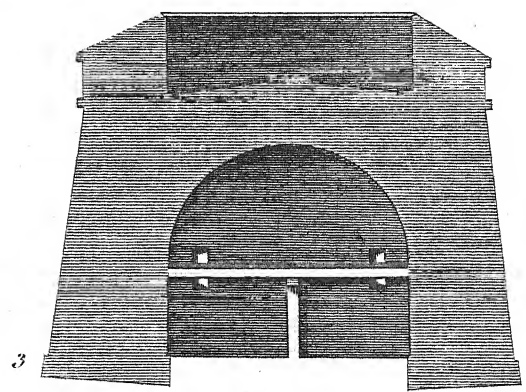
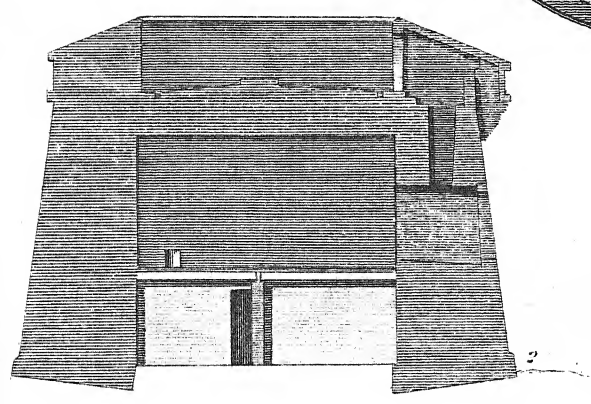
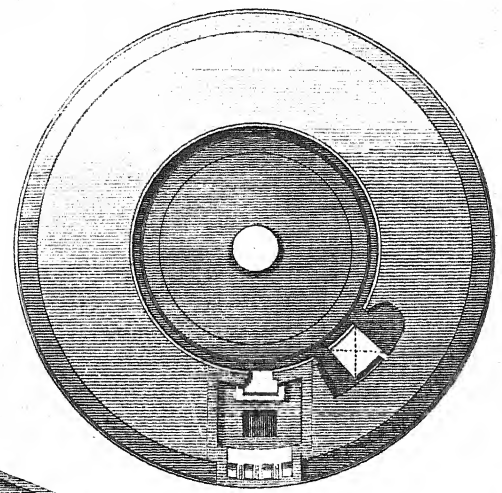
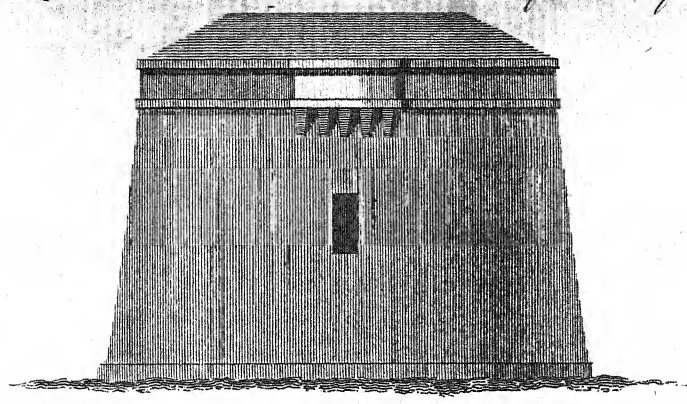
See the Plan
of Mahon
harbour,
Plate 6.

Near this small island stands a larger, on which there is a very fine and extensive hospital for the navy. A guard is always placed on it, to prevent the landing of liquors, or any other article, without permission.

At the head of the harbour, facing Mahon, are a very good dock-yard and careening wharfs; which are of the more importance, as we have no other in the Mediterranean. Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Stuart was the governor of the island, and lieutenant-general Fox lieutenant-governor. To general Fox the troops, during their stay here,

*PLAN of a TOWER Erected at ADAYA for a TRAVERSING GUN.
 To receive A Garrison of Eighteen Men and Stores & Provisions for them for One Month Erected in 1800.*

Plate 7.



Published Jan^r 1803 by Cadell & Davies Strand.

A. Webb sculp. 1802

were indebted for every kind assistance and attention. No man ever showed himself more anxious to promote the good of the service; and few ever did it more effectually. By his orders the garrison surgeon visited every ship arriving with troops, and every comfort, which the island afforded, was allowed to the men.

In the internal economy of the island, the lieutenant-governor appears to have been actuated by the same zeal; and all the inhabitants, civil as well as military, do justice to his exertions. A very fine road was making from Port Mahon to Citadella, to facilitate communication, which before was almost impracticable.

For some days the weather here was so extremely boisterous, as to prevent our sailing. The rain too was constant and heavy. Very serious damage might have accrued to our fleet from its very crowded situation, had it not been so completely protected by the well-sheltered harbour of Mahon. One transport only, the Orpheus, was driven against the rocks, and a little damaged.

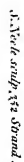
November the 21st. After a pleasant and refreshing stay of a fortnight, we left the hospitable shore of Minorca, and steered for Malta, our

next rendezvous. Our passage was a little tedious, owing to light and contrary winds; but the weather was constantly fine, and the sky clear and serene. On the 26th we were in sight of Sardinia. This island, the late king of which, deprived by the French of all his other possessions, was at length induced to retire to a convent, is extremely fruitful, though mountainous, and, if properly cultivated, would become abundantly productive. It's greatest length is one hundred and fifty miles from north to south, and it's circumference is computed at about four hundred and fifty. On the 28th we discovered Cape Bon, on the African shore: the next day we passed close to the small island of Pantalaria, subject to the king of the Two Sicilies, which is very high in the centre, and stands nearly in the midchannel between Africa and Sicily. It is inhabited, and said to be very fertile. On the 30th we saw Sicily, and were all day abreast of Gozo, the wind having entirely failed us.

December the 1st. MALTA.

This morning, after successive hopes and fears, we succeeded in entering the narrow but beau-

Plate 6



tiful harbour of Malta. I trust I shall stand excused in dwelling somewhat diffusely on this little island, well known in the annals of history, yet the value of which is far from being properly appreciated in England. It's safe and commodious harbours, it's immense population, and, I may venture to say, it's impregnable fortifications, were by no means estimated, previous to the event which placed it in our hands, according to the preeminence they hold, if not in the world, at least in the Mediterranean.

See the Plan
of la Valette,
Plate 9.

The harbours of Malta are extremely spacious, and from their numerous coves capable of containing four or five hundred large vessels, to which they afford the most complete shelter. That of Mahon is by no means equal to them; but it's distance from Great Britain is indeed somewhat more convenient.

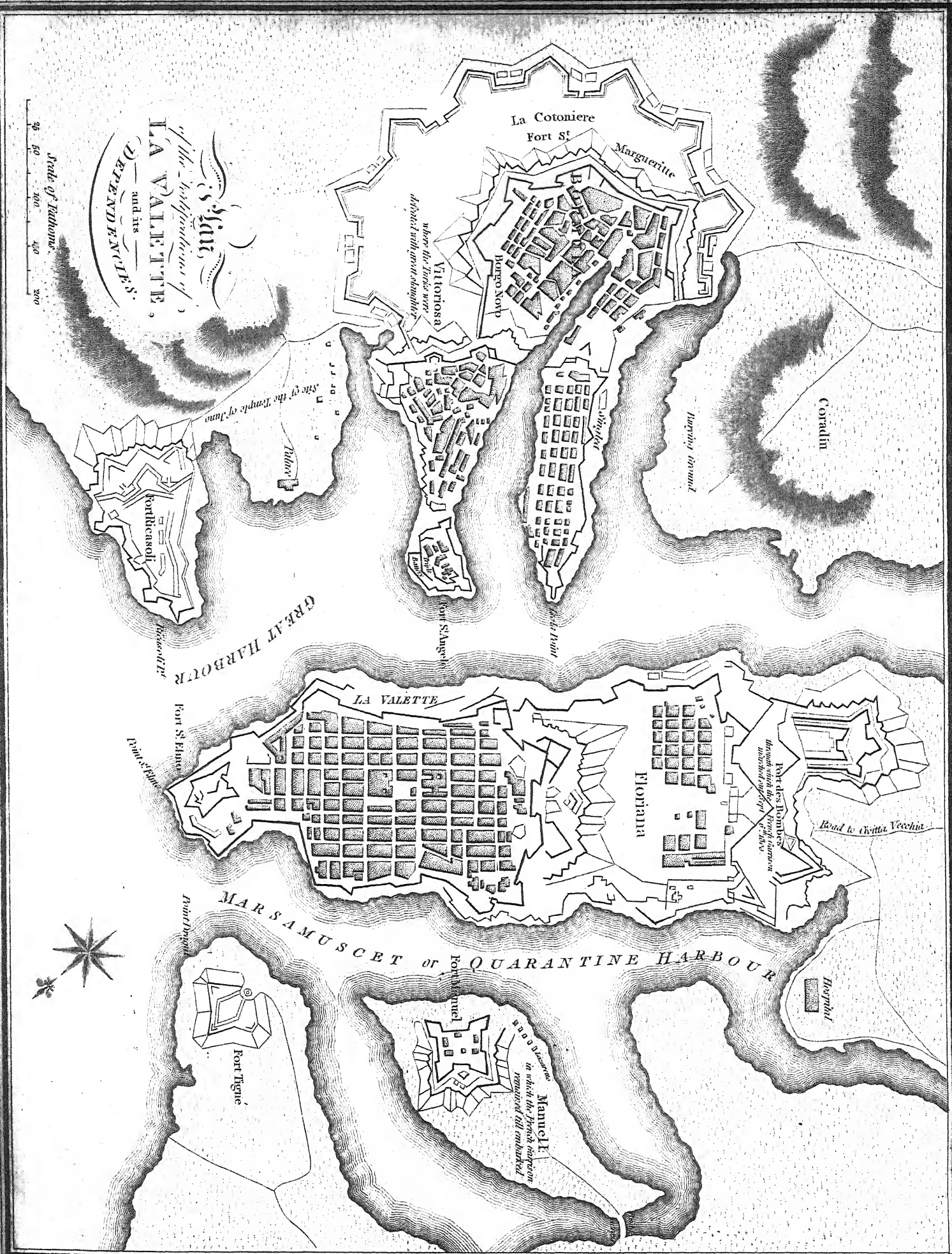
Marsa Muscat harbour, though very good and commodious, is made use of only for vessels performing quarantine. In it is a remarkably fine lazaretto, built on a small island connected to Malta by a bridge. On this island is also fort Manuel, constructed in 1726 by a grand master of that name. It is a well built regular fortification. In the centre of the area stands a statue in

bronze of the grand master Manuel de Vilhêna. When the French troops evacuated la Valette and it's dependencies; they were placed here, till ships could be procured to transport them to Toulon.

The population of the island, before the overthrow of the order in 1798, was computed at one hundred thousand inhabitants; a number almost incredible for so small a surface. Of these several have fallen in the field; many have emigrated; and a considerable portion was embarked with the French army under Bonaparte, at the time of it's sailing for Egypt.

It's fortifications are far too numerous to be described in a work of this nature. Suffice it to say, that the castles of St. Elmo and Ricasoli, which defend the mouth of the great harbour, the fortifications surrounding la Valette, &c., do not yield in strength or beauty to those of any fortified place in Europe.

In the middle age Malta was wrested by the French from the Saracens: it afterward became a fief of the kingdom of Sicily, and was transferred to Lewis the XIIth at the time of the conquest of Naples. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem, being driven from Rhodes in 1523, received it



as a fief from the emperor Charles the Vth. They did homage for it to the king of Sicily.

The French fleet, destined for the conquest of Egypt, appeared off this island on the 10th of June, 1798. Permission was immediately requested of the grand master, to allow the ships of the squadron to enter the harbour of Malta, and the vessels of the convoy to water at the different anchorages of the island. This was of course, *pro forma*, refused. The refusal seemed to have operated as a signal for disembarkation, which was effected immediately, and at different points. This object accomplished, the French advanced close to the walls, without allowing a moment for hesitation. Still might they have been opposed, and probably with success; but, in their admiration of the bravery of the assailants, the Maltese appear to have forgotten that they were enemies; and this place, strongly fortified by nature and art, which might have sustained a siege memorable as that which in 1565 immortalized the memory of Jean de la Valette, was lost by the inactivity of a moment. The disembarkation being quietly permitted, and the enemy suffered to approach the walls unmolested, it may be supposed, that all resistance must be then vain. Some

opposition however was made ; but under such circumstances it could not be other than feeble, and may probably be better termed a deliberation between cowardice and shame. It was not of long duration ; in twenty-four hours, the surrender of the place, and of all the forts, together with the navy, consisting of two sixty-four gun ships, one frigate, and four gallies, with the numerous artillery, magazines, treasures, and other property belonging to the order, was agreed on, and signed on board the *Orient*, on the 13th of June, at midnight.

Thus passed under the dominion of France this celebrated island, which in all times, ancient and modern, has been justly considered as so important.

Having thus by an able blow effected this important conquest, destroyed the territorial and political existence of the order, and reinforced and victualled his fleet, Bonaparte lost not a moment in reembarking his troops, leaving however a strong garrison, under the command of general Vaubois.

The French remained in quiet possession of the island till the latter end of 1799, when the Maltese, exasperated by the continual oppressions

and impolitic measures of their new masters, rose suddenly, as one man, against them, massacred the entire garrison of Civita Vecchia, and penned up the remaining French within the town of la Valette, and its dependencies.

In this state of strict and effectual blockade, an English squadron, under captain Martin of the Northumberland, preventing any communication by sea, the garrison remained till March ; when two British regiments from Messina, the thirtieth and eighty-ninth, joined the Maltese, and were shortly after followed from Minorca by the thirty-fifth, consisting of two battalions, and the forty-eighth, under the command of major-general Pigott. At this time the enemy was reduced to the greatest imaginable distress from the want of provision ; but still continued to hold out against famine, that worst of enemies. At length, seeing no possibility of relief, and having but three days scanty allowance of bread, the brave and persevering general Vaubois surrendered to the British forces under major-general Pigott, on the 5th of September.

A corps of about nine hundred Neapolitan troops had joined the Maltese during the blockade, and were doing duty in the island. They

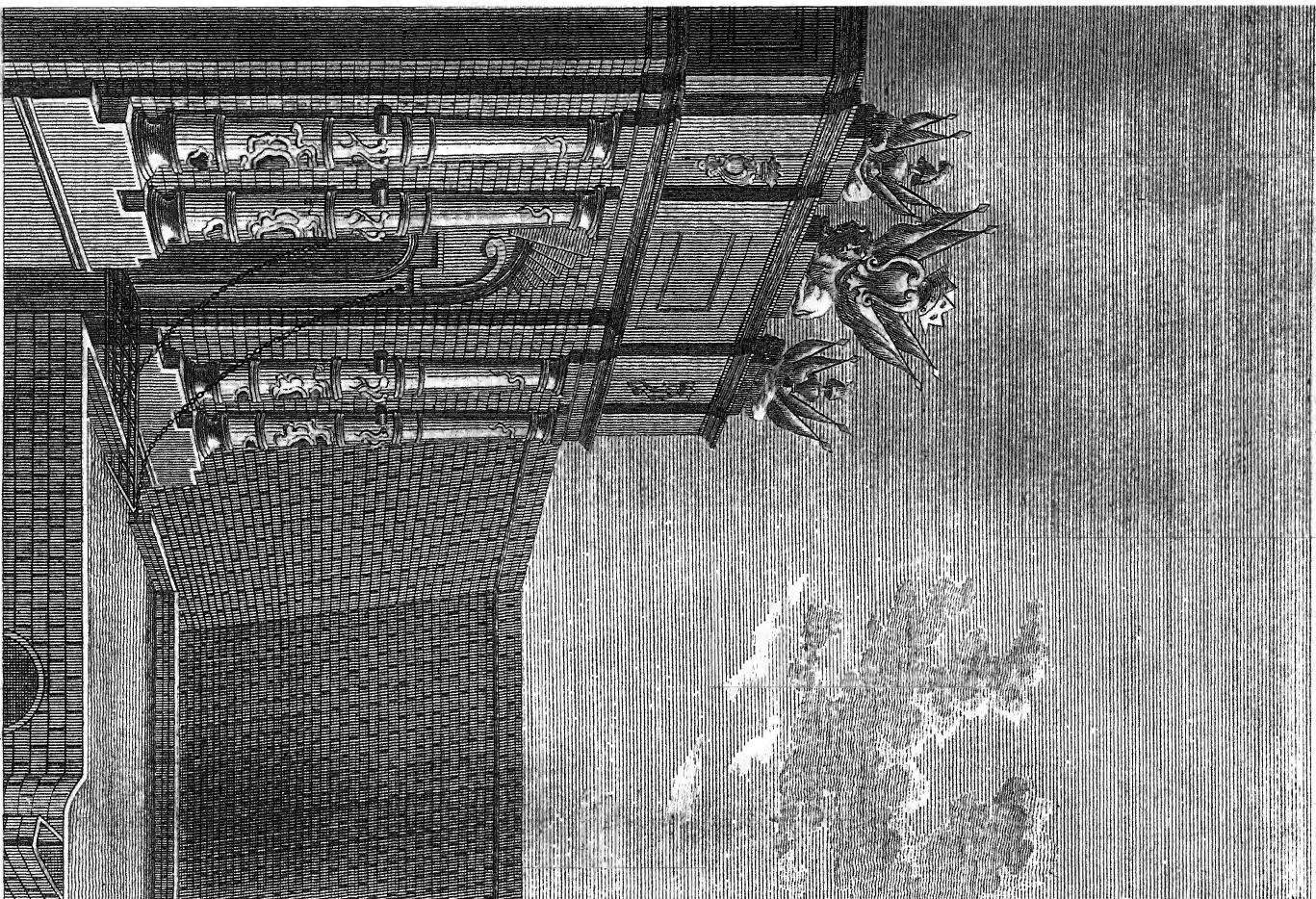
are fine stout men, but badly officered, and wretchedly clothed.

LA VALETTE.

La Valette, the seat of government, is a very regularly built town. Its principal streets are wide and straight, well paved, and furnished with good footpaths. The buildings are all of freestone, with which the island abounds; and the numerous superb edifices and hotels, formerly belonging to the knights of the order, give to la Valette a superiority over any town of equal size. The two palaces of the grand master, adjoining each other, are fine structures. Their interior seems to have been very magnificent, and still retains several marks of splendour, though they are much injured by dilapidation, and the greater part of the costly furniture has been taken away or destroyed. The council chamber is lined with the most beautiful gobelin tapestry, and the other apartments are adorned with paintings of the different actions and valiant exploits, which occurred during the memorable siege of the island by the Turks. Adjoining to the palace, and communicating with it, is the armoury, which was found in the best possible state on our taking possession of the place.

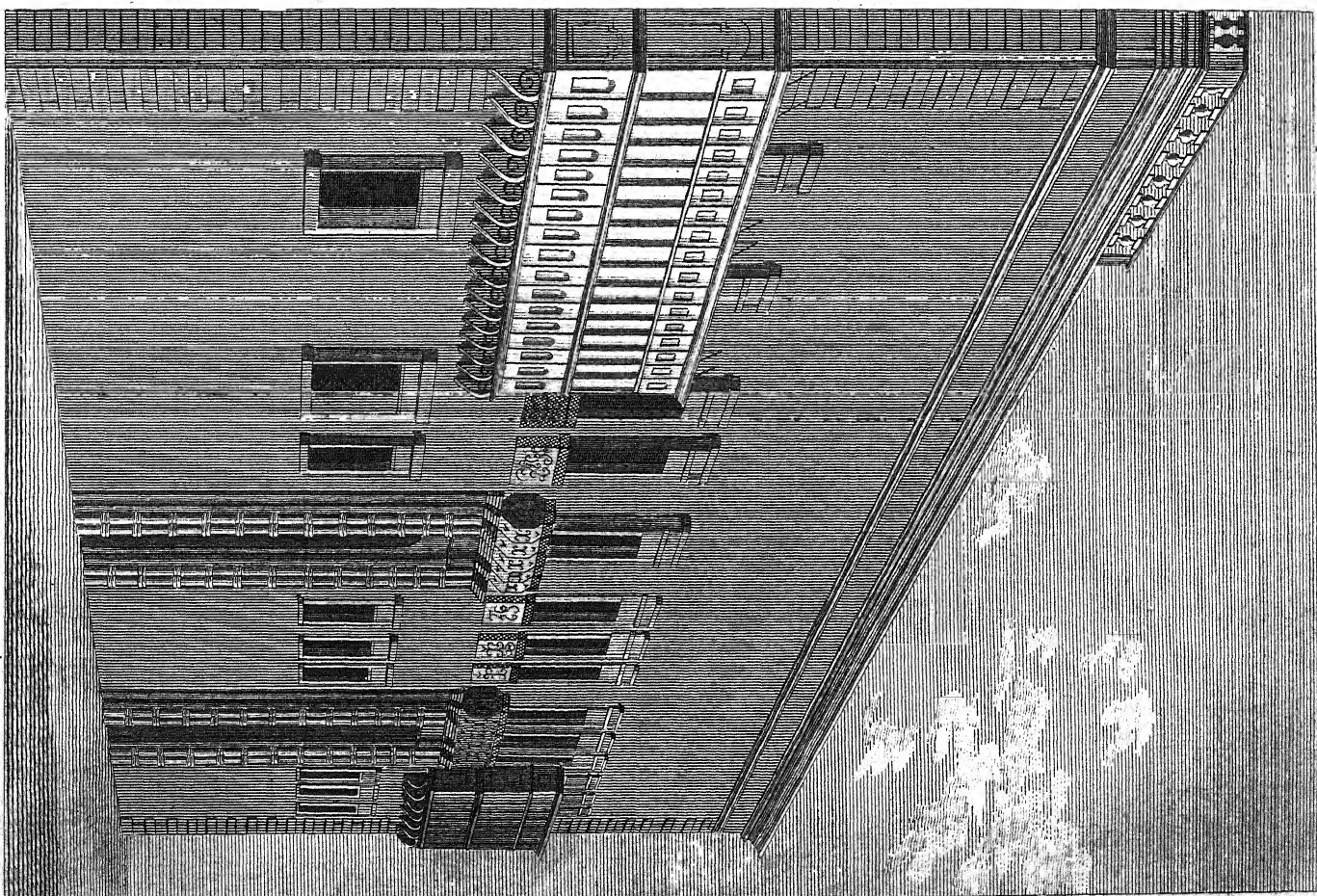
FLORIANA GATE or PORTES DES BOMBES.

Plate II.



PALACE of the GRAND MASTERS.

Plate 10.



It contains eighteen thousand stand of fire arms, independent of a variety of swords, spears, and other ancient weapons, all of which are very tastefully and neatly arranged.

The churches are extremely numerous, and all very fine buildings. That of St. John, the patron of the order, is however far superiour to the rest. The roof is most beautifully sculptured, and adorned with some good paintings. "The grand altar," says Brydone, "is a piece of very curious and elegant marble; the pavement, in particular, is the richest in the world. It is composed entirely of sepulchral monuments (of persons belonging to the order) of the finest marbles, porphyry, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together at an incredible expense, and representing, in a kind of Mosaic, the arms, insignia, &c. of the persons whose names they are intended to commemorate. In the magnificence of these and other monuments, the heirs of the grand masters, commanders, &c. have long vied with each other." Vol. II, p. 226.

Water, which in a climate like this is so great a luxury, is found every where in abundance, and scarcely a street is without one fountain at least.

The works round this town, and the adjoining places, as Floriana, Cottoniera, and Vittoriosa, are

perhaps the most extensive of any in the world, and, as I before observed, extremely strong. They were, however, in many parts, and especially at Floriana, in a very ruinous state; owing to the little attention paid to them by the French, and to the very remiss administration of the late grand master, Hompesch, who is excessively disliked by the Maltese, and generally accused of having occasioned the overthrow of the order. These works are also nearly deprived of their guns; upwards of one hundred of the finest, and of the heaviest calibre, having been carried by the French to Egypt. A great number, however, still remain in the arsenals, and might be mounted on the ramparts with very little difficulty. The following particulars, relative to the foundation and present state of the town of la Valette, may perhaps be acceptable to the reader.

On the 18th of May, 1565, the Turkish fleet, having on board forty thousand men, appeared off Malta; and on the 24th of the same month, this formidable armament opened its batteries against Fort St. Elmo, which was taken on the 25th of June following, notwithstanding the almost incredible efforts of the knights composing the garrison, every man of which was either killed or wounded.

This did not, however, discourage the gallant la Valette, then grand master of the order. With a valour and constancy, that have rendered his name for ever celebrated, he continued to resist and repel the reiterated attacks of his numerous enemies, and at length forced them to raise the siege on the 8th of September in the same year, after having left thirty thousand men under the walls.

This almost unexampled bravery and perseverance of a handful of knights, when compared with the multitude of the assailants, almost surpassed credibility; and so damped the ardour of their inveterate enemies, as to secure the order for ever after from Turkish invasion.

Previous to the siege, the principal residence of the order was at the Borgo, on the eastern side of the great harbour; but la Valette, having experienced its inconvenience, formed the resolution of building the town that now bears his name, the first stone of which he laid in 1566, immediately after the fatigues of the glorious siege he had sustained. He died in 1568, before it was completed, and his successor de Mont finished it in May 1571; on the 18th of which month, the order left the Borgo, and took up their residence in the new city. The kings of

France, Spain, and Portugal, and likewise the Pope, contributed very considerable sums, toward the expense.

La Valette is situate in latitude $35^{\circ} 54'$ north. It has three gates: the Porta Reale, toward Citta Vecchia, and the interior; that of Marsa Muscat, leading from the harbour of this name; and that called la Marina, being the entrance to the town from the eastern and principal harbour. The chief street is the Strada Reale, extending from the Porta Reale to the castle of St. Elmo. The rest intersect each other at right angles, and are generally narrow, for the purpose of keeping out the sun. They are all paved, and the town being principally built upon a hill, very low and easy steps are placed on either side of the streets, for the convenience of foot passengers.

The tops of the houses are all flat terraces, from which the rain water is conducted by pipes into a cistern below, provided for the purpose. Every family is thus furnished with abundance of good water at home, and there are besides public reservoirs and fountains, placed in different parts of the town, which are supplied by an aqueduct commencing at Dier Chandal, in the southern part of the island, and upwards of nine English miles in length. This aqueduct was erected at a

very considerable expense by the grand master de Wignacourt.

The houses and edifices of every kind are built with a white stone, obtained from the quarries in the island. It is of a very soft nature, which renders it easily adapted to any purpose; and to this facility we are to ascribe the numerous ornaments, with which all the architecture of the island abounds, as also the beautiful symmetry of the fortifications.

There is a public library, which is well provided with books, both as to choice and number. It belonged to the order, and was increased by the private libraries of the knights, which, at their deaths, augmented the general collection. The duplicate copies were sold, and the produce thence arising served to purchase such eligible books as it did not possess. The library contains likewise many objects of curiosity, as some fine statues, prints, and several valuable articles of natural history. No book is suffered to be taken out of the library, but seats and tables are provided for the use of those who frequent it. An immense and very beautiful building has lately been erected, to which the library was to have been transferred. This, however, has never been carried into execution, and the

house is now converted into a vast assembly and coffee room.

La Valette possesses an opera house, small indeed, but neat, though now much out of repair. Italy and Sicily supply it with very tolerable vocal performers, and it is a very agreeable entertainment for the garrison. It was excessively crowded every night by the officers of the expedition, to whom it was a great source of amusement. The price of admission is one shilling. Prostitutes of all ages, from the lively girl of sixteen, to the crazy dame of sixty, swarm throughout the town; and their acquaintance is extremely dangerous, as few of them are free from a certain disorder of a pernicious and inveterate nature.

Provision of every kind is here in the greatest abundance. Though we overran the island with troops, every thing was pretty reasonable, and no want was perceived. Sicily furnishes a sufficiency of cattle; and Malta and Gozo produce quantities of excellent fruit and vegetables. They possess a very great luxury here, which I never knew in any island equally hot: this is ice, which they import in very large quantities, and of the finest quality, from Mount *Ætna*. It is sometimes so abundant, that water is generally cooled with it. In any coffeehouse you can call for an

ice cream, with as much certainty as in a confectioner's shop in Bond street.

The trade carried on at this time was extremely brisk. The English factories from Naples, Leghorn, and Palermo, had taken refuge in this town, which was the emporium of the British trade in the Mediterranean, and whence English goods were smuggled into Italy, and thus found their way over the Continent.

Convents and religious houses are no where more numerous than in Malta. Priests and friars are met at every step, and still retain over the minds of a superstitious people an unbounded and despotic sway.

Although la Valette is built with great care and regularity, yet it is sufficiently obvious, that the chief attention has been directed to the construction of the fortifications. This in part accounts for their being perhaps the finest and best finished of any in Europe. Besides, the successors of la Valette, desirous of emulating his example, have constantly added to them; and in fact rendered the works so considerable and extensive, that several of them have become nearly useless, and would require, in case of a siege, much too great a number of troops to defend them.

The modes of conveyance used here are carriages without springs, made to contain two or four persons, and drawn by a single mule, driven by a man on foot, whose station is close to the vehicle, and who, sometimes at a trot, but most generally at a gallop, keeps pace with the animal. They are very clumsy awkward carriages, and, as they pass over the rough pavement, shake the unfortunate passenger almost to pieces. A long string of these vehicles, numbered, always stands in the Strada Reale for hire. Drays also, drawn by one mule, are found in every part of the town, and are very useful. The mules in this island are very tall and strong; it is surprising how they go up and down the steep slippery streets, some of which are literally flights of steps, without ever stumbling.

Civita, or Citta Vecchia, the residence of the bishop, is about six miles distant from la Valette. It stands upon an eminence, and is surrounded with fortifications.

It is impossible sufficiently to admire the cathedral of St. Paul, the tutelar saint of this island, on which he was wrecked. It's wonderful symmetry, it's dome, and the fresh and highly coloured paintings, with which it is adorned, must strike the



Note sculptor's hand

A MALTESE CARRIAGE & MALTESE COSTUMES.

Engraved and colored by Gustav & Darius Strand

most incurious beholder. In this church is the greatest variety of marble I ever beheld: the lapis lazuli, the green and yellow antique, with several others, meet the eye in every direction. The most admirable effect is produced from the ingenious manner in which this different assortment of marbles is disposed and combined.

Without the town, in what is called the Rabatto, is the grotto of St. Paul. To this highly venerated spot you descend through numerous chapels, and at length come to a small space, scooped out of a soft and chalky kind of white earth, in the centre of which stands a marble statue of the Saint; far inferior however to another very beautiful one of the same Saint, placed in an adjoining chapel, and executed at Rome by Melchior Caffa, a native of Malta. People never leave this grotto without filling their pockets with pieces of St. Paul's stone, to which the superstitious inhabitants ascribe all possible powers; they also affirm, that the mass never decreases, whatever quantities are taken from it.

At the extremity of the Rabatto are the Catacombs. These are excavations divided into numerous passages, most of which are stopped up, as otherwise it would be very easy to lose your-

self in this subterranean labyrinth, and most probably perish there. During the frequent wars and revolutions, which this island has experienced, the Catacombs have been used as a place of safe retreat. In them are still shown the remains of a chapel, and of two mills for grinding corn; a small statue, said to be St. Peter; and a recess near the entrance, where a centinel was placed on the look out, to give alarm on the approach of an enemy.

Midway between la Valette and Citta Vecchia is San Antonio, formerly a country seat and pleasure garden of the grand masters. This is a real prodigy in a country, where the highest cultivation produces so very little to please the sight. Everything grows there in the greatest luxuriance; the grounds are abundantly watered, and are covered with citrons, and those delicious oranges so highly and justly esteemed. In any country this would pass for a very neat and beautiful garden.

Beside San Antonio, the grand masters had another delightful country residence, named the Boschetta, at the distance of a mile and half on the other side of Citta Vecchia. The grounds about it are more extensive; and the house much

larger and finer than San Antonio ; but it is shockingly out of repair, and now nearly deserted. It is really melancholy to behold the ruined and desolated appearance of a spot so rare and so desirable in an island like this. From the top of the house you command a view of all Malta, with the sea every where around it. But this view, especially when compared with the gardens immediately under you, is far from pleasant. Nothing is to be seen but dry walls, dividing the numberless possessions of a stony and parched soil, which reflects an amazing glare, and presents scarcely a solitary tree to relieve the eye.

Going from la Valette to Citta Vecchia, a very astonishing proof of what the industry and perseverance of man can effect is to be seen in the fertile and highly cultivated state of the island, which, though apparently nothing more than a bare rock, is forced, by the most assiduous labour, to become productive and favourable to vegetation. To prepare it's artificial soil, for so it may with propriety be called, the rock is broken into pieces, the larger and harder of which are used for constructing the fences round the fields. The smaller and softer are again beaten and reduced to powder, to which a very scanty portion

of earth, scraped from the surface of the rock, is added. This mixture is susceptible of a surprising degree of cultivation and fertility. It produces abundance of corn and vegetables, great quantities of white and brown cotton, &c.; thus amply repaying the toil and labour of it's industrious fabricators.

If the Dutch by their industry have wrested valuable lands from the dominion of the sea, the Maltese, equally ingenious, have, by their unremitting efforts, changed a useless and barren rock into a fertile and productive island.

The language of the middling classes at Malta is the *Lingua Franca*, a mixture of the Italian and Arabic; but the common people speak the Arabic, which to this day retains among them all it's purity. The current coins are crowns, half crowns, and quarter crowns, in silver; and eightpenny, fourpenny, and twopenny pieces, in copper; all bearing the impression of the reigning grand master. The copper money is very remarkable; the eightpenny piece being no larger than our penny, and not thicker than an old halfpenny, the others are proportionally smaller. Dependant on Malta are the small neighbouring islands of Gozo and Cumino, the former of which is very

populous and productive, and has a regular built fort upon it.

The island of Sicily, with the smoking summit of Etna, is plainly discernible from Malta in clear weather; and swarms of boats, called *sparonaros*, keep up a continual intercourse between the two islands; by means of which Malta draws most of her supplies from Sicily. These boats are long and narrow, have a short deck at the head and stern, carry two masts, and row ten or twelve oars.

ORIGIN AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ORDER.

This celebrated order was founded as early as the year 1099, by a French knight, named Gérard, under the title of *Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem*, for the purpose of serving and assisting the poor, sick, and wounded.

In 1118, the order assumed a military form, and Raymond Dupuy was chosen first grand master.

In 1291, the knights were driven from Acre, their last hold in Palestine, and took refuge in Cyprus, where they were received by Henry the II^d, king of that island, who gave them the town of Limisso. Here they remained till the month of August 1310, when they took the town of Rhodes

by storm. From this time they assumed the appellation of Knights of Rhodes.

The island of Rhodes remained in their possession, notwithstanding several attempts made by their inveterate foes the Turks to recover it, untill the 1st of January 1523; when their grand master, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, after the most gallant and obstinate defence, was compelled to surrender it to the Porte, and with all the surviving knights, and four thousand of the inhabitants, left the island. Malta was then bestowed on them by Charles the Vth, and they retained possession of it till 1798.

The order consisted of a grand master, and one thousand knights, from the different Roman Catholic states of Europe. They were divided into *langues* or tongues, nine in number; viz. three in France; two in Spain; two in Germany; one in Portugal; and one in Italy. These were again subdivided into commanderies, from which the order received it's annual revenues. The salary of the grand master amounted to thirty thousand pounds per annum, which, joined to those of the different knights, in addition to their private fortunes, diffused over this diminutive island an amazing quantity of money. Hence

arose the magnificence of the edifices both public and private, of the churches, of the fortifications; and hence, too, the astonishing and almost incredible population of the island.

Of the above number of knights, five hundred were obliged to reside in the island; the others were generally employed in the land or sea service of the nations, to which they belonged; subject, however, to reside, in their turn, at Malta. No person could be admitted as a knight, without being able to trace a noble ancestry for seven hundred years, and serving a certain number of campaigns against the Turks. It was also requisite, to make a vow of chastity, and swear never to be at peace or in amity with the Turks, or other infidels. Such were the primitive regulations of the order, but for many years past they had in general but little attention paid them. Indeed the order had begun evidently to decline; its navy was become so insignificant, as scarcely to deserve the name; its military ardour had subsided, and without having ever entered into any direct treaty with the Porte, its animosity against that power was merely nominal.

DEPARTURE FROM MALTA.

During our stay, some of the regiments belonging to the expedition were lodged in barracks in the town of la Valette; such as could not be accommodated on shore were occasionally landed for exercise; and, before we sailed, every corps had been minutely inspected by our commander in chief.

On our departure, the two battalions of the fortieth regiment, being enlisted for limited service, were left to garrison Malta, &c.; the thirtieth and eighty-ninth embarked in their stead. The four flank companies of the fortieth, however, gallantly offered their services, which were accepted, and colonel Spencer took the command of this brave party. It is a circumstance not to be omitted, that the forty-eighth regiment, in the handsomest manner, and totally unsolicited by its officers, also volunteered for Egypt: but Sir Ralph Abercromby was obliged to decline its offer, regretting, that the weak state of the garrison would not allow him to avail himself of it*.

* At a subsequent period, the 48th regiment was actually embarked, and on the point of sailing for Egypt, when the el Carmen arrived at Malta, with the information of the surrender of Alexandria.

It was determined, that the fleet should sail from this place in two divisions for the Bay of Macri, in Caramania, on the southern coast of Asia Minor.

The object of our repairing to one more rendezvous, before we took our final departure for the sandy shores of Egypt, was to make certain preparations, which could not so well be done at Malta, and also in the expectation of being there joined by a Turkish fleet, and receiving other assistance from the Porte.

The stay of the army at Malta proved an unexpected source of wealth to the island, and the Maltese will ever recollect with gratitude the generosity and good conduct of the troops. The first battalion of the twenty-seventh regiment, and three companies of the second, were unfortunately left behind at Malta, in consequence of their very sickly state. They were to follow as soon as possible.

A corps of Maltese pioneers was embodied to accompany the army, and to be attached to the staff corps. Major-general Pigott was left to command in chief at Malta, with major-general Villettes and brigadier-general Moncrief under him ; and captain Ball, of the royal navy, to act as civil

governor, no one having then been appointed to the island.

The celebrated Tallien, unable to elude the vigilance of our cruizers, was taken on his passage from Egypt to France, and brought into Malta, while we were there.

We now expected every moment to sail, the signal for getting under way being often made, but as often obliged to be countermanded, owing to the inconstancy of the winds.

DECEMBER the 20th.

At length we set our sails with a fine steady breeze from the south west. The harbour, however, is so deep and narrow, that it was with difficulty we could move out in succession, for we had crowded the harbour as much with ships, as the shore with troops.

We now, for the last time, steered our course toward a friendly shore. Our division consisted of thirty-eight large ships, chiefly men of war, prepared and fitted for the accommodation of troops. These have every advantage over common transports, being in general very roomy, and fast sailers.

On the 26th and 27th we were abreast of

Candia, with very little wind, and could distinctly see the celebrated Mount Ida, the summit of which was entirely covered with snow.

On the 28th at daybreak, we were off the small islands of Caso and Scarpantho. The latter of these, the ancient Carpathus, is about twenty-two miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is very mountainous, as we could perceive, and abounds in cattle and game. It has several quarries and iron mines, and a few good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. The town of the same name is the only one in it, and is situate on the western side.

At two o'clock the same day, we were nearly abreast of the celebrated island of Rhodes, but, though at no great distance from it, could discern very little on account of the haziness of the weather. The principal town is of the same name, and though greatly declined from it's former splendour, is still a very handsome place. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers built to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous colossal statue of Apollo, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It was seventy cubits high, and between it's legs ships might pass with all their masts standing,

and sails spread. Its head represented the sun, in one hand it held a light house, in the other a sceptre. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens made themselves masters of the island in the year 665, they broke it to pieces as it lay on the ground, and carried away the vast quantity of brass it produced. The knights of Jerusalem, taking this island in 1310, retained it till it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1523. The air is good, and the soil tolerably fertile, but badly cultivated, as may well be expected from the unpardonable indolence of its present possessors. The Turkish government has here a very good dockyard, superintended by an English shipbuilder.

About four o'clock the wind began to increase, and the sea to grow rough. The sky lowered, and every thing announced the approach of foul blowing weather. The night was very tempestuous, and the navigation among the number of islands, with which we were surrounded, being very dangerous, we lay to till daylight, during which time a heavy swell tossed us about most unmercifully.



MARMORICE

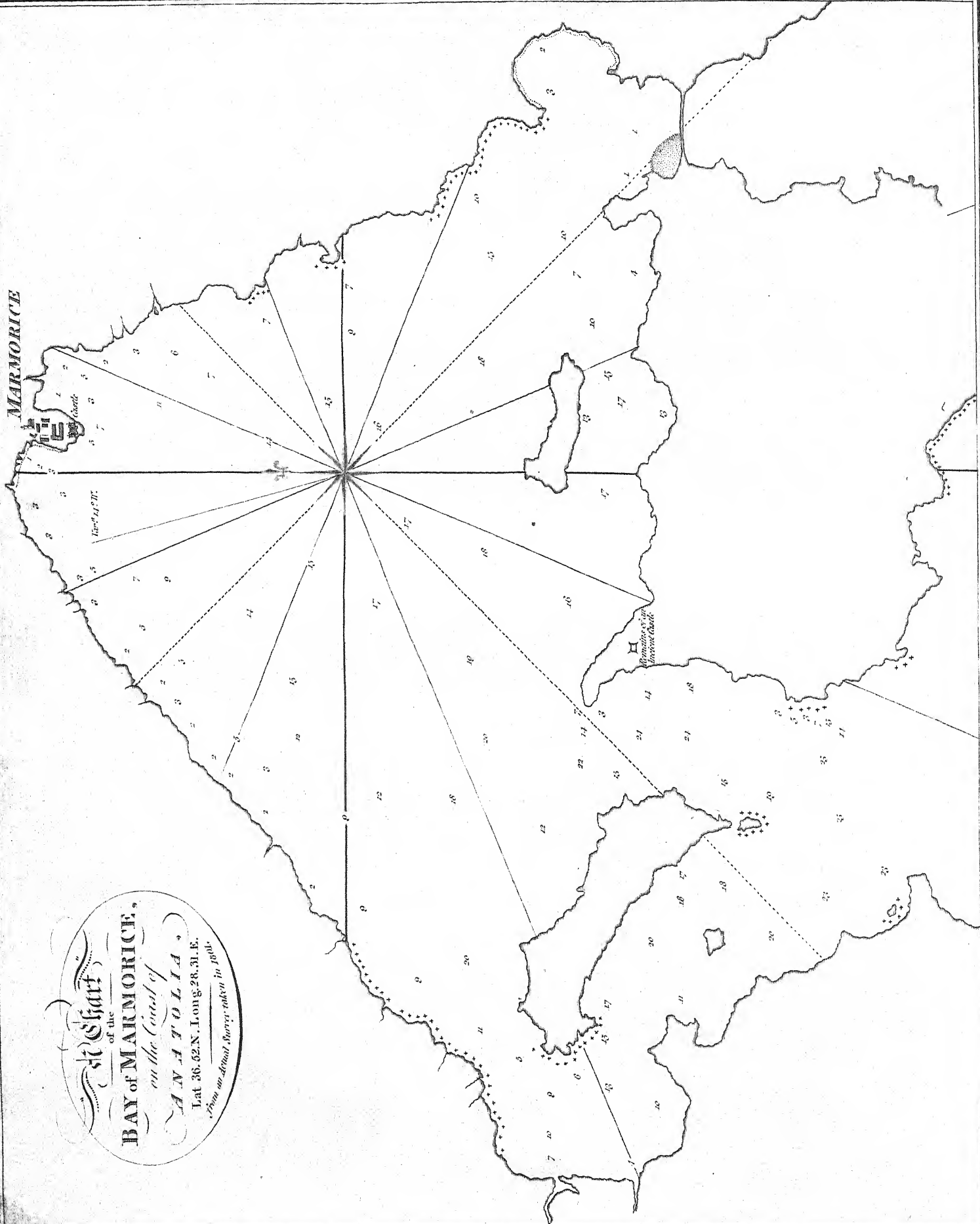


Chart
of the
BAY of MARMORICE.
on the Coast of
ANATOLIA.
Lat 36. 52 N. Long. 28. 31 E.
From an actual Survey taken in 1861.

DECEMBER the 29th.

The morning was gloomy, and the appearance of the horizon did not promise a speedy termination of the gale. The situation of the fleet was at this moment rather perilous, as from the fog in which we were enveloped, it was with the utmost difficulty we could obtain sight of Rhodes, or even of each other. About one o'clock our anxiety was a little relieved by the prospect of land, which we rightly concluded to be the western point of the gulf of Macri. At two, we entered the bay of Marmorice, following the headmost ships, which were our only guidance into it. The sight of so many vessels sailing between the two narrow ridges of elevated mountains, which form the intricate entrance into this bay, joined to the dismal and lowering aspect of the atmosphere, rendered more awful by long and repeated flashes of lightning, made the scene impressively grand and solemn.

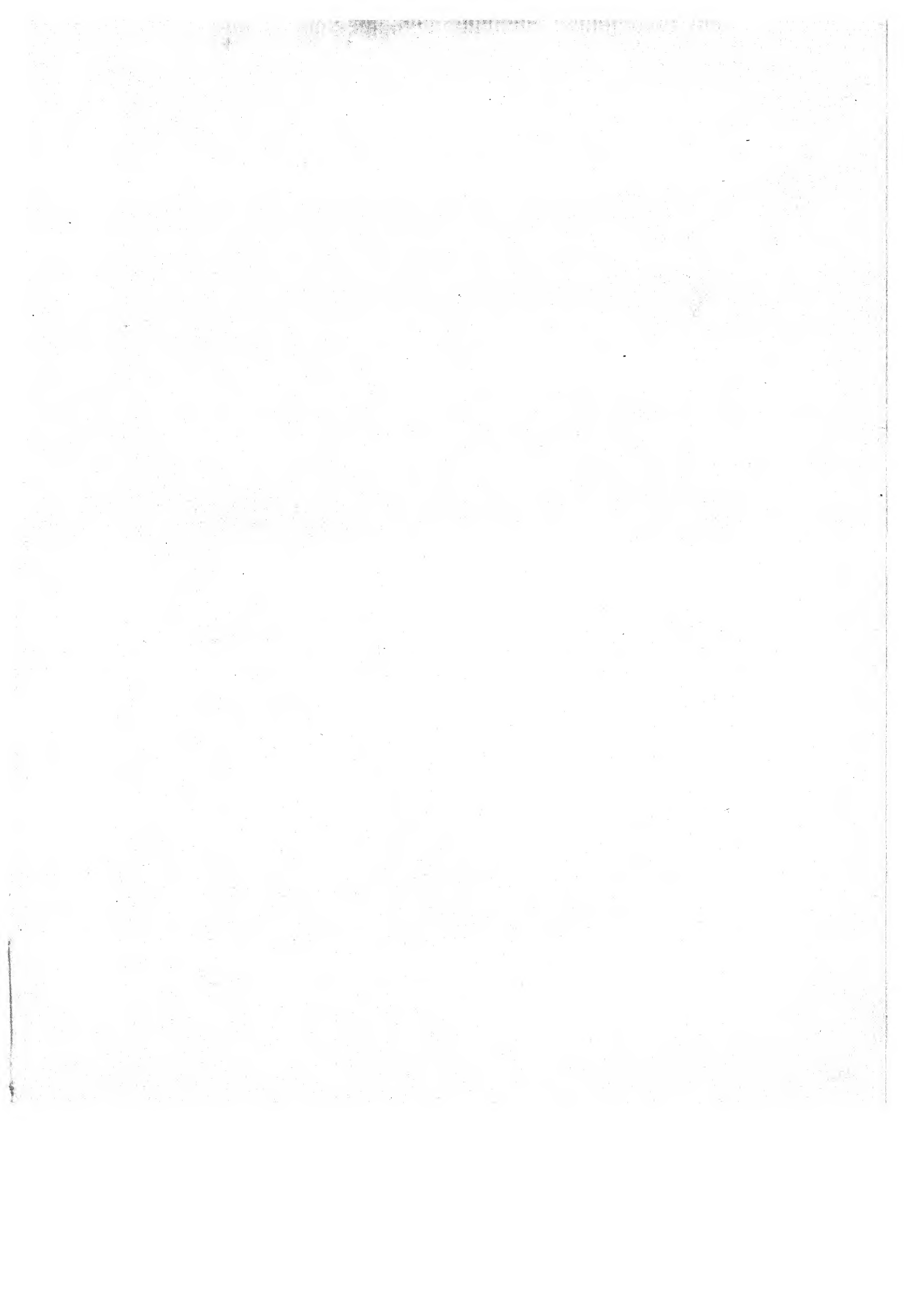
See the Plan
of Marmorice
bay, Plate 13.

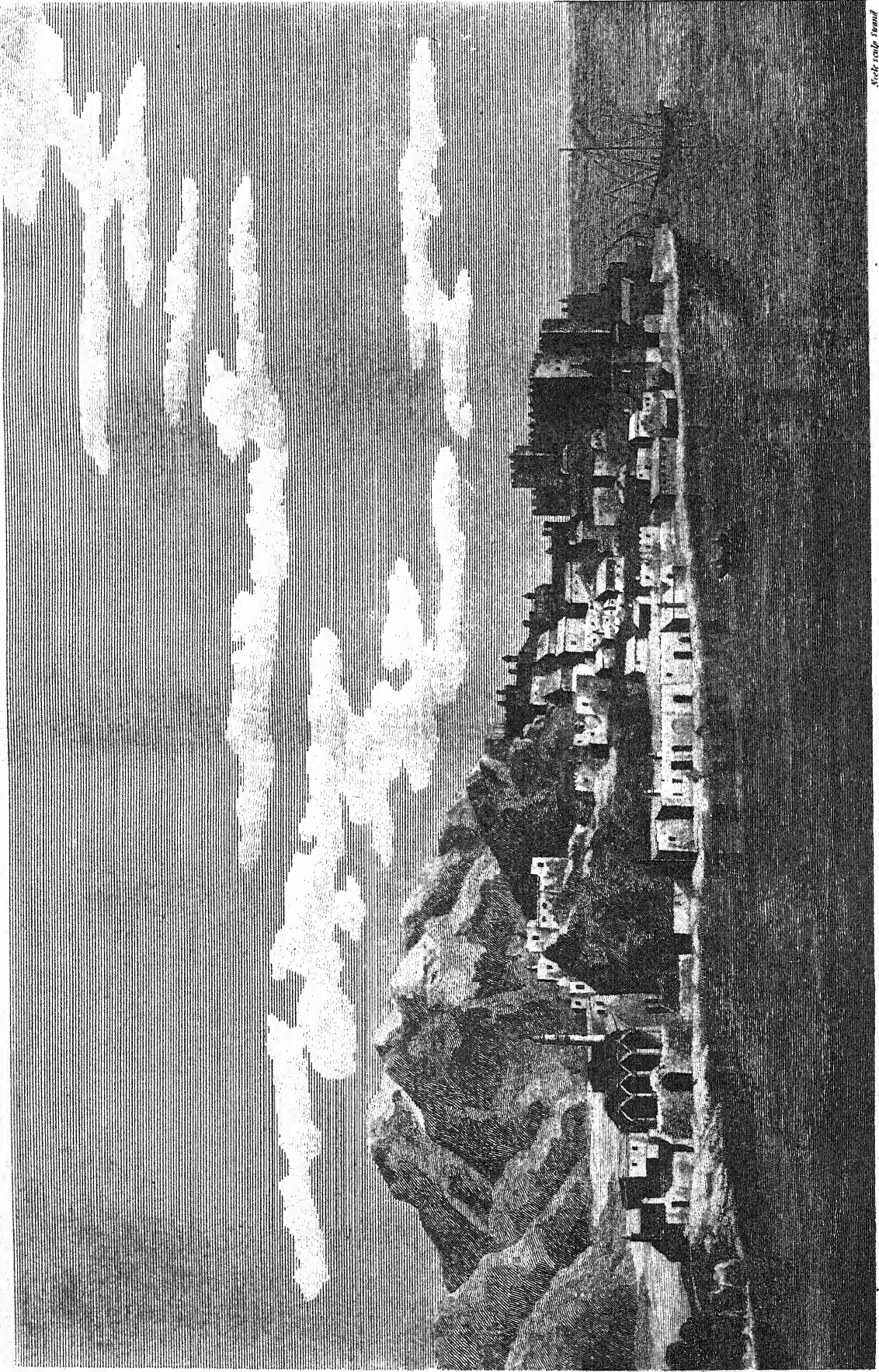
The entrance into this singularly beautiful haven, which is sufficiently spacious to contain all the navy of Great Britain, is, as I before observed, narrow, lying between two ranges of steep mountains, that extend to the seashore. From

this the view opens at once upon a sheet of unruffled water, nearly twenty miles in circumference, surrounded by lofty hills, rising one above the other like an amphitheatre, most of them thickly covered with trees, composing the richest variety of shades, and reaching down to the very edge of the water, into which some of them actually dip their pendent branches. In other parts of the surrounding scenery, huge masses of rock, broken and rugged, with scarcely a sign of vegetation on them, project into the water, varying the scene, and adding considerably to its wild sublimity; while beyond the woody hills prodigious masses of barren mountains appear, rising one above the other in pleasing confusion, with here and there scattered clumps of trees, climbing almost to the top.

To attempt describing all the varieties of this immense scenery of wood and mountain, where every change of position gives a new outline and fresh tints to please the eye, would be a vain effort; but the view is most particularly beautiful and sublime, when, on a calm evening, the rays of the setting sun, throwing over the surrounding scenery a rich and glossy stream of light, display a magnificence beyond the utmost stretch of fancy, and equally above the delineation of the pencil.

*





VIEW of the TOWN and CASTLE of MARMORICE.

The town of Marmorice stands at the bottom of the bay, almost opposite to the entrance of it. The houses, being of a grayish stone, and partly built upon a rock of the same colour, jetting into the sea, it is difficult to distinguish the town from the adjoining hills. Indeed it consists only of a few miserable hovels, heaped together without any regularity, which inspire the mind with an idea of the wretchedness of the inhabitants, who are for the most part Greeks; and the remains of an old castle, with two or three unserviceable guns, mounted on it's walls. In this castle, on our arrival, most of their women were locked up; but when the people found, that we came with peaceable and friendly intentions, they were soon freed from their imprisonment.

The timid and oppressed Greeks are now governed by a despotic Aga, who tyrannizes over them with impunity. At the extremity of the town stands a neat mosque, with a lofty minaret, from which the Iman, with a loud voice, calls the followers of Mahomet to prayers*, to which in general they are very punctual; and near it is a plentiful spring, where, previous to entering the

* No bells are allowed in the Turkish dominions; even ships, coming into the harbour of Constantinople, are not permitted to use theirs.

mosque, the Turks perform their ablutions. Few people are so strongly attached to their religion, or so exact and methodical in it's exercise, as the Mahometans. Often have I seen them in the middle of a field, or of a dirty street, kneeling upon a small carpet, and with their faces turned either to the east or west, as the sun happened to be rising or declining, repeatedly prostrating themselves, and offering up their fervent devotions to the great prophet.

JANUARY the 1st, 1801.

The second division of the fleet arrived this evening, after a boisterous passage, having sailed the day after us from Malta.

The Minotaur and Northumberland, with the Penelope frigate, left the bay this morning, to cruize off Alexandria, in order to prevent any ships or reinforcements from entering that harbour. They are to relieve Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton in the Swiftsure, and Sir Sidney Smith in the Tigre, who will then join us here.

Several regiments being a little sickly from a long confinement on board ship, and constant living on salt provision, the commander in chief ordered all the sick men to be sent on shore, and there encamped. Every possible advantage

was derived from this salutary measure, and sickness rapidly disappeared. Change of diet also contributed much to this desirable end. Ships were sent to Macri, Rhodes, and the neighbouring places for cattle, vegetables, &c., and fresh bread was occasionally issued to the army.

It is a custom in the navy, to victual the soldiers at only three quarters allowance; this quantity being deemed sufficient for men who work little, and are only for a short time at sea. But in a case like the present, where soldiers, on board troop-ships weakly manned, are obliged to do as much work as the sailors, and detained on board for months together, the pittance is too small, and it is but fair, that they should receive the same allowance as the sailors. Sir Ralph Abercromby, fully aware of this circumstance, represented the business to admiral lord Keith, who immediately placed the soldier on the same footing with the sailor in this particular.

Our stay in the bay promised to be of long duration, four or five weeks being talked of as certain. Fortunately the weather was extremely fine, and we had the advantage of a clear and serene sky. The mornings and evenings were very cold and chilly; but, as the sun got up, the day became delightfully pleasant.

JANUARY the 12th.

The 12th and 26th light dragoons arrived this day from Lisbon, but, unfortunately, without their horses. The officers were the only mounted men in the regiments. This circumstance was the more distressing, as the four or five hundred horses we had received from the interior of the country were so miserably weak and bad, as to be totally unfit to mount our cavalry. No idea can be formed of the wretched and motley assemblage of horses, with which we were furnished. They were of all colours and sizes, and their backs and feet in a miserable condition. From this and several other circumstances, it appeared but too plainly, that no great reliance was to be placed on our tardy allies, the Turks. They will probably think of assisting the expedition when too late, or when their aid is no longer wanted.

There is a very fine convenient plain close to the strand, and sufficiently large for two brigades to manœuvre at the same time. The regiments landed here every day from their ships for exercise, and were particularly practised in forming hollow and solid squares; this being considered as the best and most efficient mode of repelling

*

the attacks of cavalry, in which consisted the principal force of the enemy we were to meet, and in which we were so deficient.

The country, though for the most part hilly, is capable of being rendered extremely fertile, and if properly cultivated, would amply repay the labour. But what improvement can be expected from an indolent people, who only think of the present moment, and live only for themselves? Abundance of game is found in the woods, and on the mountains; wild bears and wolves are also very plenty; but the most numerous of all are the jackalls, which go about in large bodies during the night, prowling for food, and set up a cry all together, like a well trained pack of hounds. In search of prey they came regularly every night close to our tents.

On the east side of the entrance into the bay, on the top of a very high rocky mountain, are the remains of an ancient fortification, said to have been erected by the knights of Rhodes, after their expulsion from that island in 1523. Here they remained, until by the munificence of Charles the Vth they were enabled to repair to the island of Malta.

JANUARY the 21st.

At nine o'clock this morning, major-general Coote's brigade, and the reserve, were placed in all the boats of the fleet, collected for the purpose; and having assembled round the several appointed ships, moved off in a line towards the shore, where the boats immediately took ground. The troops hastily leaped out, and formed instantaneously fronting the country. This done, they reentered the boats, and rowed off to their respective ships. This manœuvre has been performed, and will be hereafter repeated, at the commander in chief's request, as it accustoms the men to get into the boats, teaches them how they are to place themselves in them, and instructs them in what manner they are to form as soon as they reach the shore. It also ascertained the number of men which the boats of the fleet were capable of containing. The wisdom of this measure is obvious; and it will, doubtless, prove very beneficial.

The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages, now familiarized to us, began to come down the mountains in crowds, attracted by curiosity, or the hope of gain. Provision of all kinds consequently became very plenty, and, in gene-

ral, pretty cheap, although the people attempted to impose on us as much as possible. They were particularly exorbitant in their demands for their horses, of which a great number has been purchased. All these horses were stallions, low, but strong limbed, and altogether very serviceable. Gray is the predominant as well as the favourite colour.

All the Turks wear turbans, loose jackets, short pantaloons, morocco slippers, and a sash round the waist, in which they constantly carry a long dagger and a brace of pistols. They are in general stout well-proportioned men, and very muscular. Their skin bears the marks of a hot broiling sun. Their heads are close shaved, and covered by a small scull-cap, which is hidden under the turban. None but the descendants of Mahomet, who are pretty numerous, are entitled to wear green; and these distinguish themselves by a turban of this colour. Few women are ever to be seen, and even then are so muffled up and concealed in long vestments, as to leave nothing perceptible but their eyes, which are so ugly as to suppress any desire of seeing the rest of their persons.

Two Turkish sloops of war this day arrived in the bay under the command of the Capoutan Bey.

the second officer in the Turkish navy. They are handsomely built, and well painted, but I believe little calculated for fighting.

The rainy weather, which now commenced, and the cold chill winds which blew in gusts through the openings of the mountains, began to make our stay on shore damp and uncomfortable. The sick and convalescent therefore received orders to be in readiness to reimbark.

JANUARY the 23d.

This day major-general Moore returned from Jaffa, whither he had been sent to know the grand-vizier's plans, and concert measures with him for the ensuing campaign. The result was such as might have been expected, and our hopes of success cannot be placed upon any cooperation of his highness. For what could be effected by a disorganized army, composed of an assemblage from all countries and nations, without any dependence on its officers, without discipline, with little or no authority in its chief, without any magazine, and afflicted with the exterminating plague?

A Turkish camp may not unaptly be compared to a confused and crowded fair, in which every person,

whether officer or soldier, pitches his tent where he thinks fit. No police, no cleanliness, are maintained : dead camels and horses, with offal and filth of all kinds, are heaped up in every place and corner. No guards, no picquets, are mounted even in the face of an enemy ; no duty is done ; in fine, each person lives and forages for himself, and pays no attention to any other concern.

The strength of a Turkish army can never be ascertained, as all the authority of the grand vizier cannot compel them to be mustered. Several revolts have been the consequence of such attempts. In times of prosperity and success, the army increases in proportion with the hope of plunder ; but should it experience a defeat, the general is entirely deserted, and left to seek his safety in flight.

See Appen-
dix, No. 2.

Brigadier-general Koehler, who had been for a long time with the vizier, and was perfectly acquainted with the manners, customs, and plans, of our allies, had fallen a victim to the ravages of the plague.

Generals Julien and Verdier have been taken on their passage from Egypt to France by our cruizers off Alexandria.

JANUARY the 29th.

Being so near Macri, which was our first destination, and having heard much of the antiquities to be seen about it, I determined to avail myself of the opportunity, and, having obtained leave, took my passage in a transport with majors Hall and Forster. After a passage of twelve hours we anchored in the bay, which, though very spacious, is not by any means so romantic and beautiful as that of Marmorice.

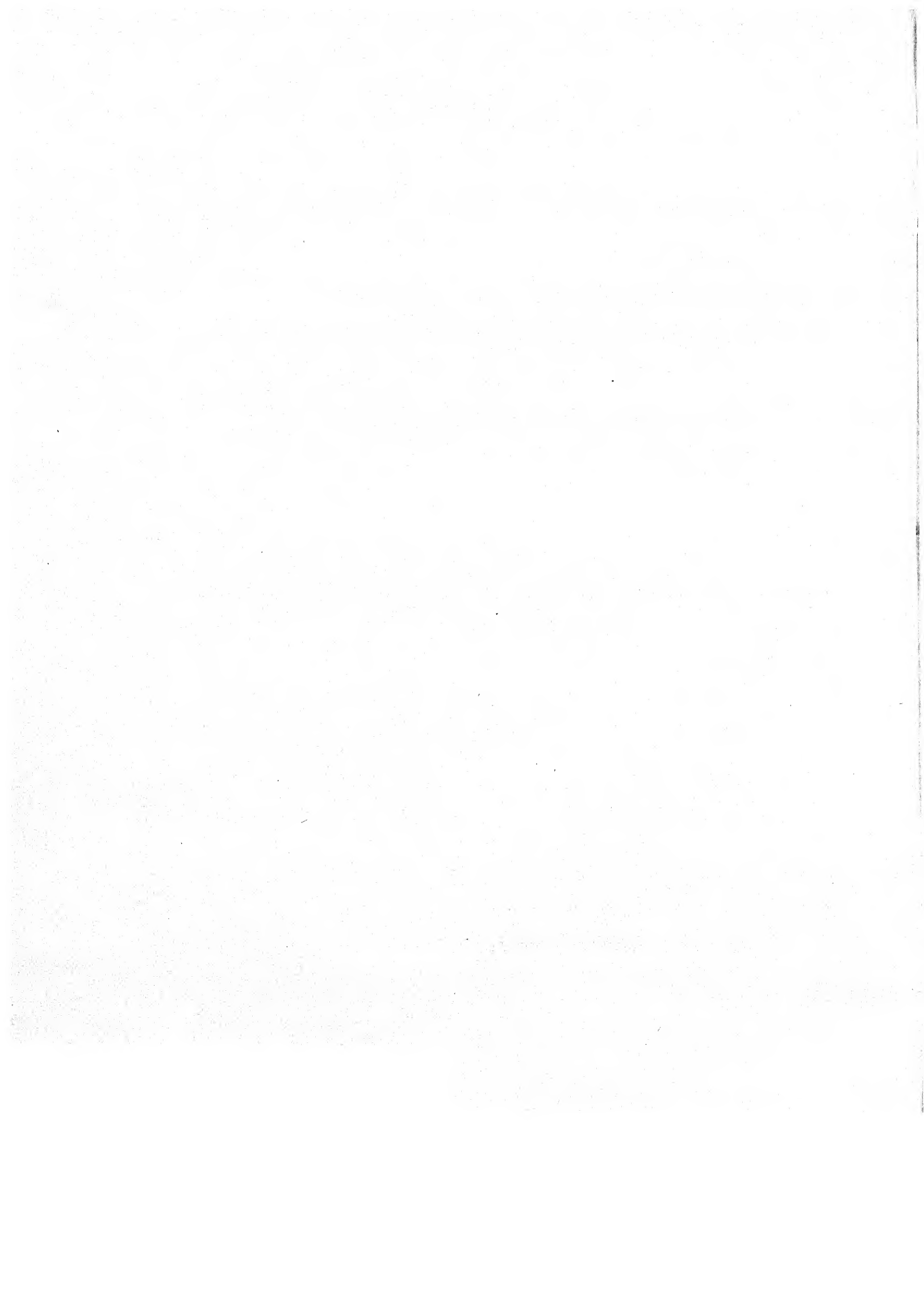
We found here the Capoutan Bey's ship, mounting eighty-six guns, and named the *Tousi BACHRI*, or Peacock of the Sea. We immediately waited on his excellency, by whom we were very courteously received, and who promised to provide us with horses, and a guide to go to the nearest Greek town. When we had staid some time, and drunk coffee, we took our leave, and returned on board. After dinner we went on shore, where we were greatly amused by the sociableness and conviviality of the inhabitants, who forced us into a coffeehouse, to smoke and drink coffee. We then explored the remains of an amphitheatre, some parts of which were still in a state of



Northrup Stroud

TURKISH PASTIMES .

Published Jan. 1, 1893, by Godeff and Davis, Strand.



tolerable preservation. The arena is ploughed up, and turned into a field.

JANUARY the 30th.

At eight this morning we left our ship, and went on shore, accompanied by the Capoutan Bey's dragoman, or interpreter. We staid in the town of Macri till eleven, when having procured, or rather pressed horses and a guide through the all powerful influence of our escort (a Janissary) we took the road towards the Grecian village of Kaya, where we arrived at one, after passing through a small Turkish town, situate in a large plain covered with fruit trees. This town was erected apparently with a view of keeping the neighbouring Greeks in awe.

Kaya is placed on the slope of a hill, descending into the above mentioned plain, and consists of about three hundred houses, built at a distance from each other, and consequently covering a great extent of ground. We were here treated with all imaginable hospitality. Never was there a more striking contrast, than that between the manners of this enslaved people, and those of their despotic neighbours. It was towards evening when we left the place; at which time all the merry inhabi-

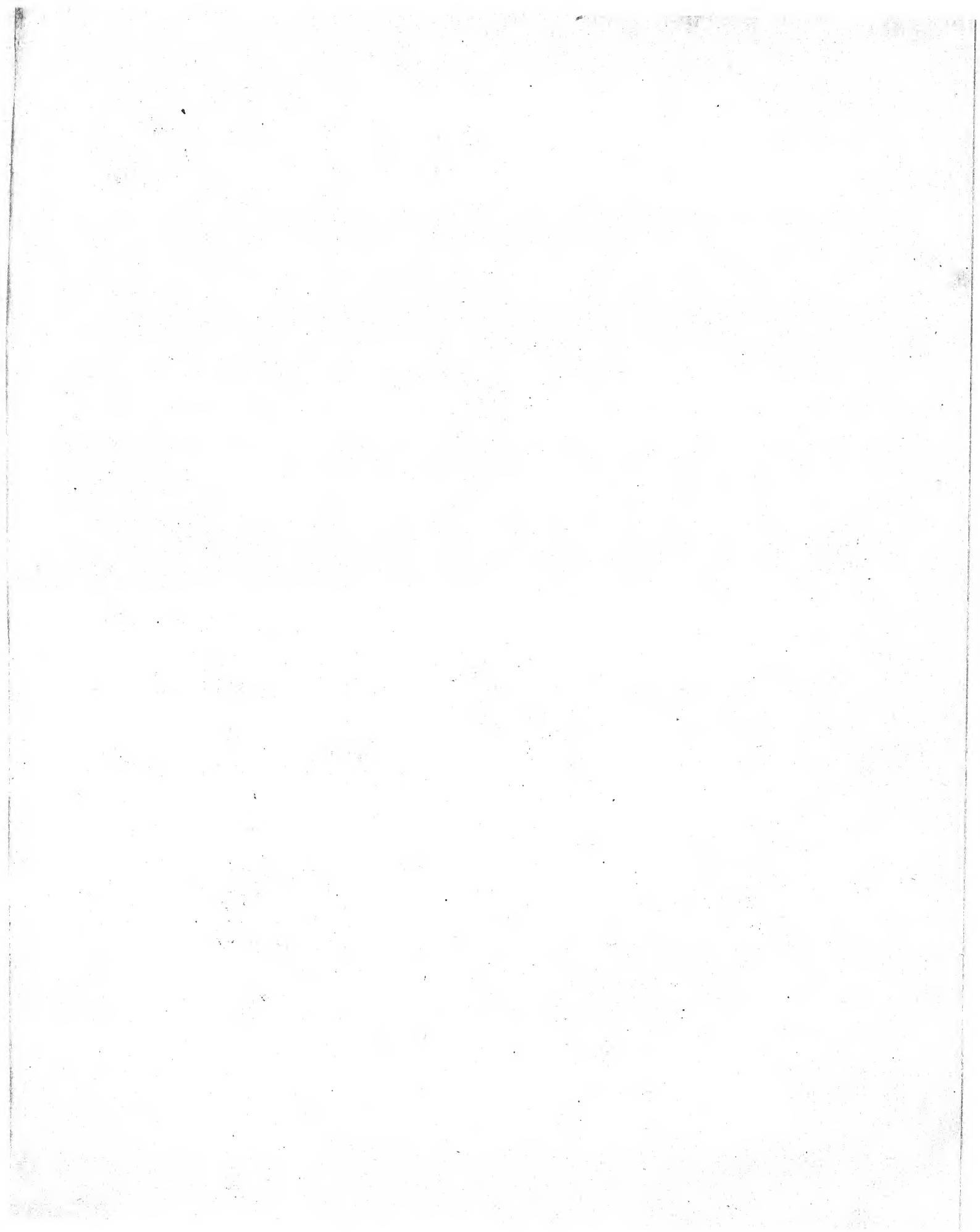
tants, men, women, and children, were assembled in front of their miserable houses, the younger part gaily dancing to the sound of the *lera*. This instrument resembles the fiddle, but has only three strings, and produces a much shriller tone. It is played upon with a bow in the same manner, and is generally accompanied with the voice. Milton appears to have been acquainted with it in Italy, where it has the name of *ribecca*.

‘ When the jocund rebecks sound,
To many a youth, and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker’d shade.’

L’ALLEGRO.

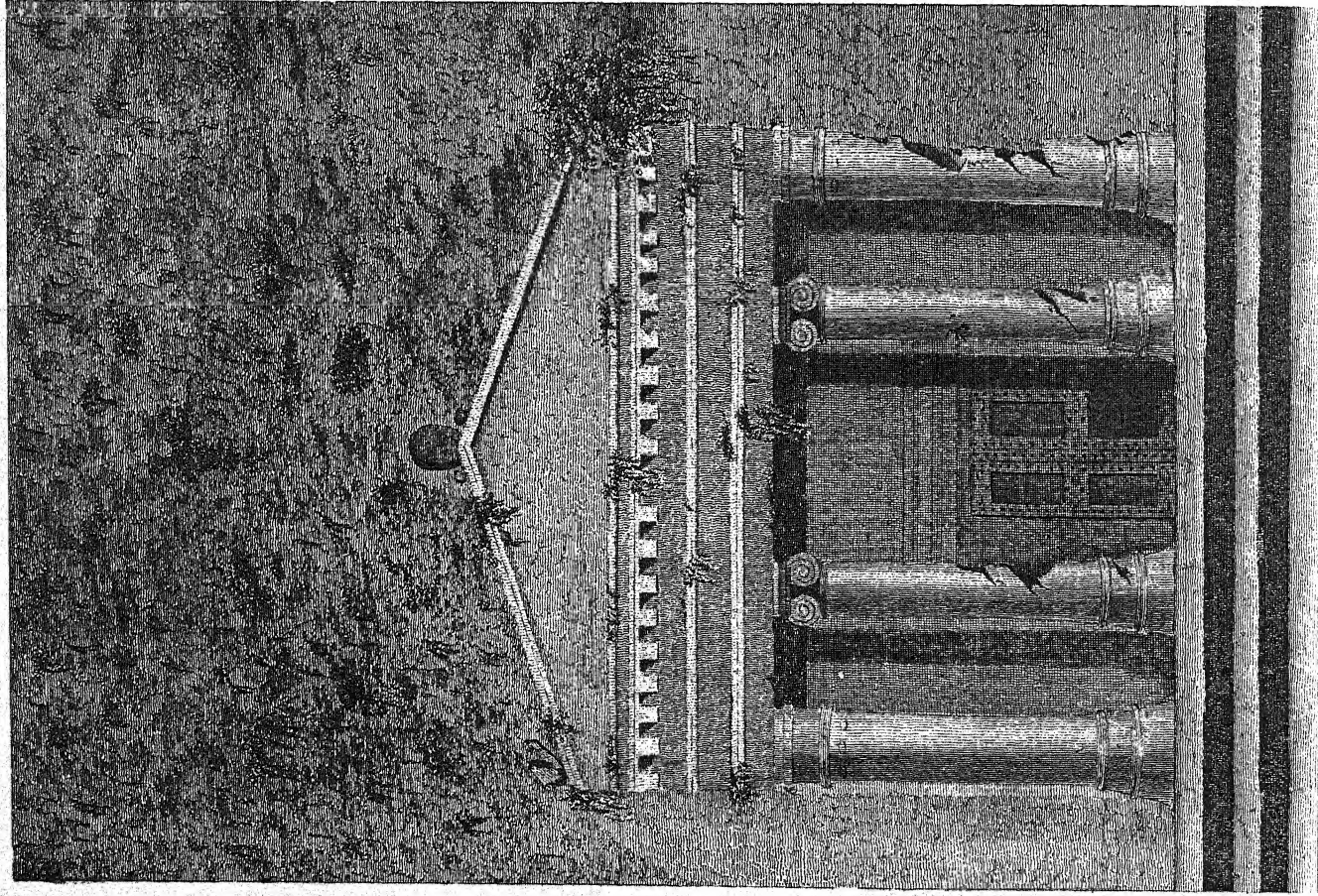
They seemed unconscious of their misery, and a look of happiness and contentment appeared in the countenances of all around. But it is melancholy to think how rigorously they are treated, and how cruelly oppressed.

The women are tall, handsome, and well made, and the easy elegance of the Grecian dress becomes them very well. They have not the absurd Turkish custom of concealing their faces, which, on the contrary, they seem to delight in displaying; and which would be pretty, if divested of the many little medals with which they are covered. After a better repast than we could

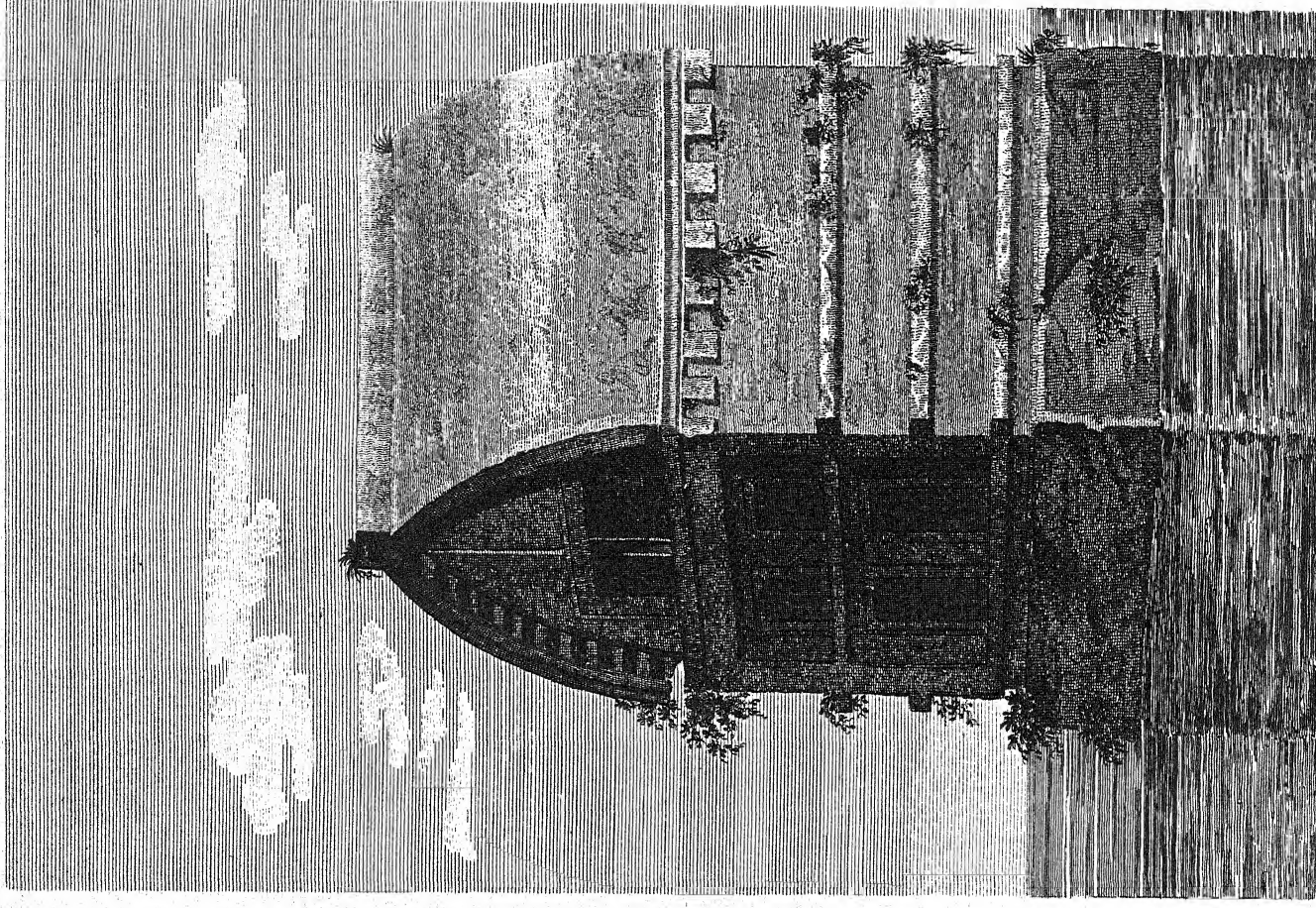


REMAINS of a GRECIAN TOMB;
now standing in the Water.

PLATE 18.



GRECIAN MAUSOLEUM at MACRI.



Engraved by J. G. Smith.

DESCRIPTION of the GRECIAN MAUSOLEUM at MACRI.

This Monument is cut out of the solid marble rock about 60 feet above the surface of the ground. It is actually falling to decay & two of the pillars will shortly tumble down; the interior of the Tomb contains three distinct chambers, on which the Bodies were laid; several other Monuments of the same kind are excavated from the rock; this is however the largest & best preserved of all.

possibly have expected, we left Kaya, much gratified by our excursion.

JANUARY the 31st.

Early this morning we went again to Macri, and wandered about the numerous ruins that surround it. These mostly consist of tombs and monuments*, hewn out of the solid marble rocks, apparently with great labour and expense. From what we could collect, on inspection of the number and extent of the antiquities around the town, it must formerly have been of considerable magnitude, and the grandeur and elegance of the monuments prove it to have been a place of note.

* See a sketch of two of these monuments, Plate 15.

The number of it's inhabitants at some former period, from a computation we made of what the amphitheatre was capable of containing, I should take to have been from twenty to twenty-five thousand, at a moderate calculation. Numerous remains of Greek inscriptions, perfectly discernible, beside the size of the stones, and manner of building, speak certainly as to it's antiquity. We know from the ancient geographers, that the town of Telmessus formerly occupied this situation; and the inhabitants, though grossly ignorant, still retain the tradition of the name.

We likewise visited the ruins of an old fort, standing on the summit of an almost inaccessible rock, to the eastward of the town. This, however, is not equally ancient with the rest, and indeed bears indisputable proofs of being much more modern; most probably it was a work of the Genoese.

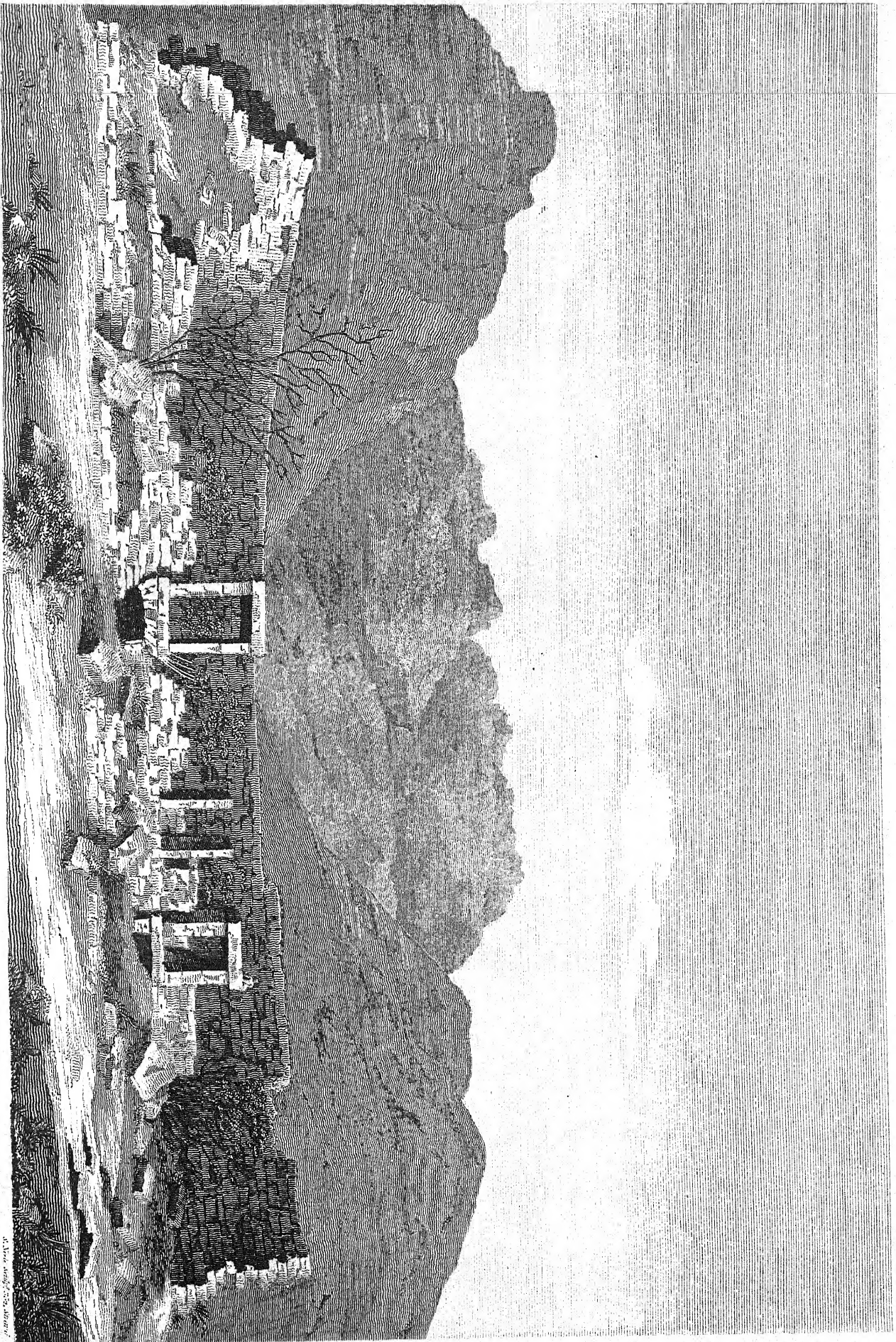
FEBRUARY the 1st.

We went on shore again this morning, to compare our sketches, after which we amused ourselves in rambling about the amphitheatre, of which I took a front view*.

* See this view, Plate 16.

Since our arrival in this place, I have had frequent opportunities of verifying my remarks on the scrupulous attention paid by the Turks to all their religious duties. No consideration can induce one of them to break the rigid fast, which they keep during the present time, called Ramadan, which answers to our Lent. They cannot even take a pinch of snuff, or a drop of water, from sunrise to sunset, and are called to public prayers five times a day.

To the eastward of the town there is a very extensive plain, but thinly inhabited; and consisting of the best soil, cultivated in the worst



AMPHITHEATRE near MACRI the NINIENT TELEMUS.

Published and sold by Todd & Davies Strand.

J. A. A. 1857. 25. 1857.

manner possible. In the evening we rowed to a small sandy island, on the left side of the entrance into the bay. It is entirely covered with the ruins of a once populous town, which at present does not contain a single soul. We found nothing remarkable, but fully ascertained it to have been a Genoese city.

FEBRUARY the 3d.

In the evening we repaired on board the Capoutan Bey's ship, to try if his excellency would procure us the means of returning to Marmorice, as we were afraid to protract our stay, lest the army should proceed on the expedition. It was just sunset when we got on board. On our reaching the gangway, we saw all the sailors, in every part of the ship, kneeling on their small carpets, and with their faces turned towards the west, fervently employed in prayer. The fast of the day was then over, and on going between decks immediately after, we found them at least as busily occupied in eating, as they had a few minutes before been engaged in praying. They were in separate messes of three or four, eating with their fingers out of the same dish. This repast was just of sufficient duration to satisfy

their hunger, after which, contentedly squatting down, every man had his pipe and cup of coffee.

The ship was very clean ; the guns of the lower deck were brass forty-two pounders. In the centre of the ship was a small neat place, serving as a coffeeroom, where people are busily employed in boiling coffee, which is sold out to the sailors. Having gone over every part of the decks, we went into the wardroom, where the captain and all the lieutenants live together. They also were at dinner, eating in the same manner, and at least as voraciously as any of the sailors. It was to us a very disgusting sight, there being sometimes five or six greasy hands in the dish at the same moment. As soon as they had finished their meal, which was not long, as no time was wasted in speaking or drinking, they all sat down cross-legged upon their carpets, when the never failing pipes and coffee were introduced. In this part of the entertainment we could not do otherwise than join them.

The Capoutan Bey, who had been also busy in breaking his fast, now sent word, that he was prepared to receive us. We thereupon went up to the cabin, and found his excellency in all the

luxury of indolence, seated on a carpet and smoking. A pipe was of course presented to each of us; after which we explained our business, which was graciously received, and a polacre, or some other kind of vessel, was promised us for the next day. We remained about half an hour longer, during which time his excellency tried to say a few words in Italian; and having drunk coffee and sherbet*, we took our leave.

The Capoutan Bey, is about sixty years of age, and though of a forbidding aspect, is very affable and gracious, especially to the English, for whom he has a great respect. He can speak no other language but his own, and the modern Greek, and has raised himself to his present rank from the station of a common sailor.

FEBRUARY the 5th.

The dragoman to his excellency, who is a Greek, and speaks very good French, came on board to inform us, that a felucca was ordered to take us to Marmorice, when we pleased. Anxious to join the army, which we judged to be near

* Sherbet is a beverage resembling lemonade, but with less acid, and more sugar, and strongly perfumed with musk. It is likewise made with the juice of Seville oranges, and, among the great, with a thick sirup of tamarinds.

it's departure, we determined to lose no time, and accordingly went on board our small vessel a little before sunset. It was a mere boat without any deck, and altogether not very safe. We immediately hoisted our sail, and with a fine breeze left the bay.

We spent a very disagreeable night, without even room sufficient to stretch our legs, having twelve Turks in the boat, with whose close company we should the more readily have dispensed, as they were extremely dirty, and covered with vermin. However, after an intolerably hot day, with the sun darting almost vertically upon us, we happily arrived in Marmorice bay about four o'clock.

The weather, after our return, was extremely wet and unpleasant. The army in consequence became sickly, the number of men fit for duty diminishing twenty or thirty a week in most of the brigades. Our departure was therefore the more desirable, and the protraction of our stay, under these circumstances, could not be beneficial to our enterprise.

FEBRUARY the 9th.

This morning was unusually dark and gloomy, and thick clouds continued to gather over the

adjoining mountains, the summits of which were soon entirely hidden from our view. About eleven a tremendous thunder storm came on, accompanied with perhaps as heavy hail as ever was known. The stones were considerably larger than pigeons' eggs; and came down with such terrible force, as soon to level several of the tents; the rain fell in torrents; and the wind blew furiously from the south east.

Our situation mean time cannot be supposed to have been very pleasant; our unfortunate tents levelled with the ground; ourselves drenched to the skin, and our feet literally in water, as the ground was entirely inundated by the various streams rushing down the adjacent hills. The rain continued with unabated violence all day, and likewise during the night, which was the most blowing and tempestuous I ever passed on shore. The lightning was incessant, and, breaking through the extreme darkness, increased the horrors of the storm.

At daybreak it began to clear up slowly, the clouds dispersing by degrees; we then beheld the destructive effects of the tempest among the shipping in the bay. Several vessels had parted from their anchors, and running foul of each

other had caused considerable damage. The shore along the encampment was strewn with boats of all sizes, which had been driven from their moorings; providentially, however, no lives were lost. How dreadful must have been the effects of this storm at sea, when its influence was thus sensibly felt in a bay so well sheltered!

Previous to the bad weather, two regiments were daily employed in cutting wood for gabions and fascines, of which a great number were made by a large party of artificers, selected from the different corps. A great quantity of wood, to serve as fuel for the fleet, was also felled by the soldiers and sailors.

A Chouisch bachi, a great officer of the Porte, had arrived at Marmorice, to hasten the supplies, and to order the Turkish gunboats from Rhodes. Little benefit, however, was derived from his stay; but the gunboats at length came round.

With this bachi came also a general in the Turkish army, of the name of Campbell. He was a native of Scotland, and said, that he was obliged to leave his country when only eighteen years of age, on account of a duel, in which he had killed his antagonist. In consequence of

this he fled to Turkey, where, becoming a renegade, he entered the army, and by degrees rose to his present rank. At one time he was master general of the ordnance, and a great favourite of the sultan; but from what cause he lost his influence, he did not explain to us. He was sent to Marmorice on account of the advantage expected to accrue from his knowledge of the English language, and entertained hopes, that this mission would restore him to favour. A few days after he sailed for Jaffa, in an English sloop of war, to join the grand vizier.

FEBRUARY the 17th.

This morning there was an assembly of all the general officers of the army, on board the Kent, when Sir Ralph Abercromby explained to them his intentions, and gave his final instructions.

Aboukir was now supposed to be the spot fixed upon for our landing, and Alexandria our first object. Strict orders were issued, to be extremely careful of water, as it was apprehended we should find great difficulty in obtaining any in the country, which was the place of our destination.

See Appen-
dix, No. 3.

We now received the unpleasant information of the arrival of two French frigates, *l'Egyptienne* and *la Justice*, at Alexandria; and it was reported, that they had on board a vast quantity of ammunition, of which the French army was in great want, with a reinforcement of eight hundred artillerymen. It was at this juncture peculiarly unfortunate, that these ships should have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of our cruizers, and reaching their destined port.

FEBRUARY the 20th.

Every thing was now embarked, and not a tent was to be seen on the shore; our departure from this bay being delayed only by the winds, which were directly contrary. The horses were put on board some Smyrna vessels, that had lately arrived under convoy of the *Greyhound* frigate; and Marmorice bay presented a curious and motley assemblage of ships, polacres, xebecs, feluccas, &c.

FEBRUARY the 22d.

At seven this morning the signal to unmoor was made from lord Keith's ship, and was quickly

followed by the signal for weighing. Accordingly the ships began to move out of the harbour in succession ; and at five in the evening rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, who had remained to see all the ships out of the bay, gave information by signal, that this was effected. The fleet then immediately crowded sail, with a fresh northerly wind. It was a noble sight to behold so numerous and formidable an assemblage of ships, vying, as it were, to outsail each other, and anxious to reach the scene of action.

On the 25th, being nearly half way across, the wind suddenly changed, and became completely foul. The gale continued to increase til the 27th, when it blew tremendously. The sea ran mountains high, and the heaviness of the swell made the ships labour exceedingly. This was too much for the small craft, such as the gunboats, feluccas, &c., so that they all abandoned us in the night, and made the best of their way toward the island of Cyprus.

We had been particularly unfortunate in the weather since we left Marmorice, which we felt the more, as we were so near the termination of our voyage ; but next morning the wind greatly abated. It occupied the entire day, however, to

collect the fleet, which, as may be imagined, had been much dispersed during the gale.

MARCH the 1st.

On the evening of this day, we distinguished land, scarcely raised above the level of the sea, and at no great distance. This we supposed to be either Alexandria or Aboukir. Apprehensive of overshooting our destination, we stood off under an easy sail all night; and making for the land again early the next morning, at about ten o'clock we anchored in the celebrated bay of Aboukir. The day being fine when we arrived, the necessary signals for preparing to land were immediately made. The troops were at the height of expectation, in good spirits, and impatient to get into the boats, when the wind freshened, and blowing right on shore, necessarily created such a surf, as must have rendered the landing impracticable. The signal, therefore, was annulled. This was evidently felt as a disappointment, and the ardour of the moment was succeeded by regret.

The French frigate *la Régénérée* arrived at Alexandria on the 1st of March, with two hundred men of the fifty-first demibrigade, six hundred artillery, and a great quantity of ammuni-

tion; and the brig *Lodi* arrived there the same day, with intelligence of a reinforcement of five thousand men in Gantheaume's fleet.

The bay of Aboukir, without going farther back than the *Croisades*, has been the rendezvous of several fleets and armaments; but it has lately been rendered more celebrated by lord Nelson's destruction of the French fleet.

It is a very wide and extensive bay, yet so shallow within four or five miles of the shore, that even transports cannot venture in any closer. In the present instance some of our ships of war lay nine or ten miles out. It is, however, very good holding ground. One of the anchors of *l'Orient*, and another very ancient one, with three flukes, were taken up after our arrival.

The *Foudroyant*, lord Keith's ship, struck on a wreck, supposed to be that of *l'Orient*, or some other French ship, sunk in the battle of the Nile.

The land all round this open bay is low, with a few sandy elevations, and interspersed here and there with date trees. At the extremity of the peninsula of Aboukir stands a well built fort, having a tower in the centre, from which the garrison appeared to be very busy in making signals; and about half a mile from this point is a

small island, where the French had a mortar battery on the memorable first of August 1798. It is now well known by the name of Nelson's island.

Immediately on our arrival here, we learned the unfortunate and very unexpected news of the death of major M'Kerras, commanding engineer on the expedition. He had been ashore on the peninsula a few days previous to our arrival, to compare and rectify some plans of it, and was returning to the Peterel sloop of war, when his boat was chased by a French germe, and an unlucky shot, striking him in the forehead, caused his instant death. Major Fletcher of the same corps, who was also in the boat, was taken prisoner. However we might have lamented the death of major M'Kerras as an esteemed individual, yet our regret was considerably increased, on reflecting how seriously his loss must be felt by the expedition. Endowed with a great share of professional talent, active, enterprising, and ever indefatigable in the prosecution of the public service, his death was no less a misfortune to the army, than a calamity to his friends.

The wind still continued to blow fresh, and on the shore. The sea ran extremely high, and

several of the ships parted from their anchors. Our situation now became extremely vexatious: though opposite the place of landing, the perverse obstinacy of the winds prevented us from attempting our object. Mean time the French, fully aware of our intentions, were left undisturbed, to collect their scattered troops, and make their dispositions for opposing our debarkation. Every moment we were delayed, added to their means of defence. In the mean time, the three companies of the second battalion of the twenty-seventh regiment, which had been left at Malta, arrived in the *Romulus*, under the command of lieutenant-colonel H. Smith.

At length, on the 6th, the weather became fine and moderate, yet the sea still ran so high, and the surf was so fierce, that no hopes of landing at present could be entertained. Sir Sidney Smith, always anxious to be actively employed, went in shore with two armed launches to attack a French gun-boat, which had stationed itself at the entrance of Lake Maadie or Aboukir. It was soon abandoned, and Sir Sidney, having thrown the gun into the lake, and otherwise dismantled the boat, came off with a French corporal of artillery, whom he had taken prisoner, an Arab, and

a jack ass. The corporal informed the commander in chief, that the French force, assembled to oppose our landing, consisted of between two and three thousand men. On the 7th, the weather still continuing moderate, the swell began considerably to abate. It was therefore determined, to attempt the landing early next morning, and orders were issued accordingly. The first disembarkation to consist of the reserve under major-general Moore, and general Oakes; the brigade of guards under major-general Ludlow; and a part of the first brigade, consisting of the second battalion of royals, and the first and second battalions of the fifty-fourth regiment, under the command of major-general Coote; with ten pieces of cannon, and a proportionate number of artillery men.

LANDING ON THE EIGHTH OF MARCH.

At two o'clock in the morning a rocket was fired from the admiral, which was the signal for all boats to repair to the appointed ships. About half after three, the boats, being filled with troops, began to move off towards the rendezvous. Three armed vessels were stationed in a line opposite the shore, and out of gunshot, round which

the boats were to form, and wait the order for pushing to the land.

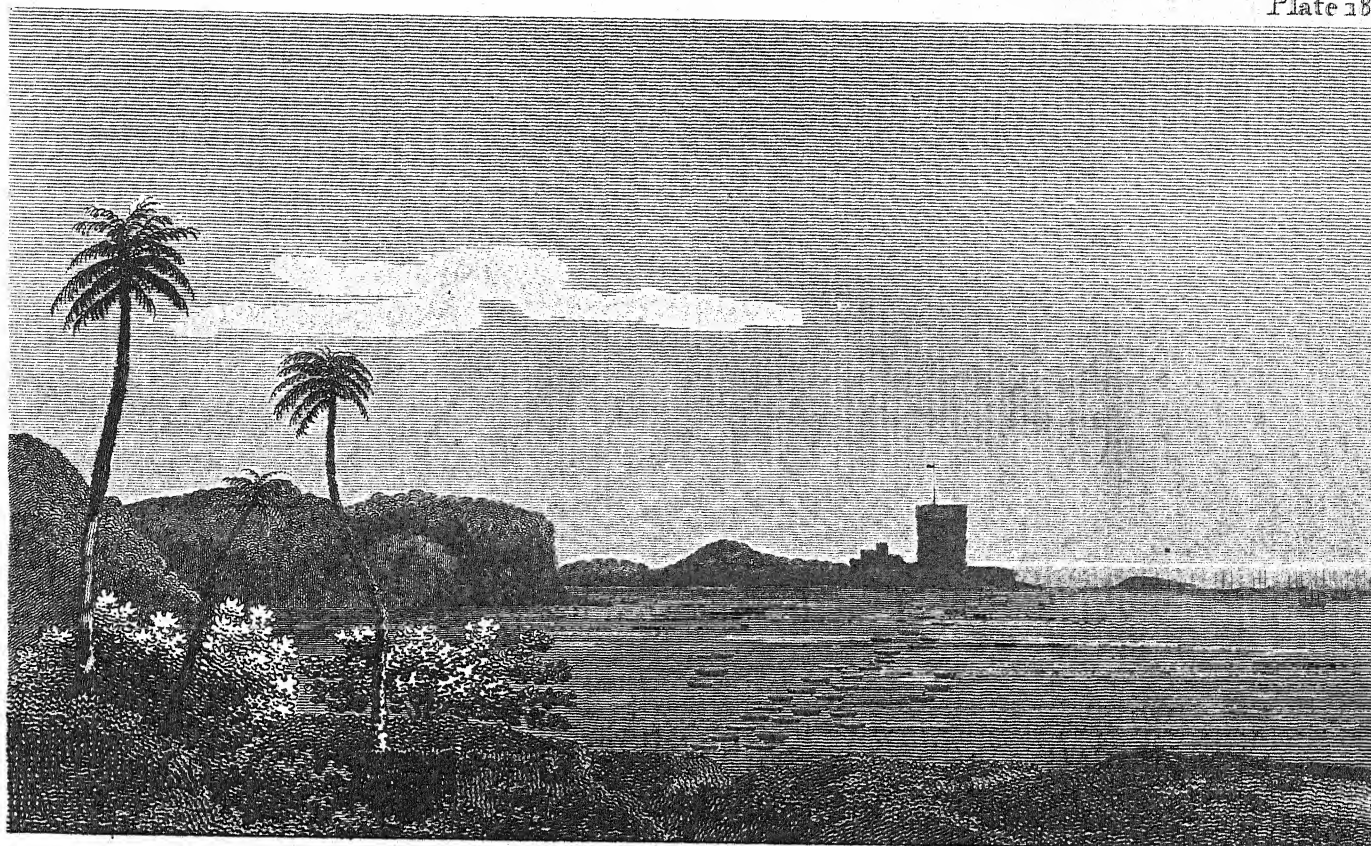
Each flat-bottomed boat contained about fifty men, exclusive of the sailors employed in rowing. The soldiers were ordered to sit down on the bottom, holding their firelocks between their knees. All the boats of the fleet were engaged either in towing the flats, or carrying troops. They might contain in the whole near five thousand men. Six thousand had been intended for landing, but above a thousand remained in the ships, from the want of means to convey them.

The moment was awful ; and the most solemn silence prevailed, as the boats pulled to the rendezvous, a distance of about five miles. Nothing was heard but the hollow and dismal sound of the oars, as they dipped into the water.

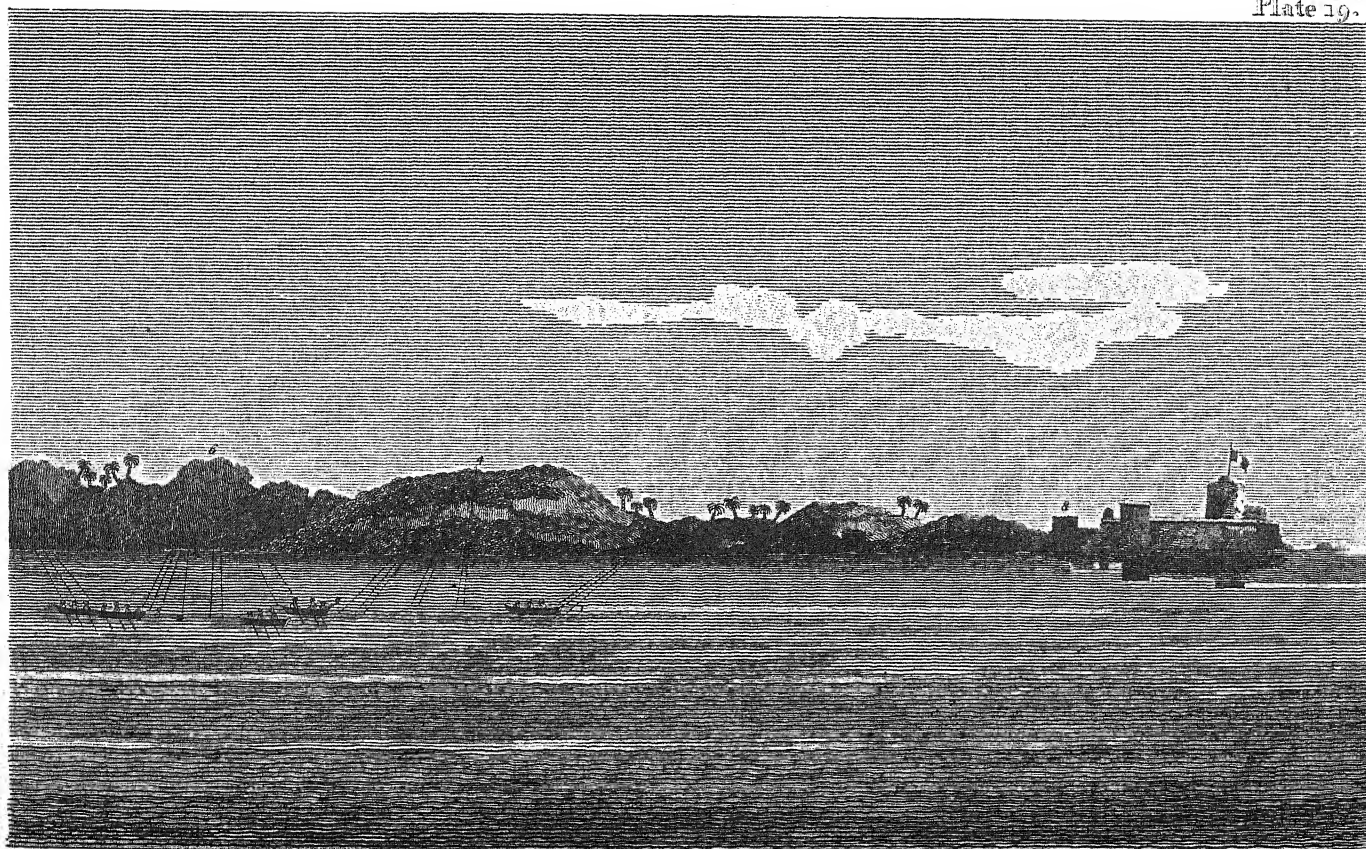
The boats continued coming up till a little after eight, when every arrangement being made, and as correct a line as possible formed, the centre boat, in which was the honourable captain Cochrane of the navy, who superintended the whole, threw out the signal to advance. Every oar was instantly in motion, pulling eagerly toward the shore.

In order to protect our approach, the *Tartarus* and *Fury* bomb vessels commenced throwing shells as we passed them. Two gunboats, and three armed launches, kept up a constant firing for the same purpose, though with little effect. We continued to advance unmolested, and not a Frenchman was to be seen, either on the sand-hills, or on the strand; when suddenly, as we got within reach, they opened a tremendous and well supported fire from fifteen pieces of artillery, which had been disposed on the hills that lined the beach, and from the guns of Aboukir castle. Shot and shells now fell in profusion, striking the water all round the boats, and dashing it upon us. This, however, was comparatively but a feeble opposition. On our nearer approach, we were assailed with such a terrible shower of grape shot and langrage, as was never before probably directed against so small a point, and could be compared only to the effects of a violent hail storm upon the water.

Never was there a more trying moment. Our troops penned up so close, as to be unable to move, and exposed to a galling and destructive fire, without the power of returning it, or taking



VIEW of the CASTLE of ABOUKIR.
with the disposition of the Boats previous to the landing.



VIEW of ABOUKIR CASTLE.

1. Boats containing the reserve & landing them opposite
2. Boats with the Brigade of Guards.
3. Boats with M. Gen. Footes Brigade.
4. High sand hill where the Enemy had 4 Guns.
5. The Lines are meant to show the cruel fire of the Enemy's guns upon our Boats.

5. Where the Enemy had three Guns.
6. One Howitzer & one Gun.
7. Battery with three Guns.
8. Aboukir Castle from which the Enemy kept a heavy fire upon our Boats.

Published Jan: 1st 1803, by Cadell & Davies Strand.

any measures of defence. Two boats were sunk. Close to that in which I was embarked, a flat, conveying part of the Coldstream guards, was struck in the middle by a shell, which, bursting at the same instant, killed and dreadfully wounded numbers; the rest went to the bottom. Many were picked up, but in such a state, as to be insensible of the obligation. The sinking of a boat could, indeed, scarcely be otherwise than fatal. Embarrassed with belts, loaded with three days provision, and his cartouch box filled with sixty rounds of ball cartridge, a soldier could find in swimming only an ineffectual struggle for life.

Nothing, however, could dismay troops so brave. Surrounded by death in its most frightful shapes, their courage was not to be damped. Through a fire rendered doubly tremendous by the impossibility of resistance, we continued steadily to advance, cheering and huzzaing as if victory had already been in our grasp, though yet without the power of returning a single shot.

It was near nine when the first boats took the ground. Numbers of our men were at this moment lost, being shot in the boats, or bayoneted in the act of stepping out, by the enemy, who had come down to the water's edge, to receive us as

we landed. The regiments formed immediately as they got out of the boats, and lost not a moment in advancing.

The four flank companies of the fortieth, on the right of the whole, and the twenty-third next to them, in the most spirited manner charged up a hill rising almost perpendicularly from the sea-side, the sand of which yielded under their feet as they climbed up. A body of the French, the brave sixty-first demibrigade, who were drawn up on the top, panicstruck by such intrepidity, precipitately retreated, leaving two pieces of cannon behind them. On the left, where majors-general Coote and Ludlow commanded, a body of upwards of two hundred of the enemy's cavalry charged part of the guards and of the royals, as they came out of the boats; but more of the troops landing, and coming to their assistance, the French were speedily repulsed, suffering a very considerable loss.

The contest on shore lasted about twenty minutes, when the enemy gave way in every quarter, and we got possession of the hills, whither the body of seamen under Sir Sidney Smith, with their accustomed alacrity, dragged up several field pieces.

The French retreated along lake Aboukir, called by them lake Maadie, having first detached a part of the fifty-first demibrigade to Aboukir castle. They took a position in the plain, a mile from the beach, with their right to the lake, and their left toward the sea, which point was protected by two guns and all their remaining cavalry.

The force that opposed our landing was commanded by general Friant, and consisted of two battalions of the grenadiers of the sixty-first demibrigade, two battalions of the seventy-fifth, one of the fifty-first, one of the twenty-fifth, the eighteenth and twentieth dragoons, about one hundred and twenty artillery; in all about two thousand five hundred men, and fifteen pieces of cannon. Their loss, at a very moderate computation, was four hundred men in killed, wounded, and taken; six pieces of cannon, and one howitzer. General Martinet, who was a captain in the French navy at the battle of the Nile, and at the time of this action commanded the nautical legion, was left dead on the spot. Our loss was six hundred and fifty-two, in killed, wounded, and missing, exclusive of the seamen in the boats, and those under Sir Sidney Smith.

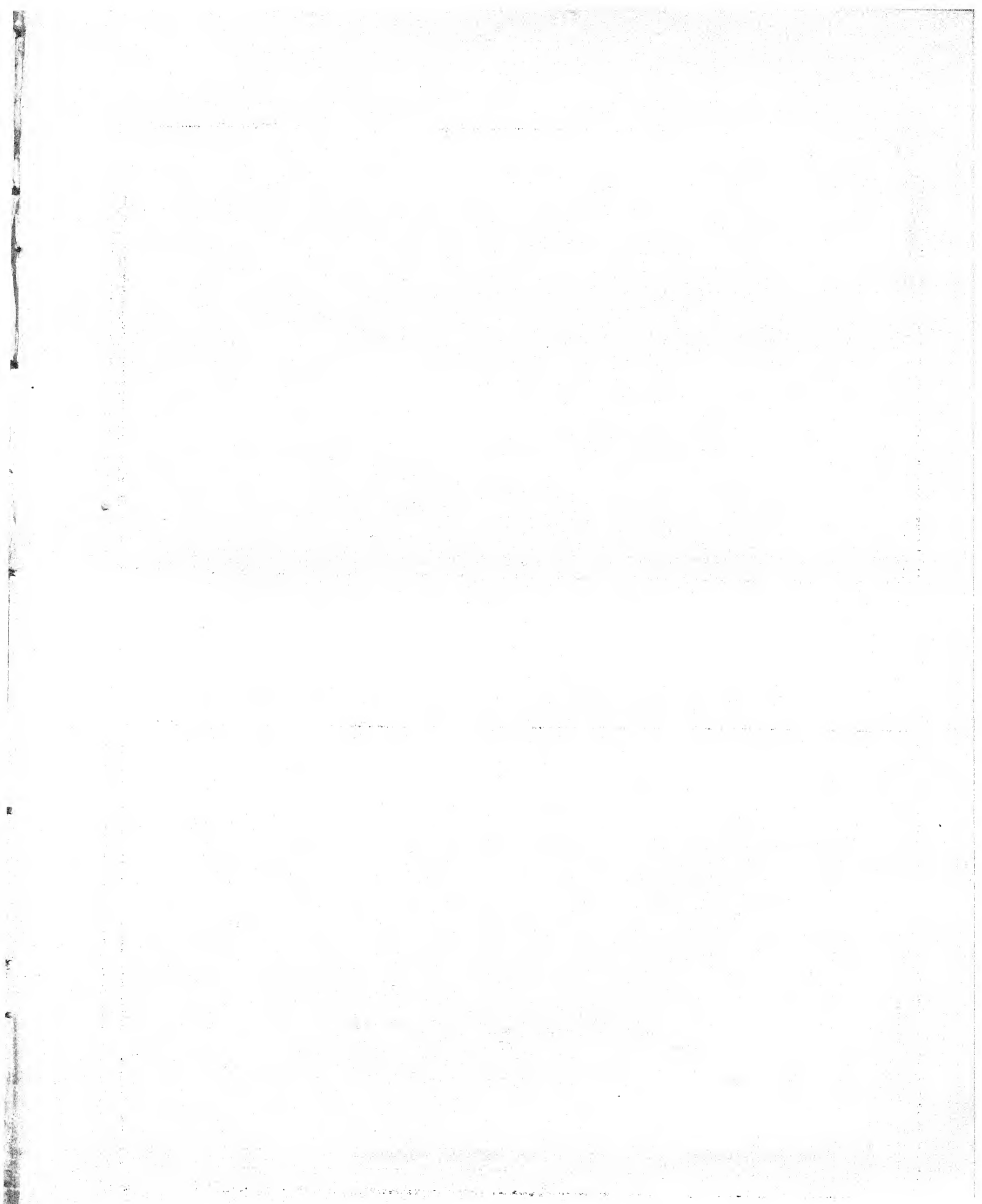
See Sir Ralph Abercromby's dispatch of the 16th of March, Appendix, No. 4.

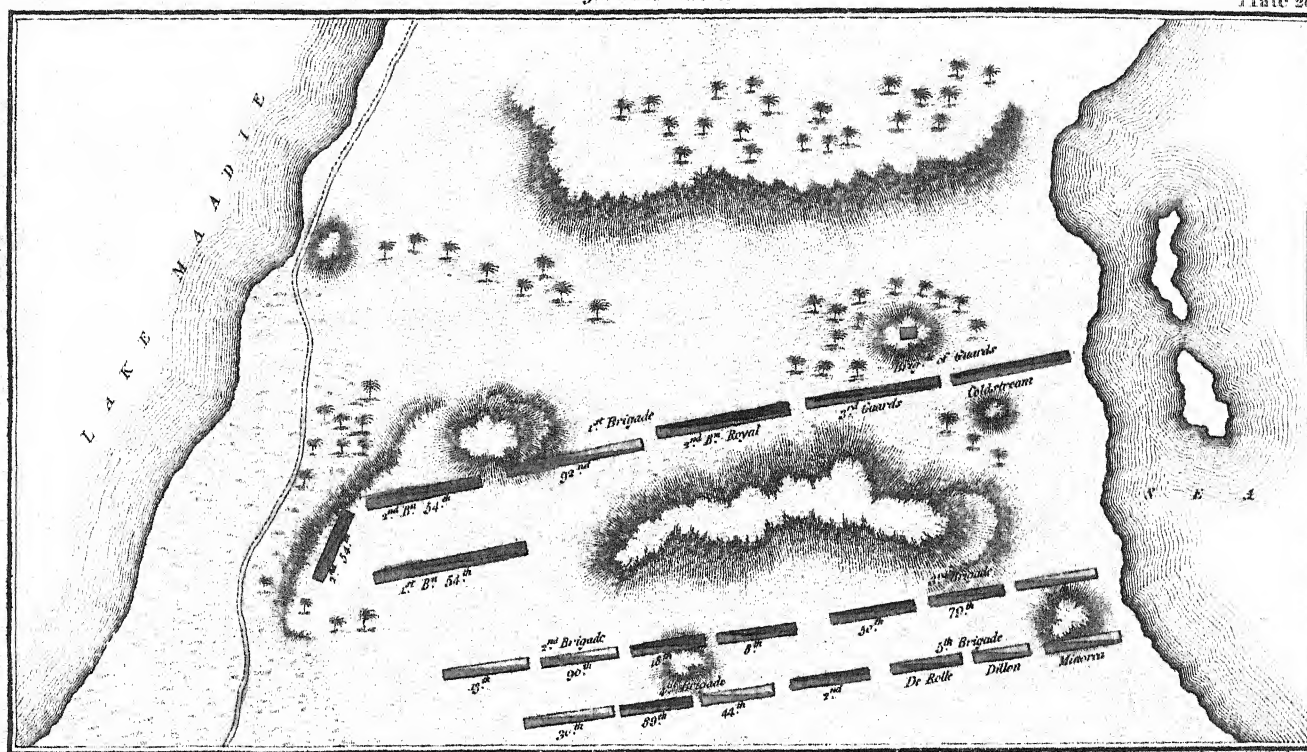
Scarcely was our debarkation effected, and our efforts crowned with victory, when our anxious commander in chief came on shore. Until that period major-general Coote was the senior general officer with the troops.

We now drew up opposite the enemy, and in this position both armies remained cannonading each other till about eleven o'clock, when the French were perceived retreating silently along the lake, and apparently in good order. They halted, however, for a short time, at the post of Mandara, a small redoubt, built on a height in the narrowest part of the peninsula, about four miles from the place of landing.

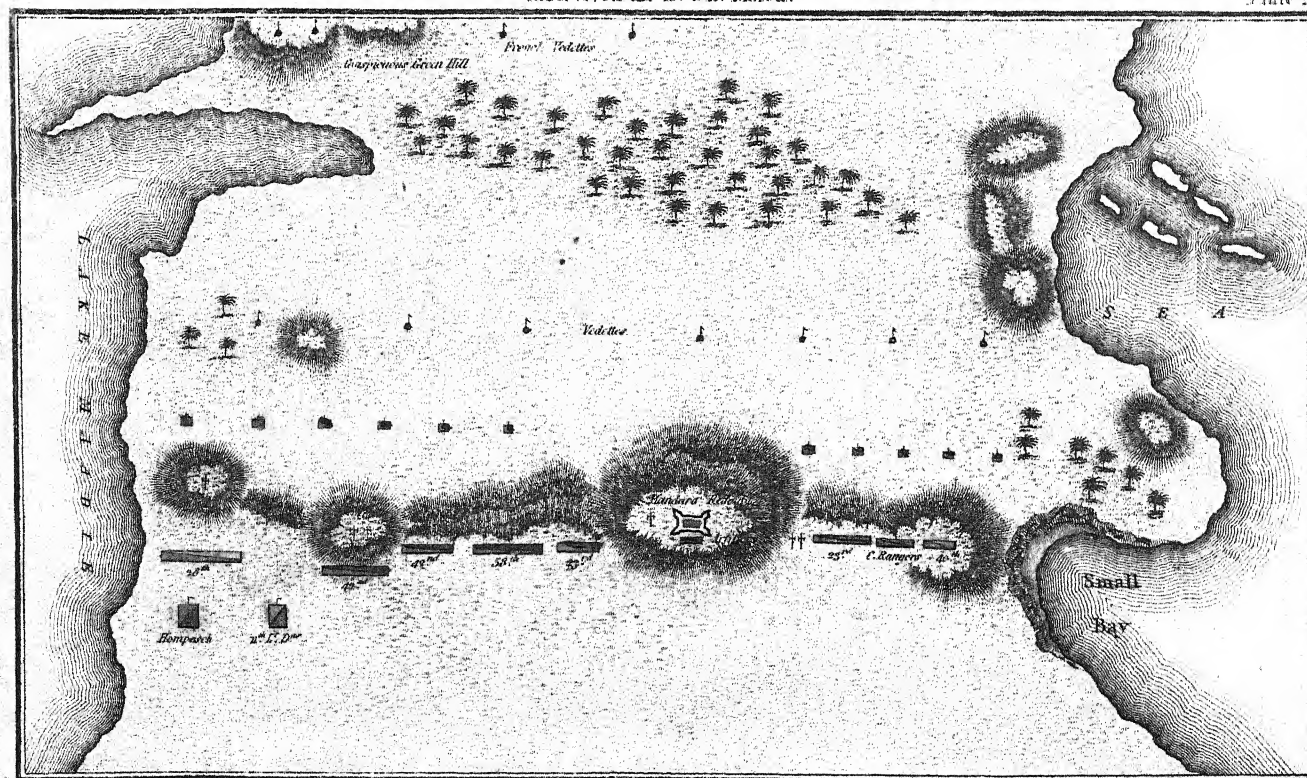
Immediately upon the retreat of the enemy, our armed launches entered into lake Maadie, or Aboukir, and measures were adopted for supplying the army by means of the boats of the fleet, a depôt of provision and ammunition being established on it's banks for this purpose.

The second division, having landed, came up at this juncture, which made us change our position, advancing in columns of regiments, by brigades, and halting about dark. The army was then formed in four lines, extending from the sea on the right, to lake Aboukir on the left: the reserve





Thos. Welch, del.



Thos. Welch, del.

and the guards forming the first line ; major-general Cooté's brigade the second ; major-general Cradock's the third ; and major-general the earl of Cavan's the fourth. Such parts of brigadiers-general Stuart and Doyle's corps, as had landed in the course of the day, took their ground in front of Aboukir castle, which had refused to surrender on being summoned. About seventy mounted, and two hundred dismounted cavalry, also came on shore in the evening. Those that were mounted immediately took the duty of vedettes and of the advance ; the rest remained near Aboukir.

MARCH the 9th.

This day it blew extremely fresh, which prevented the landing of any stores, provision, &c. : but, notwithstanding the apprehensions we had been led to entertain to the contrary, we found a very tolerable supply of good water, by digging about four feet deep in the sand. We were likewise convinced, that it sometimes rains in Egypt, for we had a smart shower.

No camp equipage was yet allowed to be landed, but the troops were enabled to shelter themselves pretty comfortably by making huts

with the boughs of the date tree, which abounds in this peninsula. Our commander in chief had no other habitation.

The parts of generals Stuart and Doyle's brigades that were before Aboukir, now joined us. The second or queen's regiment, with four hundred dismounted dragoons, under the command of the earl of Dalhousie, being all the troops left for the reduction of that fort; and the army advanced its position about a mile toward Alexandria.

MARCH the 10th.

This day being extremely fine, and the weather quite calm, we had the pleasure of seeing the rest of the army, and most of the horses, coming on shore. Immense quantities of provision, stores of all kinds, and forage, were also landed, by means of lake Aboukir, close to our position. In the evening of the 9th, seven companies of the second battalion of the twenty-seventh regiment arrived from Lisbon, and joined the army on this day.

This lake is of a very modern date, having been formed by an irruption of the sea so late as 1778. A stone dyke, the greater part of which is to this day standing, was the only barrier, which kept out

the sea from a plain much below it's level. This was broken down by the fury of the waves in a violent gale, and the water, rushing in with impetuosity, destroyed several villages, and formed the present extensive inundation. The kalisch or canal of Alexandria divides it from the site of lake Mareotis, which was almost every where dry, having no communication with the sea.

Lake Aboukir is navigable in most parts for boats and small craft: it also abounds in excellent fish of different kinds, especially mullet, which afforded a welcome and plentiful supply to our army; the Arabs being glad to find so good and ready a market.

The advantages which we derived from this lake were great indeed; and to the accommodation it afforded us in many respects we are in some degree indebted for our success. All our provision, ammunition, guns, and stores of every description, were brought up to us with the greatest facility in boats; but had we been without this mode of conveyance, our means of land carriage were so feeble, that the moment of action would probably have been lost, before supplies could arrive. Two or three hundred miserable horses or mules could

be of very little effective assistance in the heavy sands of the peninsula.

By affording a harbour for our gunboats, the lake was also of the greatest service; these boats, exclusive of other advantages, were no small security to our left flank. It is rather unaccountable, that the French, so long masters of this country, did not keep a strong force of armed boats on this lake, which would have annoyed us materially on our landing, or in any future movements.

On the 11th, lieutenant Guittera, surgeon Smith, and thirteen men of the Corsican Rangers, advanced in front of Mandara redoubt, were surrounded by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, and taken prisoners.

ADVANCE of MARCH the 12th.

At seven this morning all the troops moved from their position in two columns. The reserve, and the brigade of guards, remaining on their ground at and near Mandara redoubt, till the body of the army came up to them.

The French cavalry, which had been reinforced since the 10th by near three hundred men of the twenty-second chasseurs à cheval, was posted at

an old ruined tower a mile and a half from Mandara. About a mile in front of the redoubt, our advanced guard came up with the enemy's vedettes, when a smart skirmishing commenced; but we continued to advance without meeting any serious opposition, as the enemy's force, which consisted chiefly in cavalry, retreated regularly as we came up with them, after exchanging a few shots.

At half past one we arrived upon our ground, and formed in two lines, extending from the sea to the lake. The French were drawn up in our front, occupying a very strong position along a range of hills, with their left supported by an old ruin. A short time after we had halted, they opened a smart fire on us, from two pieces of cannon, which killed two men, one of the third regiment of guards, and one of the royals, and wounded two more. We were not long in returning the salute, and it is presumed we must have occasioned some loss on their side, as their fire was immediately silenced. The advanced posts and cavalry vedettes continued skirmishing till dusk, without doing each other any material injury. Our loss in the course of this day was very trifling, compared to the extent and advantage of the ground we gained. It consisted in two

men killed, one lieutenant*, four privates, and four horses wounded. The loss of the French could scarcely have been less. Colonel la Tour Maubourg, commanding the twentieth dragoons, we know was severely wounded in the face by a splinter of one of our shells.

Our troops remained on their arms the whole night, the ninetieth and ninety-second regiments being placed along our front as advanced picquets.

It was now determined to attempt driving the enemy from his position in the morning, and orders were given for marching forwards at daybreak.

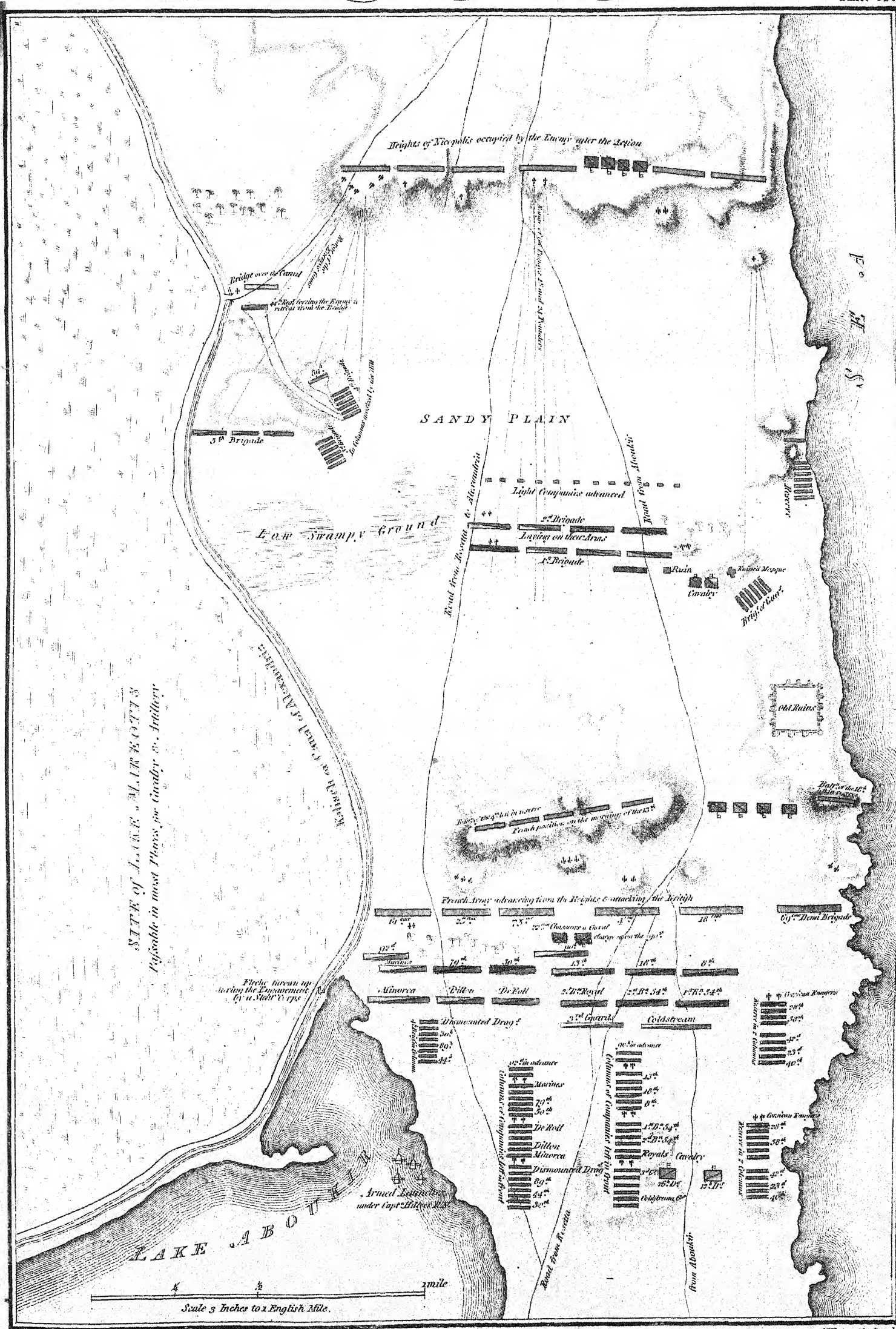
ACTION of the 13th of MARCH.

Although the orders mentioned, that we should march from our ground at five in the morning, yet, owing to some untoward circumstances, it was half past six before the army began to move: the whole in columns of march, with the left in front, and in the following order:

Major-general Cradock's brigade in front, with the ninetieth regiment as it's advanced guard.

* Lieutenant Woodgate, twenty-sixth light dragoons.

PLAN of the ACTION of the 13th of MARCH.



Major-general lord Cavan's on his left, near the lake, with his advanced guard, the ninety-second, on a parallel with the head of general Cradock's column.

Major-general Coote's brigade, immediately in the rear of general Cradock's, to support him in case of necessity.

The reserve moved in two columns near the sea, parallel with the head of general Coote's brigade.

The guards were on a line with the second column of the reserve.

Brigadiers-general Stuart and Doyle's brigades, with the dismounted cavalry, moved in the rear of lord Cavan's brigade, near the lake.

The object was, to turn the enemy's right.

As we advanced, the French commenced from a numerous, and admirably well served flying artillery, a very destructive fire upon us ; which, *enfilading* the depths of our columns, and *ricochetting* from division to division, caused great havoc in our ranks. The columns were immediately, and with the greatest precision, deployed into line, excepting the reserve, which continued in column the whole day near the sea, and brigadier-general Doyle's brigade.

At this moment, the enemy, in expectation of taking advantage of this change of disposition, came down from the heights to attack us. A considerable body of cavalry, the twenty-second chasseurs, made a spirited and impetuous charge on the ninetieth regiment, who, with the coolness and intrepidity of veterans, received them unbroken upon the points of their bayonets. The French were then obliged to retreat, having received a well timed volley as they wheeled about, which brought great numbers of them to the ground.

Their attack on other parts of the line was attended with no better success, being repulsed in every quarter. The eighth and eighteenth regiments on the right, and the thirteenth in the centre of major-general Cradock's brigade, whenever they came up to the enemy, poured so warm and so regularly kept up a fire of musketry, as to force them precipitately to retreat. The ninety-second, opposed to the sixty-first demibrigade, and under a heavy fire from two field pieces, loaded with grape shot, advanced unshaken to their very mouths, forcing the enemy, by a precise and well continued fire of musketry, to abandon them. The regiment of Dillon, moving close

*

to the canal of Alexandria, behaved also with great gallantry, repelling a body of the French, which was opposed to it, with considerable loss.

Our motions were slow, we being often obliged to halt for the artillery; which, not being drawn by horses, but by men, was dragged with great difficulty and labour through the heavy sands. During these intervals, the enemy, whom we forced every where to give way, regularly rallied, and, bringing up their flying artillery, galled us bitterly. But as soon as we were again in motion, they wheeled about with them, and going off full gallop, took at a distance a new position for annoying us.

This lasted till about half past eleven, when the French, astonished at our intrepidity, which nothing could surmount, and hard pressed by our steady fire, continued to retreat regularly from hill to hill, till close under the walls of Alexandria. Here they rallied upon the heights, and we halted in a long plain at the foot of them.

In this situation we remained, the men being ordered to sit down, uncertain whether we should attempt to force them from this new position,

rendered formidable by nature, and defended by a powerful artillery.

Our army, in the highest spirits, and elated by its recent success, was impatient to proceed; but Sir Ralph Abercromby, perceiving, that, if we drove the French from the heights, we could not retain them, as they appeared, on reconnoitring, to be commanded by forts Cafarelli and Cretin, deemed it improper to make an attempt, which must have been attended with a useless waste of blood.

Mean while the enemy, not finding himself likely to be forced, brought up several pieces of heavy cannon from the adjoining works, and kept up a continual fire upon us, to which we lay completely and unresistingly exposed. Whole files were every instant swept down, and the chasm it occasioned as quickly filled up.

About half past two major-general lord Cavan's, and Brigadiers-general Stuart and Doyle's brigades, posted on an advanced sandhill near the canal, made an attempt upon the enemy's right; and the forty-fourth regiment, in the most gallant manner, charged a body of the French, placed with a howitzer on a bridge over the canal, and quickly dislodged them; but such a tremendous

fire was opened upon them from every part of the hills, that they were obliged to retreat.

Near thirty pieces of cannon played upon this handful of men, and the earth was literally ploughed up all around them.

The commander in chief having determined to take up the same range of hills, which the enemy had occupied the night before, and from which we had driven them in the morning, the army began to move from the plain about four o'clock, and retired by degrees; generals Coote and Cradock's brigades bringing up the rear.

Our loss in this action was very considerable, one thousand three hundred men being killed and wounded. The wounded were in a situation peculiarly distressing; for their wounds having been mostly occasioned by cannon shot, even such as recovered were necessarily rendered cripples, and wholly lost to the service. The loss of the French may very safely be calculated at seven hundred men. General of division Lanusse was slightly wounded. We also took four pieces of cannon and one howitzer.

See the return
of the killed
and wounded,
Appendix,
No. 4.

Our force actually in the field was about fourteen thousand; that of the enemy nearly seven thousand. But though so much superiour in

point of numbers, we laboured under great disadvantages from our deficiency in cavalry and artillery; in both of which the French had a decided superiority. *We* had not two hundred and fifty cavalry mounted, and those so wretchedly, as to be scarcely able to act. *They* had upwards of six hundred mounted on excellent and remarkably well trained horses. In artillery their superiority was still more considerable; as they had in the field nearly forty pieces of cannon, and most of them currie guns, while the few that we had were slowly and with difficulty dragged along by sailors and soldiers.

MARCH the 14th.

The position of the army was now as follows :

The first line, consisting of the reserve, a little advanced on the right, close to the sea; the guards, and major-general Coote's brigade, on a hill in the centre; and major-general Cradock's brigade in a plain, on the left, near the canal of Alexandria, about two miles in front of the position we occupied the night before.

The second line was composed of brigadier-general Stuart's brigade on the right; brigadier-general Doyle's in the centre; and major-general

lord Cavan's on the left; the mounted cavalry of the reserve were posted in a hollow, through which the road to Aboukir passes, between the reserve and the brigade of guards, but a little in their rear. This day the castle of Aboukir was completely invested. Five twenty-four pounders, and a few mortars, were landed, and brought against it.

Several fine Turkish horses were now sent by the grand signior from Constantinople, and Sir Ralph presented one of them to each of the general officers.

Numerous working parties began to be employed in throwing up works, and fortifying our position. Heavy guns, and quantities of ammunition, were landed at the dépôts, situate at the head of lake Aboukir, about a mile in the rear of our lines.

On the night of the 15th the service lost colonel Brice, of the coldstream guards. Being field officer for the night, in going his rounds he mistook his way, and falling into the French line, was shot by a vedette. The colonel was greatly regretted by all the army, but especially by the officers of his regiment, by whom he was extremely beloved.

Camp equipage was now issued, but in small proportions, some corps having tents only at the rate of thirty-nine men to each, though made to contain but fifteen.

The Arabs, satisfied of our friendly disposition, began to come from the interior, with abundant supplies of provision, and of horses. Mr. Baldwin, formerly English consul at Alexandria, was appointed superintendant of this market, which, without his efforts, must have been very irregular.

MARCH the 17th.

Aboukir castle, after being nearly converted into a heap of ruins, was delivered up to us this day. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war, but the officers were allowed to retain their swords. The artillery found in the fort was extremely fine, the pieces being mostly brass, and brought over by the French to this country. Of those which we had taken in the field, some were Turkish. Immediately after the surrender, lord Dalhousie, with the queen's regiment, joined the army. They were replaced at Aboukir by the battalion of marines.

MARCH the 18th.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, a small body of French cavalry and infantry was observed reconnoitring on the canal of Alexandria, between our left and the village of Bedah, and several Arabs, coming to our camp with provision, were stopped by them, and some killed. In an instant our few cavalry were mounted, and, going off full speed along the canal, came upon the enemy, who waited to receive them.

Our horse charged right through theirs, and made several prisoners; but scarcely had they effected this, when the infantry, concealed behind the parapet of an old redoubt, opened a destructive fire, taking them in flank; and the French cavalry, then wheeling about, charged our people, and took several prisoners in their turn. A company of the Minorca regiment, under the command of captain M'Kinnon, hastened to the support of our cavalry, but were not able to come up soon enough to be of any assistance.

Our loss in this unfortunate skirmish was thirty-three men, and forty-two horses, in killed, wounded, and taken. Colonel Archdall, of the

twelfth dragoons, who headed the party, lost an arm.

By the general orders of this day, the troops were in future to be under arms half an hour before daybreak, and not to be dismissed till half an hour after.

MARCH the 19th.

This evening five hundred Turks joined the army. They were landed from the Capoutan Bey's ship, and two others, which have arrived with him in Aboukir bay. Five or six thousand more were hourly expected with the Capoutan Pacha. Those already arrived encamped near the depôt; and almost every one of their tents had a little flag flying before it, in which were displayed all the colours of the rainbow.

The ninety-second regiment, being much reduced in numbers since the action of the thirteenth, was ordered to Aboukir castle; the marine battalion supplying it's place in major-general Coote's brigade.

Various and contradictory reports of Menou's movements, in consequence of our successful landing, now reached us. Some accounts said,

that he had left Cairo on the 16th; while others reported, that he had already arrived at Deman-hour with eight thousand men. Very little credit, however, was given to these rumours; and still less apprehension entertained of his attacking our position, which we had fortified with two redoubts, not yet finished, for they were still open in the rear, one on our right, in front of the old ruins of Kasr Kiasera, or the castle of the Cæsars, mounting two twenty-four-pounders; another along the canal on our left, with one twelve-pounder; and several small flèches, with one or two guns, disposed at intervals along the front of the line.

BATTLE of the 21st of MARCH.

At half past three this morning the troops were getting under arms, when they were alarmed by a pretty smart fire of musquetry proceeding from the farthest flèche, on the canal toward our left. This was conceived to be nothing more than a feint, to harass our troops, or try their alertness; for we were yet ignorant of the junction of all the French forces at Alexandria. However, on it's continuing for some time, with now and then

a cannon shot, brigadier-general Stuart was actually on his march with his brigade, to support the point attacked, when he was stopped by a very heavy fire both of cannon and musquetry, which commenced on our right.

In this false attack on the left, the enemy, rapidly advancing, entered a small flèche at the same time with the out centinels. They immediately turned the twelve-pounder, which was mounted in it, upon our men, and had actually fired one shot from it, when a redoubt in the rear of this flèche opening it's fire upon them, they quickly retreated, carrying off with them three officers, one sergeant, and ten rank and file of the fifth brigade. They had one officer and four privates killed in the flèche, but took away their wounded.

The French, thinking to have drawn all our attention to the left, had hastily advanced with their whole body, having easily driven in our picquets.

Their object, as it afterward appeared, was first by a sudden and spirited attack to turn and overthrow the reserve, which by it's advanced position was separated a little from the rest of the army. This accomplished, their next aim was to force our centre with their united troops; and, while the attention of our left was fully occupied by the false

attack, the whole force of their cavalry, in which they were very strong, was to avail itself of a favourable opportunity, and, by an impetuous charge, drive us into lake Aboukir, thus at one blow deciding the contest.

For this purpose, general Lanusse's division, forming their left wing, advanced boldly against our right; general Syllly's brigade marched straight upon the redoubt; while another, under general Valentin, proceeded along the seaside, to penetrate between it and the old ruins.

General Syllly's brigade took possession of a small redan, in which there was a gun; but, staggered by the heavy fire from the redoubt, was obliged to fall back. The brigade moving along the sea was stopped in it's progress by the fire from the old ruins, which were defended by the twenty-third and fifty-eighth regiments, and the flank companies of the fortieth. Still attempting to force it's way between them and the redoubt, the sixty-ninth demibrigade was taken in flank by one of the twenty-four-pounders loaded with grape shot, and nearly exterminated. On this the remainder of the corps refused to advance; when general Lanusse, using his utmost efforts to rally them, and bring them to the charge, had

his thigh carried off by a cannon shot. Complete confusion then ensued, and a general dispersion of this column took place.

General Syllý's troops, not being able to clear the ditch of the redoubt, attempted to turn it, but were repulsed with great loss by the spirited opposition of the twenty-eighth regiment posted in it.

While this was passing on the right of our line, general Rampont's division made an attack on the centre, extending as far towards the left as the ninety-second*. It attempted to turn the left of the brigade of guards, which was a little advanced; but was received with so warm and well kept up a fire from the third regiment of guards, whose left was thrown back, and from the royals, as to be forced, after a sharp contest, to retreat with great loss.

General Destin, with his division, penetrated through the hollow, leaving the redoubt on his left, and endeavoured to reach the old ruins. He was there warmly received by the forty-second,

* When the firing commenced in the morning, the ninety-second was on its march to Aboukir, and already two miles from the camp. As soon as the firing was heard, it returned under the command of major Napier, rejoined major-general Coote's brigade, and behaved with its usual gallantry.

and attempted to withdraw his troops; but a battalion of the twenty-first demibrigade having advanced too far, was surrounded, and obliged to lay down its arms, and surrender to the forty-second and fifty-eighth regiments.

Repulsed in every quarter with the same obstinate resolution, and finding it impossible to penetrate through any part of our line, the French infantry at length gave way, and dispersed in all directions behind the sandhills.

At this juncture the French general in chief, Menou, foiled in all his attempts, determined to make one last desperate effort at carrying our position. For this purpose he ordered the main body of the cavalry, under brigadier-general Roize, to charge; and general Regnier, at the head of the divisions, Lanusse, Rampont, Friant, and the eighty-fifth demibrigade, to support it. General Roize, convinced at once of the inutility and hazard of the attempt, twice remonstrated; and it was only at the third peremptory order, that he obeyed.

Accordingly, the third and fourteenth dragoons, under general Boussart, came up with all the impetuous fury of men certain of being sacrificed, and charged through the forty-second regiment,

reaching as far as the tents. Here, however, they were effectually stopped; the horses, entangled in the cords, were, for the most part, killed*, and many of the men were obliged to seek their safety on foot. At this juncture the Minorca regiment came to support the forty-second, and drew up in the vacant space between the redoubt and the guards. The second line of French cavalry, composed of the fifteenth, eighteenth, and twentieth dragoons, with general Roize at their head, made another desperate charge upon these regiments. As it would have been impossible to withstand the shock, they opened with the most deliberate composure to let them pass; then, facing about, they poured upon them such volleys, as brought numbers, both of men and horses, to the ground. The cavalry then endeavoured to force it's way back, but this they were unable to effect, and the greater part were killed or wounded in the attempt, general Roize himself falling on the

* A circumstance, as fortunate as it was unexpected, contributed also very materially to the overthrow of the French cavalry. The ground in the rear of the forty-second was full of holes, between three and four feet deep. These excavations had been made by the twenty-eighth regiment, as conveniencies to sleep in, previous to the landing of the camp equipage. The enemy's cavalry, charging over these, was completely broken and routed.

spot. A standard, covered with the military exploits of the corps to which it belonged, according to general Regnier a battalion of the twenty-first demibrigade, fell into the hands of the Minorca or Queen's German regiment. It was taken by a private, named Anthony Lutz, for which he received a certificate from the adjutant-general, and the sum of twenty dollars. This man, never having learned to write or read, was incapable of being made a sergeant, to which post he would otherwise have been advanced. In the early part of the action, a standard had been wrested from the French by the forty-second regiment, which was however unfortunately retaken from them, at the moment of the impetuous charge of the enemy's cavalry.

The French infantry, unable to give any assistance, and exposed to the fire of our guns, lost a great number of men. General Beaudot was mortally wounded; and when the broken remains of the cavalry formed again in the rear of their infantry, not one fourth of those who had charged could be collected.

It must have been at this period, that the gallant veteran, Sir Ralph Abercromby, received the unfortunate wound, which deprived the army

of a distinguished and beloved commander. It is impossible to ascertain the exact moment, as he never complained, or revealed the circumstance of his being wounded to any one, till it was perceived by those about him. No entreaty could even then prevail on him to leave the field, till convinced by his own eyes of the enemy's retreat.

During this the right of the French army continued motionless opposite to our left; but a warm cannonade was maintained on both sides, and the riflemen and sharp shooters, scattered along the fronts, kept up an incessant fire.

After the last effort of the cavalry, the French army remained drawn up in order of battle, contenting itself with keeping up a heavy cannonade, which we warmly returned. By this cannonade our second line suffered very considerably, because great part of the first line being disposed along a height, the French were obliged to give great elevation to their guns, so that the balls, clearing the height, fell in among the ranks of the second line posted behind it. The enemy seemed wavering, and uncertain whether to attempt another attack; and in this debate between prudence and courage, their troops lay

completely under the fire of our guns, which caused a dreadful havock among them. Presently, however, two of their ammunition waggons blew up with a dreadful explosion, and their fire began considerably to slacken, most probably from a want of ammunition.

Things remained in this state till about half after nine, when the enemy, losing numbers to no purpose, and not daring to renew the attack, began their retreat under the fire of all our artillery. At ten o'clock the firing had totally ceased on both sides; and thus ended the glorious and ever memorable action of the 21st of March.

Our loss being one thousand four hundred and sixty-four, in killed, wounded, and missing, was certainly very considerable; though slight when compared with that of the enemy, which, at a very moderate calculation, must have amounted to four thousand men, for no less than one thousand one hundred and sixty were counted by the provost marshal left dead upon the field of battle, exclusive of those within the French vedettes, which of course he could not reckon, and of which there were certainly many. Generals Lanusse, Roize, and Beaudot, were killed,

See the return of the killed and wounded, Appendix, No. 6.

and generals Destin, Syllly, Eppler, and several other officers of rank, wounded. In the pocket book of general Roize were found some interesting papers, for which see the Appendix, No. 9. We took in this engagement two hundred and fifty prisoners, two pieces of cannon, and one standard.

On our side, the commander in chief was mortally wounded; major-general Moore, brigadier-general Hope, adjutant-general to the army, and brigadiers-general Oakes, Lawson, and Sir Sidney Smith, were likewise wounded*.

The gunboats on the right, under the command of captain Maitland of the royal navy, were of the most essential service, and did very great

* The effective force of the British army in the field on this memorable day was under twelve thousand men; that of the French, from the most exact computations that could be made, cannot have been less than twelve or thirteen thousand able and experienced soldiers, exclusive of artillery.

Our effective strength on the 7th of March, as appears by the official returns at the end of the Appendix, was - - - - 14697 rank and file.
 Subtracting from this number - - 666, our loss on the 8th of March;
 1129 ditto 13th ditto,
 13 on the 18th ditto,
 550 on different services, and non-combatants,
 about 600 sick or convalescents.

2958

reduces our force actually in the field on the 21st of March to 11739.

execution among the French troops posted behind the sandhills.

At one time, during the engagement, we were in the greatest distress imaginable for want of ammunition ; several guns were left with scarcely one round, and many regiments were in a similar situation. This circumstance was owing to the want of means of conveyance. Had it not been for this temporary deficiency, the loss of the enemy would have been much more considerable.

As general Menou built his chief hopes of success upon the sudden overthrow of our right wing, and the consequent consternation of the army, he had preferred making his approach while favoured by the night, that he might arrive close to our position unperceived, and thus avoid the destructive fire of our entrenchments, and of the gunboats. In fact the attack was as sudden, as it was unexpected ; and had general Lanusse waited a little longer for the effect produced by the false alarm on our left, the consequence might have been very serious, as the Minorca regiment, and the rest of general Stuart's brigade, afterward of such very essential service

on the right, were actually on their march to the threatened quarter.

The five hundred Turks remained in the rear during the whole action. When the danger was over, they paraded on a small hill in our front with their numerous flags flying. About two hundred Bedoween Arabs, mounted on horseback, came in to us across the ancient bed of lake Mareotis, before the firing had entirely ceased, and expressed their joy at the defeat of the French.

The ground in our front, and even between our lines, was strewn with the bodies of the enemy's slain, which the Turks and Arabs were very desirous to strip and plunder, had they been allowed by us. Before night almost all the dead within our vedettes had been buried; but within the French lines it was very different, for numbers of men, horses, and camels, were there left to rot, and infect the air with their noisome exhalations.

When Sir Ralph Abercromby had seen the enemy retreat, he attempted to get on horseback; but his wound, which was probed and dressed in the field by an assistant surgeon of the guards, having become extremely stiff and painful, he

could not mount, and reluctantly suffered himself to be placed upon a litter, from which he was removed into a boat, and carried on board the *Foudroyant*. Here lord Keith received him with all possible affection, and every care and attention, which his state required, were early paid him.

This misfortune befalling our illustrious commander, of whom it threatened to deprive us, combined with the reflection on the many valuable lives that had been lost, to damp the joy and triumph we should otherwise have felt on obtaining such a brilliant victory.

There being some reason to apprehend, that the enemy intended to repeat their attack during the night, our troops remained under arms, and at their alarm posts, till morning. Had the French again tried our strength, however, they would have met even a warmer reception than they had already received; for two additional twenty-four-pounders had been brought up, and placed on a commanding ground in the rear of the third regiment of guards; great abundance of ammunition of all kinds had been also conveyed from the *depôt* to the lines, which had been strengthened by *trous de loup*, trenches, &c.

MARCH the 25th.

The Capoutan Pacha, with five sail of the line, and about five thousand Turks and Albanians, anchored this morning in the bay of Aboukir. With pleasure we beheld this first proof of the cooperation of our allies: but the grand vizier had not yet passed the Desert, and seemed inclined to second our efforts very slowly in that quarter. All the line of battle ships, lord Keith's excepted, this day prepared to sail on a cruize.

MARCH the 29th.

This morning arrived the melancholy tidings of Sir Ralph Abercromby's decease. At eleven the preceding night death snatched from us this beloved commander. The wound which he received on the 21st, bringing on fever and mortification, occasioned this lamented event, and our valiant general was lost to us at the moment when we stood most in need of his assistance. The ball had entered the thigh very high up, and, taking a direction towards the groin, had lodged in the bone, whence it could not be extracted.

In the action of the 13th of March, he had suffered a contusion in the thigh from a musket ball, and had a horse killed under him. On the 21st, at the time when he received his death wound, he was in the very midst of the enemy, and personally engaged with an officer of dragoons, who was at that moment shot by a corporal of the forty-second. Sir Ralph retained the officer's sword, which had passed between his arm and his side the instant before the officer fell.

During the seven days, which elapsed from the period of his being wounded till his death, the anguish and torture he endured must have been extreme. Yet not a groan, not a complaint escaped his lips, and he continued to the last a bright example of patience and fortitude. He thought and talked of nothing else to all around him, but of the bravery and heroic conduct of the army, which he said he could not sufficiently admire.

A man who has served his country in every quarter of the globe; who, as a commander, devotes to his troops an attention almost parental; as a soldier, shares in all their hardships and all their dangers; who, at an age when he might

retire from the field crowned with glory, comes forth, at the call of his country, a veteran in experience, youthful in ardour; whose life is a public blessing, his death a universal misfortune; is beyond the hacknied phrase of panegyric. Such a man was Sir Ralph Abercromby. Dead to his country, his name will ever live in her recollection. Through his exertions, seconded by the cooperation of those he commanded, a nation, long oppressed by a sanguinary war, caught the first glimpse of an honourable *peace*; and while a grateful people bent over the grave of their departed hero, they beheld the yet timid olive, sheltering itself in the laurels which encircled his tomb.

The command of the army now devolved upon major-general Hutchinson.

Since our victory over the French, abundance of fresh provision of all kinds came in. Among the rest, numbers of sheep, fowls, and eggs; small, indeed, but at a low price; the sheep being from ten shillings to thirteen and sixpence a piece.



VIEW OF THE FRENCH FORTIFIED HEIGHTS TO THE EASTWARD OF ALEXANDRIA.

- 1 Fort Carlinville.
- 2 Old Walls & Towers of Musambira.
- 3 Fort Gribu.
- 4 Bomboque Pillar.
- 5 Four Days noticed by the French when the 2^d of March viz. the French, Austrian, Portuguese & Negropidan.
- 6 Fortified Heights & Intrenchments.
- 7 Remains of the Castle of the Gwaia called the Old Ruins.
- 8 Tent of Stuart & the Mowry Regiment.
- 9 Mediterranean Sea.
- to Coaches of Malaga Coast surrounding in their towers the windows

APRIL the 2d.

At twelve o'clock all our troops were under arms, to receive the Capoutan Pacha. He rode along the lines, accompanied by major-general Hutchinson, and followed by a numerous train of attendants, mounted on beautiful and richly caparisoned horses, and dressed in all the splendour of Oriental magnificence. His highness went along the ranks, without seeming to be much pleased or struck with the appearance of the troops, whose harassed looks, and simple dress, little accorded with the glitter of gold and silver by which he was surrounded. He was saluted with one and twenty guns, both on his entering and on his leaving our camp.

Several of the enemy watched an opportunity to desert, and come over to us. On this account double vedettes were placed along the French line. A Mamaluke deserted from them this day, to whom the Capoutan Pacha gave a purse full of sequins.

The succeeding days the weather was extremely unpleasant. The wind, being very high, blew the sand about with great violence into our faces and eyes, so as to incommode us very much. This was

a circumstance, from which we had not yet suffered, though we afterward experienced it too frequently, before we left Egypt: and to this cause perhaps may chiefly be ascribed the complaints of the eyes, with which so many of our men were afflicted, and by which many lost their sight, though some have happily recovered it since their return to England.

General Hutchinson, aware of the advantages which must accrue from the possession of Rosetta, as it would open to us the Nile, and ensure our further supplies, now determined to make himself master of the place. For this purpose he detached Colonel Spencer on the fifth, with four thousand Turkish troops, the fifty-eighth regiment, the four flank companies of the fortieth, thirty mounted cavalry of Hompesch's dragoons, and three pieces of cannon. In consequence of the roughness of the weather, colonel Spencer could not leave Aboukir till the sixth, on which day he was reinforced by the queen's regiment, making in all about one thousand British, and four thousand Turks, under his command. He crossed lake Aboukir at the entrance, where we had established a ferry, and encamped near the village of Edko.

Great hopes were entertained from this diversion, which was intended to divide the enemy's force, less able to bear a division from his recent loss.

Three men of Hompesch's dragoons, while vedettes, deserted to the enemy on three successive mornings. This was a bad example, especially when it is considered, that we had a brigade entirely composed of foreigners, great part of them deserters, whom it was well known the enemy would do all in their power to entice over to them. Accordingly general Hutchinson, wishing to stop the evil at its commencement, ordered the corps to be immediately dismounted, and sent to do duty in the rear at Aboukir. The service required this measure, though apparently severe on the officers and privates of the regiment, who had hitherto on all occasions behaved with gallantry.

Colonel Cameron of the seventy-ninth, with two hundred infantry and fifty cavalry, was sent on the 9th to reconnoitre along the canal; and proceeded considerably beyond Bedah, without meeting the slightest opposition. Previous to this measure, our supplies from the Arabs had been completely cut off for three or four days.

On the 10th, the second battalion of royals marched from camp, to join colonel Spencer's corps.

General Hutchinson having determined to carry on the active operations of the army on the Rosetta side, it became necessary to secure our present position, which was intended to remain merely on the defensive, as much as possible against any future attack. For this nothing could be of greater utility, than letting the waters of lake Aboukir into the bed of the Mareotis; as our left would thus be rendered more secure, since to turn it would become impracticable; and at the same time our gunboats would be enabled to get in, and annoy the enemy. The site of lake Mareotis had been accurately surveyed, and it's level found to be nearly ten feet lower than that of Aboukir. It was therefore obvious, that by cutting through the canal of Alexandria, which was the only separation between the two lakes, the water must flow in very copiously.

Accordingly on the 12th, a working party began to cut through the canal; and on the 13th, the water rushed in with impetuosity through seven channels made for the purpose, to the great satisfaction of the whole army. The vio-

*

lence of the water, flowing in through the cuts in the canal, was so great, as not only to destroy every thing in it's way, but to unite four cuts of the seven. By this the gap was rendered too wide to admit a bridge, and the communication was supported by means of boats stationed near the opening, in which the Arabs coming with provision were ferried over.

The eighteenth and ninetieth regiments marched the same day, to reinforce colonel Spencer near Rosetta.

On the 14th, our troops entered the town of Rosetta without opposition. The French garrison, composed of two battalions, having abandoned it, and retreated across the Nile to Fouah.

Fort Julien, situate below the town near the entrance of the Nile, was thus left to it's own means of defence. Several French gunboats, stationed at the boghaz, or bar of the river, retreated on the approach of ours, and took shelter under the fort, the siege of which was left to the queen's regiment, commanded by lord Dalhousie, while the British and Turkish gunboats, having entered into the river, kept up a brisk fire upon those of the enemy, three of which were sunk, and one

blown up. The thirtieth and eighty-ninth regiments marched to Rosetta on the 17th, and were followed the next day by the eighth and seventy-ninth, under the command of major-general Cradock and brigadier-general Doyle. Until the arrival of these two general officers, the very considerable corps of troops, encamped on the heights of Aboumandour, were under the orders of colonel Spencer, who was pushing on the siege of Fort Julien with great vigour. On the 19th, this fort surrendered, after a very gallant defence, on the same terms as the castle of Aboukir. The garrison, which consisted of about three hundred men, mostly invalides, had lost forty-one in killed and wounded. Our loss, during the siege, was one lieutenant* and two privates of the queen's regiment killed. The Capoutan Pacha was on shore all the time, and extremely active.

Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, with seven sail of the line, joined lord Keith on the 22d, off Alexandria, after having chased the French squadron under Ganthéaume, of which he

* Lieutenant Derisley, who was unfortunately shot, through mistake, in the night, by one of his own centinels.

lost sight in a fog. The fleet now consisted of eighteen ships of the line, including three Turkish men of war under the Capoutan Bey.

APRIL the 24th.

This day major-general Hutchinson left the camp, to take the command of that part of the army, which was posted near El Hamed; where the quarter-master-general, lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, had already preceded him. He intended, immediately on his arrival, to commence offensive operations against the body of French troops under general Lagrange, which occupied a strong intrenched position in front of the village of Elaft.

Major-general Coote had the command of the troops left in the position before Alexandria, and removed his head quarters close to number 5 redoubt*. This redoubt standing on elevated ground, and commanding the whole of the encampment, was considerably enlarged and strengthened, and every precaution was taken to make up in vigilance what we wanted in numbers: for, the

* The redoubts were named from their numbers, as they followed in succession, beginning from the sea.

fiftieth and ninety-second regiments having joined general Hutchinson's division, the troops on the peninsula were reduced to about six thousand. It had of course become necessary for us, to render our situation as strong as possible ; and no time was lost in doing this.

In the mean time the force of the water at the gap had become greater than ever, and as the current flowed with tumultuous rapidity, it swept down large pieces of the canal * into the inunda-

* The canal of Alexandria was made to convey the waters of the Nile, which it received a little below Rahmanich, into the capacious cisterns, that exist to this day under the ruins of the ancient Alexandria.

It is about seven feet wide, and was entirely lined with bricks; but these are now scarcely perceptible, owing to the layers of mud, which the waters of the Nile annually leave behind them, and which the indolence of the present inhabitants of Egypt never attempts to remove. Thus this valuable canal, formerly so convenient and advantageous a mode of conveyance between the Nile and the Mediterranean, has become no longer navigable; and every kind of merchandize must be transported from one to the other in boats, which are obliged to make a circuitous passage, exposed to the hazard of the sea, and to the very dangerous passage over the *boghaz*, or bar of Rosetta; all which might easily have been avoided by an industrious people.

This canal is now probably ruined for ever, in consequence of the cut made by us to let the waters of lake Aboukir into the bed of the Mareotis; as the violence of the current has increased the opening to such a width, that the apathy of the Turks cannot be expected to attempt repairing the damage. Thus Alexandria will lose the benefit of the overflowing of the Nile, but will not on this account be rendered uninhabitable for want of water, as the place where we were encamped, and indeed the whole peninsula of Aboukir, affords good water in abundance by the easy method of sinking wells. In this way we always obtained an ample supply, even during the hottest and driest months.

tion, which extended as far to the westward as the eye could reach. Lake Aboukir in consequence subsided considerably, as it emptied it's water faster into the Mareotis, than it was replenished by the sea, so that our boats repeatedly got aground in it.

During the night of the 28th, we had a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a great deal of heavy rain.

On the 3d of May, Sir Sidney Smith. arrived in our camp from Rosetta. He had been actively employed in that quarter since the commencement of the operations, but now intended leaving us, to repair on board his ship. The rumour of his departure excited much regret in the whole army. An Arab courier arrived this day with dispatches for Sir Sidney, from Osman Bey Tambourgie, the present chief of the Mamalukes, announcing the death of the celebrated Mourad Bey. This chief was on his way to join us, when the plague cut him off. He was of an open, sincere, and generous character. When compelled to make peace with the French, he avowed that his only reason for it was his inability longer to continue the war. As soon as he thought he could shake off their yoke with safety, he de-

clared in our favour. His death therefore happened at a very unfortunate moment; but his successor appeared well disposed to follow his example, and assist us with all the means in his power.

MAY the 5th.

The division of the army encamped at El Hammed, and commanded by major-general Hutchinson, marched thence in two columns; the right proceeding by the beach of lake Edko, under major-general Cradock; and the left by the road on the banks of the Nile, under the orders of brigadier-general Doyle.

They took a position on the canals to the north of the village of Derout. The ground occupied by the body of Turks under the Capoutan Pacha was along a canal, about two miles in front of them; and the intervening ground was so bad, that it would have been very difficult to move up to it's support, had it been attacked.

Colonel Stewart of the eighty-ninth regiment was detached across the Nile, with his own battalion, and twelve hundred Albanians, to keep parallel with our main body on that side of the river. The object of this was, to prevent

the enemy from passing at Fouah with a small force, to annoy our flank, or our gunboats, of which about fifty English and Turkish had entered the Nile, since the reduction of Fort Julien, and proceeded up the river on our left.

On the 7th the army advanced to Elaft, in consequence of the retreat of the enemy from that post.

It appeared, that the French had taken considerable pains to strengthen themselves in this position, as several batteries and works had been thrown up, and a regularly entrenched camp formed. On the whole it was very strong; for though apparently open on the left, the country was so intersected by cuts and canals, that it would have been extremely difficult to have turned this flank, which at the same time was defended by batteries. Their right was protected by a number of gunboats and gorges, and a battery of four guns upon a small island, commanding the passage they had left free; the other passage was stopped by several gorges, sunk for this purpose; and in their front was a very deep canal with abrupt sides.

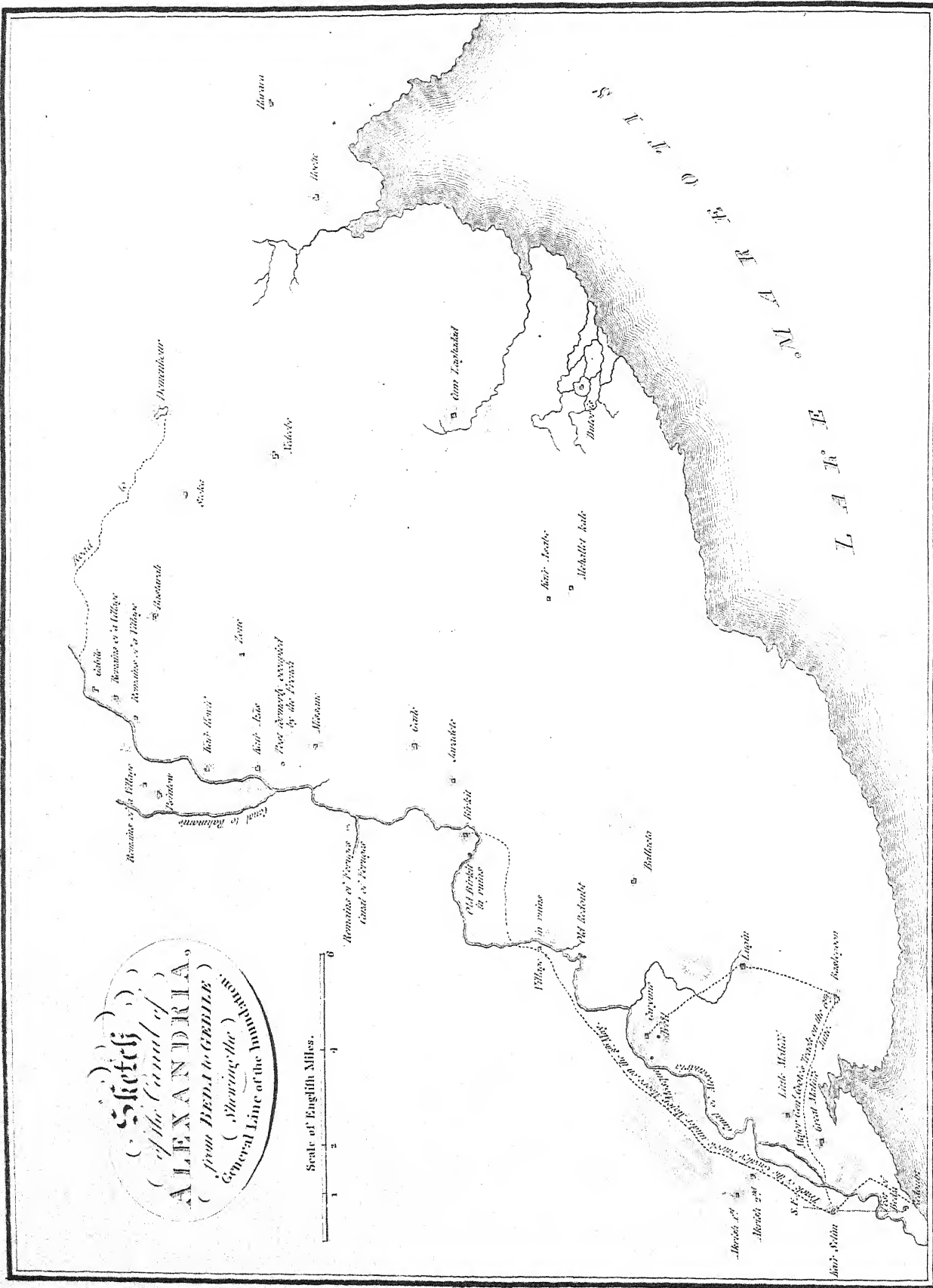
Such was the strength of the position, which the enemy abandoned in the night of the 6th, carry-

ing with them every thing, except thirteen germes laden with rice and stores, which our column in the Delta, under colonel Stewart, cut off in their retreat. Some Albanians, who pushed on, got hold of five unfortunate French soldiers, whose heads they unmercifully cut off, and brought back with them, to claim the reward of their barbarity; for a certain sum is given by the Turkish commanders for the head or ears of an enemy.

General Lagrange retired toward Rahmanieh with his corps, consisting of nearly four thousand five hundred men, nine hundred of which were the flower of the French cavalry.

The inundation of the Mareotis having nearly reached it's proper level, and the force of the current at the cut being much diminished, major-general Coote, anxious both to secure his own position, and to annoy that of the enemy, got six gunboats into this new lake. Sir Sidney Smith, who still remained with us, offered to accompany lieutenant-colonel Duncan, in order to explore and ascertain it's extent.

They found, that it reached a considerable way to the westward of Marabout. The general depth was from five feet and a half to eight feet, and



several small islands, which still appeared above the water, were disappearing fast. One larger than the others, and close to the shore on the westward of Alexandria, had been fortified by the French with a few guns, and called *Isle Mariout*.

Alexandria was thus cut off from all communication with the interior, except through the desert on the west; so that the route, which the convoys were obliged to take from this place to Demanhour, was extremely circuitous, and very harassing, on account of the want of water on the road.

Major-general Coote was very desirous of opening a communication with general Hutchinson, by means of a strong patrol of cavalry sent over the canal; but for this he had not a sufficient number of mounted dragoons with him. The officers of his division, however, came forward with a very laudable zeal, and made an offer of their horses, which was gratefully received. These supplying the place of those of the cavalry employed on the camp duties, a patrol of one hundred dragoons, and one three-pounder, was sent out. They commenced crossing the cut at seven at night, but it

was not possible to ferry them all over before three in the morning of the 8th.

See Report of
this patrol,
Appendix,
No. 11.

Major Moore, of the twenty-sixth regiment of dragoons, commanded this detachment, which I accompanied. At half past six in the evening, we returned to our camp, after having gone as far as Birket, without seeing any thing of the enemy, or of general Hutchinson's patrols, who were to have met us there. Three hundred men from the flank companies of the reserve had been detached to Bedah, and had taken a strong position to support the cavalry in case of a retreat.

A large convoy of the enemy, escorted by upwards of one hundred men and a four-pounder, passed through Birket on their way to Alexandria only the day before.

See General
Hutchinson's
Dispatch of
June the 1st,
Appendix,
No. 13.

On the 9th major-general Hutchinson moved forward from Elaft toward the enemy, who were posted near the fort of Rahmanieh, behind the canal of Alexandria, which ran entirely along their front. Their cavalry was on the right, near the Nile, and their left was covered by a low fort mounting four guns.

The detachment under colonel Stewart marched at five in the morning, to attack the French at

Dessoug, while the main army was to attack them at Rahmanieh. About six he perceived a picquet of forty cavalry on the opposite bank of the Nile, who having reconnoitred his strength, the enemy sent a party of three or four hundred men, consisting of grenadiers, light artillery, and cavalry, to attack the eighty-ninth regiment, which at that time was his whole force, the Turks not having yet come up. On this colonel Stewart took up a position, to wait for the cooperation of the gunboats under captain Curry. The Albanians in the mean time arriving, a skirmish took place between them and the French; when lord Blaney advanced with the eighty-ninth, to cut off the enemy's retreat to their boats. The French, however, perceiving his intention, commenced a smart fire; and colonel Stewart ordered the artillery to advance, which, supported by the eighty-ninth, gained the enemy's rear. A sharp conflict then took place, the enemy endeavouring to cover their boats, in which they were assisted by a heavy fire from two batteries on a small island, within musket shot; and thus they effected their retreat across the river. One of the English gunboats was sunk, and a lieutenant and several men killed: but the French gunboats were forced to

return to Rahmanieh, after one had been sunk, and seventy-three large loaded gerges taken. An irregular fire of musketry was kept up during the night, and another French gunboat, attempting to escape, was taken, with a quantity of powder on board.

While this affair took place on the left bank of the Nile, on the right bank, about noon, the French cavalry, having advanced toward our main army, halted, and drew up in order of battle.

The Turks formed our left wing ; major-general Cradock's brigade, the right ; the reserve, under colonel Spencer, and brigadier-general Doyle's brigade, making a second line. The Turks were rather advanced, and outflanked general Cradock's wing on the right. The British cavalry was stationed in front of the right, that of the Turks in front of the centre.

In this order the line advanced ; the French skirmishers being effectually kept in check by the Turkish cavalry. These, however, soon fell back in great confusion, the enemy having brought forward a gun to bear against them, a few discharges of which made them wheel about, nor could they again be induced to show themselves

in front during the remainder of the day. The Turks, in general, will not stand the fire of a warm cannonade, and have an uncommon aversion to well directed artillery. On the left the French sharpshooters, scattered along the front of the Turks, kept them for a long time at bay, but could not prevent their gaining ground. The British troops on the right did not attempt any thing, until they moved up to the canal of Alexandria, which had been abandoned by the enemy. There they remained till nearly dusk, when, the Turkish line being driven in by a body of French troops, major-general Cradock's and brigadier-general Doyle's brigades were obliged to make a movement to the left, in order to cover their retreat. Some of the British light infantry companies were sent out to check the progress of the enemy, who was soon compelled to fall back, and retreat with some loss.

Darkness coming on put a stop to the firing on both sides. Our loss was not more than twenty men in killed and wounded, that of the enemy, though slight, was more considerable.

Thus ended the action of Rahmanieh, perhaps better called a skirmish, but certainly not deserving the name of a battle.

During the night, the enemy, conscious of their inability to retain their position against such a superiour force, and apprehensive of being taken in the rear by our gunboats, quitted the place, and retreated with all possible expedition toward Cairo. Several gerges, laden with provision and ammunition, were left behind, and fell into our hands.

One hundred men, who were left in the fort of Rahmanieh, together with a number of sick and invalides, surrendered to us the next day.

As there were strong reasons to apprehend, that the plague had very lately raged at Rahmanieh, general Hutchinson ordered centinels to be posted round the town, to prevent the British soldiers from entering it; and Rahmanieh and Demanhour were garrisoned solely with Turks.

The army moved on the 11th to Shibraghite, a village on the banks of the river, about twelve miles in front of Rahmanieh; and colonel Stewart took up a parallel position on the opposite bank, encamping at Mehallet Dye.

That he might be less delayed in the pursuit of Lagrange, general Hutchinson now ordered the men's knapsacks to be left to follow the army in gerges. On the 12th he reached Kafr Houdig.

Owing to the wind, the flotilla could not come up with the army on that day, for which reason he halted in that position all the 13th.

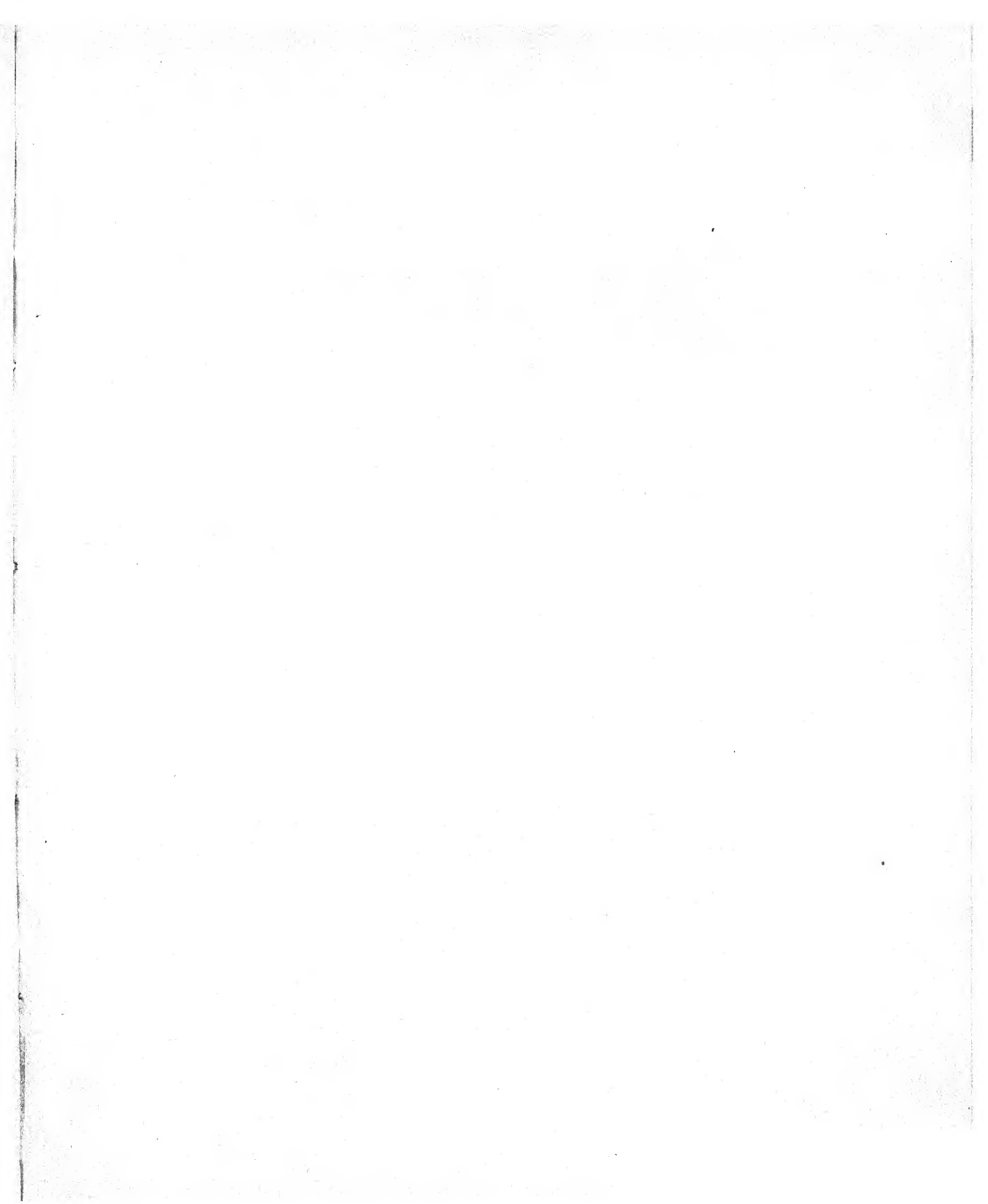
On the 14th, the army again advanced, and encamped between the villages of Kafr Lahaiss and Shabour, colonel Stewart, with his corps, halting in front of Benoufar.

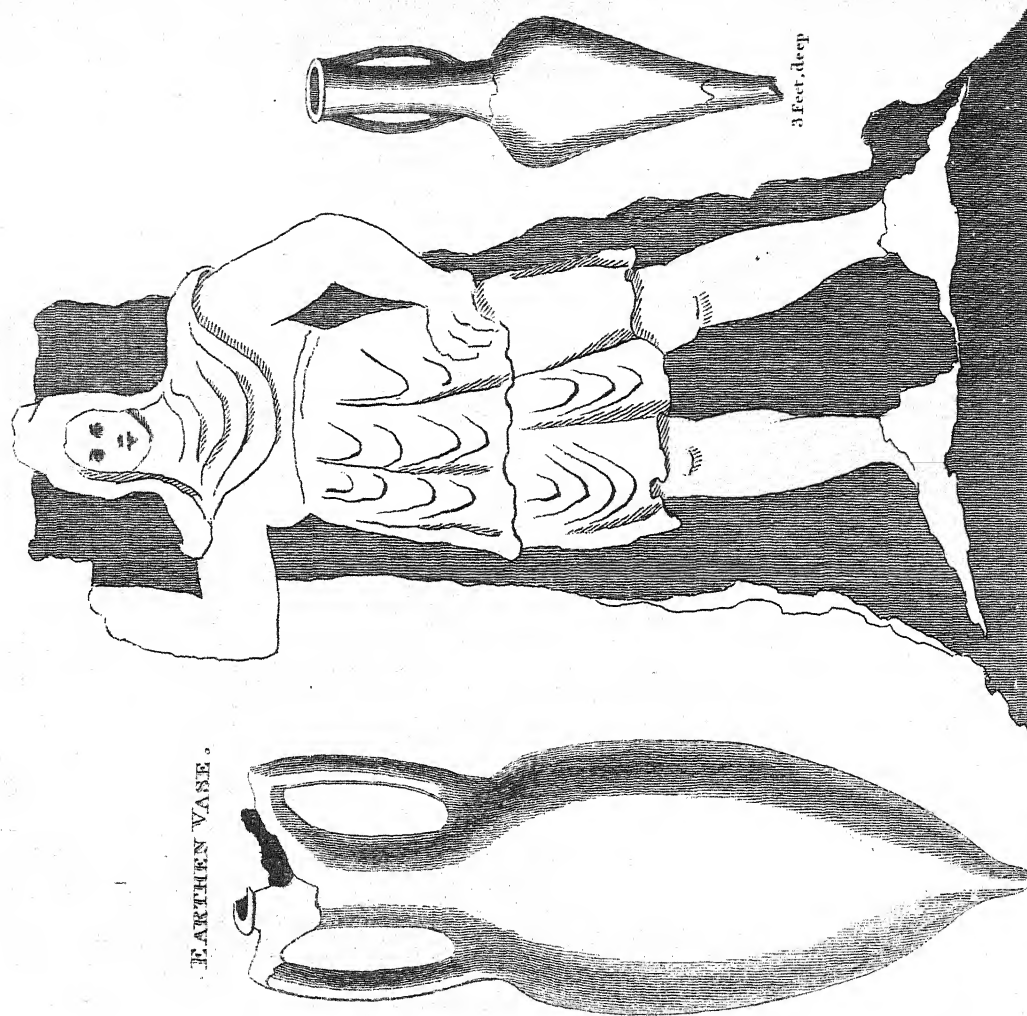
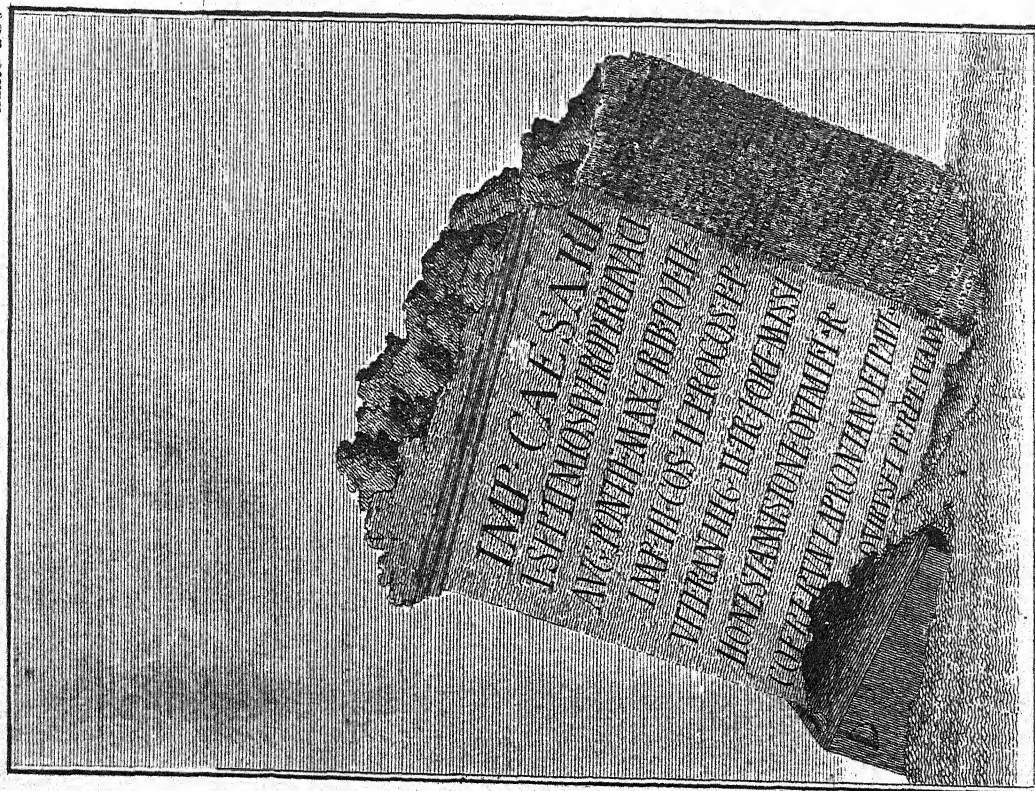
A convoy of seventy gemes, with provision, ammunition, and clothing, for the French troops, and about five thousand pounds in money, here fell into our hands. This convoy had come down the Nile from Cairo, passed through the canal of Menouf, and was proceeding to Rahmanieh, ignorant of the capture of this place. Before our army could come up, the convoy was plundered of many valuables by the Turks and others.

The gemes were escorted by about two hundred men of the twenty-fifth demibrigade, whom the advanced guard of the Turks attacked. The French got out of their boats, and formed on shore, keeping up a smart fire of musketry upon the Turks, to whom, conscious of the fate which awaited them if they fell into their hands, they were determined not to submit. However, after a short resistance, a reconnoitring party of the

eleventh light dragoons fortunately came up, to whom the French joyfully surrendered. All those who had been killed or wounded had their heads cut off by the Turks and Arabs.

A small detachment of French cavalry, consisting of three officers and forty men, going from Alexandria to Ramanieh, were made prisoners by a party of our dragoons, on the day of the surrender of the latter place. They were going from Alexandria to Cairo, as an escort to one of general Beliard's aides-de-camp, charged with dispatches from Menou. This party had slept at Demanhour the night before, and knew nothing of the capture of Rahmanieh. They had been followed the whole morning, and extremely harassed by a horde of mounted Arabs, who killed two, and wounded seven or eight of them, among the latter was the aide-de-camp, who afterwards died of his wounds. A troop of the twelfth light dragoons, which happened to be watering at a small distance, came up, and took them prisoners without opposition. This detachment had been previously reconnoitred and attacked by a part of the Corsican Rangers, posted at the village of Mehallet Daout; when, after having lost a few men killed and wounded, they took a circuitous route to





avoid the village, and thus fell in with our cavalry.

On the same day, information having been brought to camp, that a party of the enemy had been seen moving toward Demanhour, brigadier-general Doyle was ordered to follow them with the cavalry, and a regiment of his brigade. He immediately went off in pursuit of them, and having posted the infantry about halfway, proceeded to Demanhour with the cavalry, where however no enemy was to be found.

On the 15th, general Hutchinson advanced close to the villages of Surat and Waughit, and on the next day the main body of the army marched to Algam, and colonel Stewart to Nadir.

Mean while every thing remained quiet in the entrenched position before Alexandria; and working parties were daily employed in strengthening and repairing the works, which, being made of loose sand, were continually crumbling and giving way. A very dangerous and epidemical disorder, however, had broken out among the patients at Aboukir hospital.

On the 10th of this month, about twenty storeships and victuallers arrived in Aboukir bay from England, having touched at Malta in their

passage. They had on board the first battalion of the twenty-seventh regiment, with five hundred recruits, and convalescents from different corps, making in all one thousand and sixty-six rank and file. The twenty-seventh regiment, commanded by colonel Graham, was immediately marched to Rosetta, by general Hutchinson's orders.

Our gunboats, on the new inundation, often went in chace of those belonging to the French, which were seven in number, but were never able to come up with them, as they were much faster sailers.

On the 17th, at one in the morning, an Arab arrived in general Hutchinson's camp at Algam, with the intelligence, that a body of the enemy were moving on his right through the Desert, with the supposed intention of pushing from Alexandria to join Lagrange at Cairo.

In consequence of this information, major-general Hutchinson ordered brigadier-general Doyle, who had volunteered his service, to follow them into the Desert with the cavalry, and his own brigade; and major-general Cradock was directed, to be prepared to give his support, in case of necessity.

At one o'clock, brigadier-general Doyle, with the cavalry, not two hundred and fifty in number, came in sight of the enemy, after a fatiguing pursuit of ten miles through the heavy sands; and major Wilson, of the Hompesch hussars, was immediately sent towards them with a flag of truce. This officer was at first fired upon, but was afterwards suffered to come up, and the whole convoy, after some demur, surrendered without resistance.

See the terms of the surrender, and general Doyle's report, in the Appendix, No. 15.

Major-general Hutchinson came up just after, and ratified the conditions, which had been granted by general Doyle.

The infantry had hurried through the Desert with all possible speed, extremely harassed by the excessive heat, it being midday, and by a general want of water, which it was not possible to procure; but could not come up until the enemy had surrendered.

This corps, which had been sent to collect provision and forage in the province of Bahireh, consisted of two hundred of the dromedary corps, sixty-nine artillerymen, three hundred and thirty infantry, with one piece of cannon, and a stand of colours, and escorted a train of four hundred

and sixty camels. It left Alexandria on the 13th of May; but finding most of the villages abandoned, and totally destitute of provision, the chief of brigade, Cavalier, determined to push for Cairo; not suspecting that general Hutchinson had yet left Rahmanieh, and was on his way for that place, when he perceived our flotilla upon the Nile. Cavalier then attempted to penetrate into the Desert, where he was soon overtaken by general Doyle and our cavalry.

The French had been followed, ever since they left El Och, by a body of seven or eight hundred Arabs on horseback, who annoyed them excessively, and prevented their sending out reconnoitring parties, as these, once separated from the main body, would soon have fallen a sacrifice to their inveterate animosity. The regiment of dromedaries had been a very useful corps to the French. It was composed of picked men, chosen from the whole army, who, mounted upon these very swift animals, were employed in pursuing the Arabs through the Desert, and overtaking them where it would have been impossible for any other troops. Tribes of Arabs retiring into the deepest parts of the Desert,

where they thought themselves secure, were soon dispersed by them, and their numerous flocks of sheep, sometimes as many as two or three thousand, became the property of the captors, among whom the value was afterwards divided. By these means, several individuals of this corps had accumulated to the amount of forty or fifty thousand livres, [sixteen or twenty hundred guineas] with which they were glad to return to France. I have heard it confidently asserted, that, when attacked by a very superiour force of Arabs, the men dismounted from their dromedaries, and, making them lie down, placed themselves behind them, the animal thus serving as a parapet to his rider.

Since the period of general Hutchinson's departure from Hamed, nearly one thousand of the enemy had fallen into our hands, with the slight loss on our side of four men killed, and eighteen wounded.

Lord Keith returned to Aboukir bay from a cruise on the 17th, and sailed again the next morning, with the Kent, a seventy-four-gun ship, in consequence of having received intelligence, that the French squadron under Gantheaume was out at sea. The Phoenix frigate

had been chased by it near the island of Elba*.

On the 20th, information was received, that a corps of Turks, under Ibrahim Pacha of Aleppo, had entered Damietta. The strong fort of Lesbeh, well supplied with ammunition, &c., and commanding the entrance of the Damietta branch of the Nile, was evacuated by the French. The garrison, after having spiked the guns, and destroyed every thing in their power, crossed the river on the 9th of May, and retreated to the fort of Bourlos, at the entrance of the lake of that name. This was also abandoned, and the united garrisons, making nearly seven hundred men, not being able to join Lagrange's division, which had retreated to Cairo, embarked in several small vessels, with the intention of reaching Alexandria. Upwards of three hundred of these were taken by our cruizers, and those of the Turks; and eighty-nine Italians deserted, and gave themselves up to the British commander at Rosetta.

* This squadron, bringing out considerable reinforcements from France, was anxiously expected by the French commander in chief.

Had Ganthame succeeded in landing his troops, either near Marabout, or even farther west, major-general Coote's situation, in consequence of his weak and reduced numbers, would have become extremely critical.

On the 19th, a Turkish officer arrived at Algarn, with the agreeable intelligence of a victory gained by the vizier over the French at El Hanka, a village about six miles from Cairo. His highness the grand vizier having succeeded in assembling a force of about fifteen thousand men, marched from Jaffa on the 25th of February. He advanced on that day as far as Yabna, a distance of twelve miles, but could not proceed farther, owing to the badness of the roads, which were in many places impassable for artillery, as also owing to the scarcity of supplies. The plague, which after having carried off seven thousand men at Jaffa, had ceased in that quarter, was then raging with redoubled violence among the troops composing his advanced guard at El Arisch, and in the short space of a month, had reduced their numbers from four thousand to fifteen hundred. At Yabna his highness was reinforced by five hundred of Djezzar Pacha's troops, well armed and appointed, sent as a proof of the Pacha's sincerity and attachment to the Porte. After unavoidable delays attendant upon so ill-organized an army, the vizier advanced on the 12th of March, and on the 15th reached Gaza. On the 22d, Tahir Pacha, with a chosen corps of

three thousand cavalry, proceeded to El Arisch; and on the 28th, his highness moved forward for that place with the remainder of his army, where he arrived on the 30th. While at El Arisch, the horses, camels, and other animals belonging to the army, which were very numerous, were four days without any forage or food whatever, and many of them died in consequence. On the 2d of April, the division under Tahir Pacha, accompanied by captain Leake of the royal artillery, left El Arisch, and advanced toward Katieh and Tinieh. On the 5th he was followed by the 2d division, commanded by Mehemmed Pacha, which was accompanied by captain Lacy of the engineers. The grand vizier, with the remaining part of his army, and the military mission under lieutenant-colonel Holloway, moved forward on the 19th, and after a very arduous and harassing march of four days across seventy miles of desert, ill supplied with provision, water, and the necessary means of conveyance, arrived at Katieh. The road was strewn with the dead bodies of men and cattle, and the average heat was from 105° to 112° in the tents. On the 23d of April, while at Katieh, the vizier summoned Lesbeh and Damietta to surrender, which had been refused.

The French garrisons of Salahieh and Belbeis had received orders, upon the approach of the enemy, to retreat to Cairo, first blowing up the works, destroying the magazines, and leaving the place in such a state, that an enemy might derive no advantage from them. These orders were however complied with but in part.

Salahieh was evacuated on the 8th of April, and it's garrison retreated to Belbeis, at which place the French army had it's artillery parks and chief magazines. On the 10th, this place was likewise abandoned, and the joint garrisons marched toward Cairo, which they reached on the 14th.

On the 27th, his highness arrived at Salahieh, a distance of 54 miles from Katieh. The divisions under Tahir and Mehemmed Pacha had quitted Salahieh on the approach of the vizier, and had proceeded to Belbeis. On the 6th of May, he detached Ibrahim Pacha of Aleppo, with two thousand men, against Lesbeh and Damietta, which were found to have been evacuated by the enemy. On the 7th, his highness advanced to Corin, eighteen miles beyond Salahieh; on the eighth proceeded to Belbeis in person, to appease some

discontent that prevailed; and on the 11th his whole force was concentrated at that place. Here he remained, to form magazines, of which he was in the utmost want, to put his disorganized army into some kind of order, and to increase it with Arabs, Mamalukes, and inhabitants of the country, allured to his standard by the hope of plunder.

In this position he entrenched himself, and avowed his fixed determination of waiting for the French force under general Béliard, who it was supposed would march out of Cairo, to force him back into the Desert, before the arrival of the British forces to support him. On the 30th, he had sent major Hope of the British artillery, to summon the town of Cairo to surrender, previous to which some Mamalukes and Turkish cavalry, forming his advanced patroles, had been slightly engaged in a skirmish with a party of French dragoons, near the village of Menayer.

General Béliard had been reinforced successively at Cairo by general Donzelot from upper Egypt, the garrisons of Salahieh, Belbeis, and Birket-el-Hadgé, and general Lagrange's division, which joined him on the twelfth of May. These

troops, united with his own garrison, made a body of upwards of eight thousand men, exclusive of some Greeks and Copts. With this force he determined to proceed to Belbeis, there to attack the grand vizier, and drive him back to Salahieh, before general Hutchinson approached nearer Cairo. For this purpose he marched out of that place on the 15th, with four thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, and near thirty pieces of cannon. At night he halted at El Menayer, after having repulsed a few advanced patrols of the Turks.

The grand vizier, informed of his approach, and wishing to anticipate his attack, sent the Tahir Pacha, with about two thousand cavalry, and a few pieces of cannon, to observe the enemy's motions.

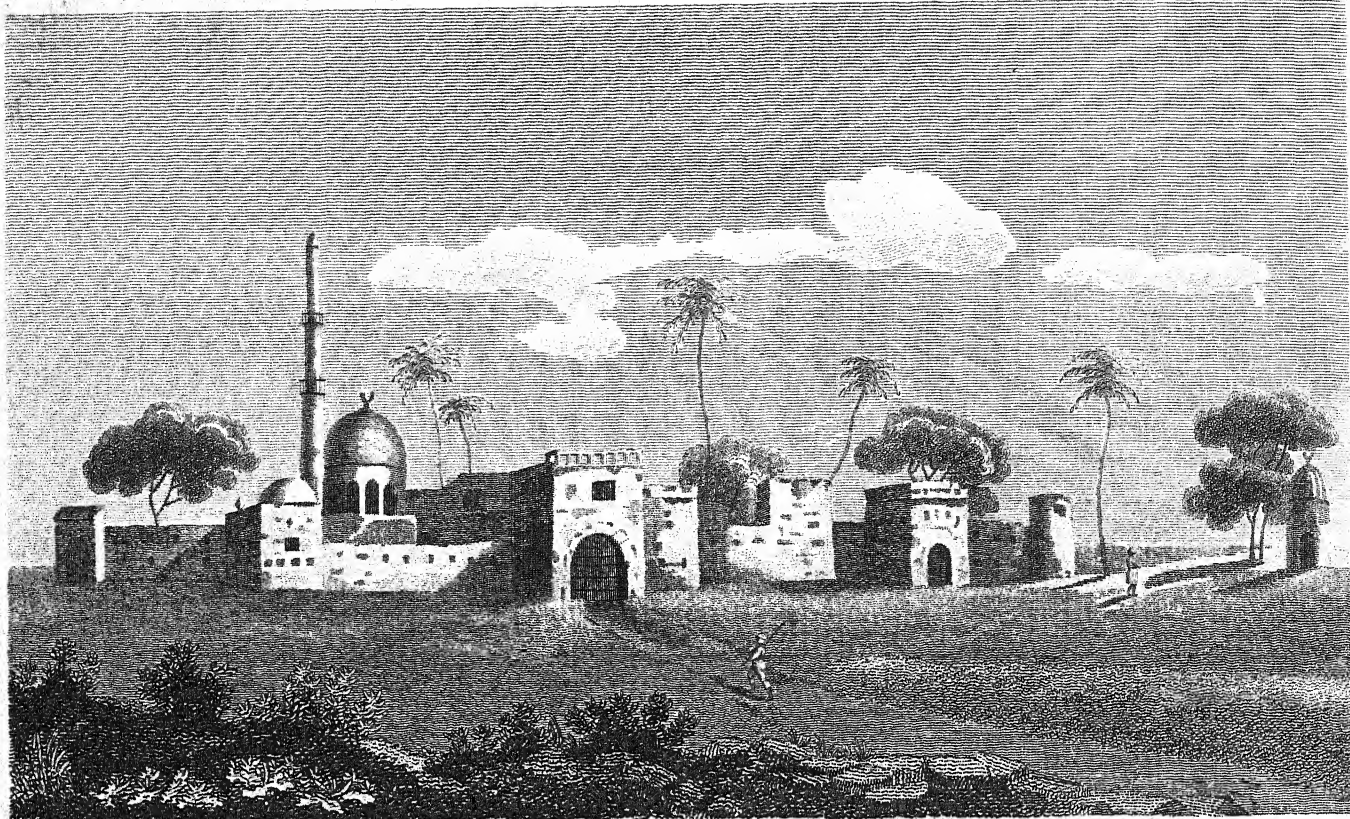
Before daybreak the Tahir Pacha's troops came up with the French advanced guard in a wood of date trees. Both parties halted, and remained on their arms till daylight, when the Turks kept the French in play till the main body of the vizier's army came up. A sharp firing then ensued, the Turks firmly maintained their ground, and after a slight action, which lasted near eight hours, and during which the Ottoman cavalry

greatly annoyed the French, general Béliard thought proper to retreat in very good order, without being pursued.

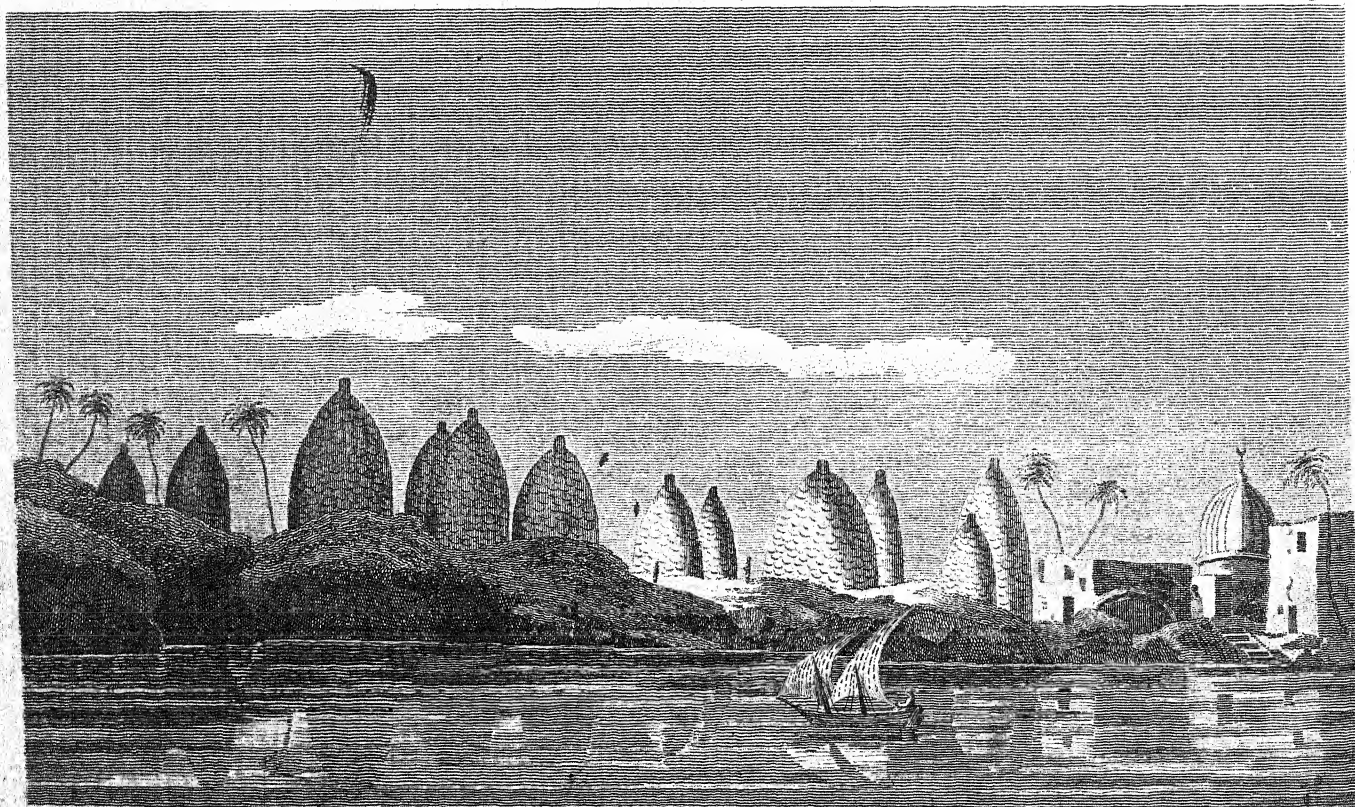
Such was the battle of El Hanka, in which the loss of the French did not amount to more than fifty killed and left on the ground. That of the Turks must have been more considerable, on account of the great superiority of the enemy in artillery.

This victory, trifling as it may appear, was of great consequence to our future prospects; it was the first the Turks had gained over the French; and victory is probably never more welcome, or more animating, than after a series of defeats. On the 20th of May, the vizier's army was reinforced by the thirtieth and eighty-ninth regiments, and detachments of cavalry and artillery.

On the 21st of May, major-general Coote established a post of two hundred infantry, twenty cavalry, and two field pieces, upon the canal of Alexandria near Bedah. The brigade of guards furnished the detachment, which was commanded by colonel Turner of the third regiment. The object of this post was to maintain an uninterrupted communication with Rahmanieh, Demanhour, and the interior of the country. By these



VIEW of the VILLAGE of EL BUREGEAT.



VIEW of the VILLAGE & PIGEON HOUSES of ALGAM.

Published Jan^r 1803 by Cadell & Davies Strand.

S. L. Nott sculp. G. B. Strand.

means, the camp market was extremely well supplied.

Our dragoons now began to be mounted by degrees, a few horses being brought in daily for sale, and the frequent captures lately made from the enemy increasing the supply. The 12th regiment of dragoons wanted but few to be complete.

Major-general Hutchinson, accompanied by the Capoutan Pacha, went on the 23d to see the army of the grand vizier, which had arrived and was encamped at Benerhasset. Colonel Stewart, with his small corps, had taken post at Birchamps, where the canal of Menouf commences from the Damietta branch of the Nile, and with him the commander in chief remained for the night.

That day, the 23d, we experienced the very disagreeable effects of the kamsin or sirocco wind, which blew violently, and was indeed so suffocating, as to make respiration very difficult. At the camp, near Alexandria, which was almost surrounded by water, the thermometer rose to 99° in the shade: at Algam it was at 109°, and 120° where not shaded. An Arab fell dead in the market place, at general Coote's encampment, and a camel shared the same fate at Algam.

The real sirocco, or, as the Arabs call it, the kamsin (hot wind) is a south, or south east wind. It's heat is very intense and oppressive, and may be compared to the glow from the mouth of a heated oven. Previous to the commencement of this wind, the sky, so clear in this country, becomes thick and hazy, and the air is filled with dust and sand. The sun loses it's brightness, and only emits a darkened light through the covering clouds. The heat of the wind increases in proportion to it's continuance. You feel heavy and dry; your skin is parched up, and notwithstanding the internal heat, not the least perspiration takes place. Languor and debility pervade the whole frame, and respiration becomes extremely difficult. Though the sun is obscured, every article, even those of the coldest nature, becomes hot. Fortunately this wind seldom lasts more than a day, often not so long.

On the 24th, major-general Hutchinson proceeded to wait on his highness the grand vizier. At the distance of about five miles from Birchamps, he passed the Nile on a very excellent bridge of pontoons, thrown across for the purpose of establishing an easy communication between the two armies. Five miles further north

brought him to the advanced Turkish camp, commanded by Tahir Pacha, the man who so gallantly opposed the French in the wood of date trees at the battle of El Hanka.

Beautiful horses, most splendidly caparisoned, had been ready for general Hutchinson, and the Capoutan Pacha, at the water's side, and on these they proceeded in a long procession to the vizier's tent. Here, in the midst of magnificence, and seated upon the most beautiful embroidered cushions, did they find his highness. Around him were all the great men and commanders of his army. The famous Mamaluke chief, Ibrahim Bey, the Reis Effendi, Mahomet Pacha of Jerusalem, Tahir Pacha, and the Beer Bachis, were all present. Chairs were provided for the English officers, who alone were permitted to sit in the presence of this great man. After the usual routine of civility and salutations, coffee, sweetmeats, the never omitted pipes, &c., the general, having taken his leave, retired to a very superb tent provided for him; and a guard of honour, composed of Janissaries, and one of the vizier's chief men, were stationed about his person.

This was followed by a grand dinner, entirely in the Turkish style, at which the principal characters of the Ottoman empire were assembled. A short account of the most distinguished of these may perhaps be acceptable to the reader.

The present vizier is about sixty-six years of age. He has had the misfortune to lose an eye, but has been able to retain his situation, the second in the empire, ever since the year 1799, notwithstanding the unfortunate battle of Helio-
polis, and the intrigues of his enemies. For this he is indebted, not so much to his own abilities, as to the powerful protection of the Caya (i. e. superintendant of the household) of the sultan's mother, who possesses the utmost influence at Constantinople. Still he has every thing to fear from the ascendancy of the Capoutan Pacha, who is rather his rival than his personal enemy. But Turkish rivalry cannot be dignified with the name of emulation, and there can be little doubt but the Pacha would rejoice in the disgrace of this minister.

Though the vizier is totally unacquainted with European politics, and indeed with every kind of European knowledge, he is pretty well versed in Oriental literature, particularly Persian. He is by no means a man of bright talents; yet he has

had sufficient good sense, to accomplish the very difficult task of keeping his army in some degree of subordination.

One of the most prominent traits of his character is an inclination to attribute every circumstance to the course of fate, which, whether it conduct to good or evil, he thinks irresistible, and any effort to stem it's torrent he considers as impotent, if not impious.

Under this impression, when surrounded at Jaffa by Albanian revolters, who, in his own tent, presenting their muskets, threatened him with death, if not immediately paid, his answer was, *Peckè* (i. e. very well). One of his greatest faults is allowing too much influence to his favourites, who are all rapacious in the greatest degree, and who carry on their depredations in his name, relying on his partiality for their justification. One of his favourites, formerly his cook, is the present Pacha of Jerusalem; and is one of those supposed to have been concerned in the murder of general Kleber.

The following anecdote will place his temper in it's most amiable point of view. His highness was always, and is to this day, very fond of throwing a kind of inoffensive lance, called *gyritt*, at

which he is very expert. This feat consists in riding up full speed against your adversary, and darting at him a slender staff of a hard heavy wood, about six or seven feet long, with all your force, which he does his utmost to avoid, by bending himself close over his horse's neck. The riders, as well as their horses, are wonderfully trained to this exercise.

At one of these displays of adroitness, an attendant of the vizier, with whom he was playing, threw his gyritt at him, which unfortunately struck him full in the eye, and caused it's total loss. The vizier, convinced that the stroke was unintentional, sent for the man, who, fearing the loss of his head, had absconded. With fear and trembling he obeyed the summons; when he was ordered a thousand gold sequins, accompanied with an injunction from the vizier, never again to appear in his sight, lest, being reminded of the cause of his misfortune, he might not at all times be able to command his temper.

Notwithstanding the loss of his eye, his highness is a very good looking man of his age. His figure is prepossessing, and a venerable white beard, of which he takes the utmost care, gives him the appearance of a warrior of old.

The Capoutan Pacha has displayed, in the present campaign at least, his military qualifications, which have obtained him high renown in this country, but which dwindle away when put in competition with the talents of an European commander.

An ambition spurning the idea of a rival, prodigal generosity, activity indefatigable, great penetration, a marked predilection for every thing European, and a desire to better the condition of every one immediately about him, are the best and most prominent features in his character; but to his education in the seraglio he owes the opposite and dark side of his character, profound dissimulation, and a deep spirit of intrigue.

He has great interest at Constantinople, derived from his own abilities, and from his relationship to the sultan, one of whose sisters is his wife. He is violent in his hatred to the person who has sufficient penetration to develop his character, or his views; but as his animosity increases, he puts on a semblance of friendship more attractive, and the mask of kindness never falls off, till his enemy is enticed into the snare.

Still he is the only man now among the Turks, who possesses enlarged ideas in politics. He has

been able to place the Turkish navy on a footing far more respectable, than when he was put at it's head; and there is not one Turkish commander, except himself, who has disciplined his troops with any degree of regularity. He has now under his orders two very good regiments, those of Abdallah and Soliman Aga, commanded indeed by Germans, but owing much of their regularity to his own superintendance.

The Capoutan Pacha has the utmost contempt for the vizier, which he does not endeavour to conceal. He took great pains to keep his army separate, and always wished that the prowess of his troops should be compared with that of the vizier's forces. His pride told him, that he could not lose by the comparison.

The vivacity of his mind inclines him rather to the French than to the English, and should he succeed in his views of being appointed vizier, to which situation his talents and ambition lead him, his first act would probably be to consolidate an amicable treaty with France, and endeavour to establish a regular and well-disciplined army in the Turkish empire, by introducing European officers. He will probably succeed in many of his plans, unless continual fatigue, ex-

cess in opium, or intrigues, cut him off in the midst of his career.

There is one person in whom he reposes the utmost confidence, and whom on all occasions he consults. This is Isaak Bey, a man of deep and low cunning, who has been at Paris, and is a complete Frenchman. He will most likely succeed his patron, the Capoutan Pacha, in his situation.

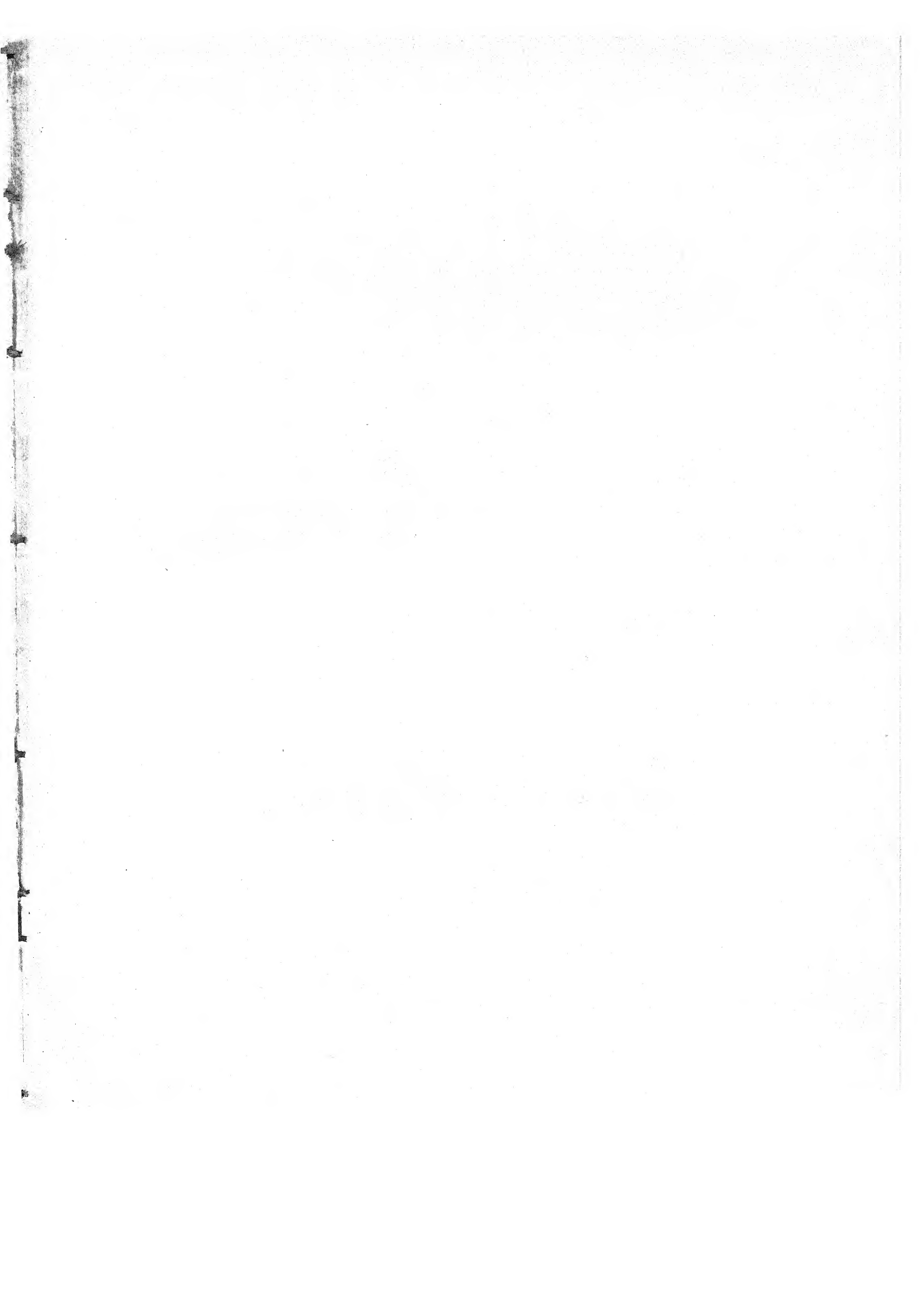
Isaak Bey possesses extremely insinuating manners, and is a very abject flatterer. His stay in France having enlarged his ideas, he attempted by his writings to reform many parts of the Mahometan religion ; at which, as may well be supposed, the Mufti took great offence, and got him proscribed. Isaak Bey saved himself by flight, and took refuge with his present master, who has granted him his full protection and friendship.

The Reis Effendi, or principal secretary of the empire, is well known in England, where he was secretary to the Turkish embassy. His knowledge of European manners and politeness procured him the greatest advantages in the intercourse with our army. He can speak French with the greatest fluency, and can also write in European

characters. He is a great favourite of the grand vizier, over whom he has a powerful ascendancy. He possesses very good talents, is cunning, extremely avaricious, and supposed to favour the French, for whom he has a great predilection.

The reason of the chief officers of the Ottoman empire, civil as well as military, accompanying the army, is, that the Porte, or court, is always supposed to be with it, and all orders of the sultan are deemed to be issued by him from his stirrup. Such was the case in former wars, when the conquering sultans commanded their armies in person.

On the 25th, major-general Hutchinson went to meet the divan, or council, in the vizier's tent; after which he rode through the camp. The whole army was out, and the men were placed in pachalics or divisions, but in the most confused manner that can be conceived. No attention being paid to the cleanliness of the camp, or burying the carcasses and offals of dead animals, it was astonishing, that so little sickness prevailed. The plague was fortunately not among them.





W. Wood engraver.

A TURKISH HORSEMAN, and A TURKISH FOOT SOLDIER.

Published Jan 2. 1863 by W. Wood & Davies Strand.

The principal part of the vizier's force, although the smallest in point of numbers, appeared to be the Mamalukes. They were trusty and brave soldiers, commanded by Ibrahim Bey. The Janisseries were next in celebrity, but represented as dangerous, on account of the mutinous spirit that always exists among them. The Albanians were in the greatest number, and are said to be good light troops. They are generally very prone to revolt, as the vizier often experienced.

See Appen-
dix, No. 2.

The cavalry amounted to five thousand, but they have no idea of discipline, and can never be brought to think, that acting in a body is preferable to their loose mode of attack. Of course they can never make any great impression on a well disciplined enemy*.

The grand vizier made general Hutchinson several very superb presents, two extremely beautiful horses richly caparisoned, a diamond snuff-

* When the vizier marched from Jaffa, his army did not exceed fifteen thousand men; as he advanced into the country, his force continued daily to increase; Turks, Bedoweens, Fellahs, &c. flocked in numbers round his standard, drawn together by the hopes of the plunder of Cairo, and of the French army, which was held out to them. By these means, at the time the vizier encamped before Cairo, his army had swelled to the astonishing and almost incredible number of nearly thirty thousand men, every individual of them mounted on horseback.

box, and a magnificent tent completely lined with brocade.

The general returned to his camp at Algam on the 29th.

On the 30th, the Caya of Osman Bey, the successor of Mourad, arrived at Algam, with the agreeable intelligence of the approach of the Mamalukes, under his orders, to Ouardan, on their way to unite their force with ours. Captains Taylor and Proby, aides-de-camp to general Hutchinson, went in the evening with the Caya to wait on Osman Bey.

This junction of the Mamalukes with our army was an object of the greatest importance to our affairs, as from the influence they were known to possess over the inhabitants, it in great measure secured to us the country, and greatly depressed the hopes of the French; who, till this event, thought themselves sure, if not of their cooperation, at least of their neutrality in the contest.

JUNE the 1st.

The army moved forward at daylight about three miles, and formed a new encampment near the village of Mishlee. In the evening Osman

Bey Tambourgi arrived with his Mamalukes, and took up his ground between Terraneh and El Bourigeat.

They appeared to be about one thousand two hundred in number; every individual superbly mounted, richly dressed, and attended by a servant on foot, carrying a long stick in his hand. But the magnificence of the beys or chiefs was beyond any thing that can be conceived. They were lodged in spacious tents, divided into several apartments, the insides lined with rich stuffs, and the bottom covered with beautiful Turkey carpets.

Nothing can equal the grand and splendid appearance of this cavalry. Their horses are well made, strong, sleek, and plump, very sure-footed, stately in their attitudes, and have altogether the most beautiful appearance. The magnificence of the trappings, with which they are covered, is amazing, and the saddles and housings glitter with gold and silver, almost dazzling the eyes of the astonished spectator. Indeed, a Mamaluke may be said to carry all his wealth about him; his horse, sword, and pistols, beautifully wrought and inlaid with silver, are worth

very great sums, and constitute the chief part of his riches.

These horses, as well as all those to be found in Egypt, have only two paces, the walk, in which they step out well, and a full gallop. They are accustomed to stop dead short, when going full speed; this is effected by means of the most severe bit in the world, which throws back the horse upon his haunches; but this practice very soon ruins their legs, and it is seldom they can hold out against it for any length of time.

The Mamalukes, taken as light troops, or as individual horsemen, are equal, and perhaps superior, to any in the world; but without tactics, and never acting in a body, they cannot be expected to succeed against European troops. Their desperate courage, and singular dexterity in managing their horses, were often experienced by the French, and never shone more conspicuous than at the celebrated battle of Embabeh, where they repeatedly charged the solid square of the French, and where so many of them fell victims to their ill-judged bravery*.

* At the battle of Embabeh, pompously called by the French that of the Pyramids, the Mamalukes fought with the most desperate valour. Selim Bey,
1 and

These Mamalukes were so richly dressed and accoutred, that the French soldiers actually fished up the bodies of those who were drowned in the Nile, by which they obtained very considerable booty.

The following are the names of the beys who joined general Hutchinson: Osman Bey Tambourgi, Mahomed Bey Elfi, Achmet Bey, Osman Bey Berdici, Osman Bey Hassan, and Selim Bey. Each of these beys made presents of horses to the British general officers.

From the time of the conquest of Egypt by Amrou, one of the generals of Omar, the first calif, till the eighth century, this country was governed by the lieutenants of the califs, and by sultans of the race of the Fatimites and Aioubites.

The head of the latter family was that Saladin, who acquired so much fame against the crusaders. It was one of his weak successors, who was first obliged to commit his castles to a guard of foreigners, which originally consisted of young

and one of his brothers, were severely wounded; another, seeing that all their efforts to penetrate the French square were ineffectual, devoted himself, and forty of his Mamalukes, in the most heroic manner. They reined their horses backwards over themselves, and falling upon the square, succeeded in breaking it, but perished in the attempt.

slaves. These had been purchased by the merchants from the Moguls, who were at that time overrunning the greater part of Asia under Genghis Khan.

This guard, called Mamalukes (i. e. in Arabic, slaves) was at one time divided into two corps. One thousand had the care of the river, and lived on an island near Cairo; the other corps, which was more numerous, had the charge of the garrisons.

It was the last sultan of the Aioubite race, in the eighth century, who so gallantly opposed Saint Lewis, and took him prisoner, but lost his throne and his life on the field of battle.

The Mamalukes, by this time very numerous, were governed by twenty-four beys, who had engrossed all the principal offices of the state; and, being discontented with Touran-Shah, whom they suspected of some designs unfavourable to them, assassinated him at the beginning of his reign, in the year 1250, and put Azzedin Bey, one of their own body, into his place.

From this time there was nothing but a continued scene of treachery and murder; whoever aspired to be sultan, formed a party, and after having murdered his rival, waited for a favour-

able opportunity to seize the reins of government. Whoever assassinated the sultan was generally proclaimed in his place; and sometimes two or three reigned at the same time in Syria, Upper Egypt, and Cairo, who were continually at war, till the most daring and enterprising had destroyed the others.

These dissensions continued, till sultan Selim the II^d, surnamed The Great, taking advantage of the divisions among the beys, conquered Egypt. Finding it more easy to vanquish them, than to make them submit to a despotic government, he did not attempt to give them new laws, but was content with delegating the power of sultan to a bey, who, by basely betraying his former master, had been of service to Selim; and quitted the country six months after his first entry into Cairo, leaving the Mamalukes still masters of it.

Soliman, the legislator, the successor of Selim, who raised the Turkish empire to it's highest splendour and greatest power, gave a constitution, not only to Egypt, but to all the different provinces composing that heterogeneous mass of empire. He found it in the first place necessary, to establish a counterpoise for the power and influence of the Mamalukes; to effect which,

he established the corps of odjacklis or militia, composed of natives of Egypt, and into which a Mamaluke was on no account to be admitted. To these corps he gave great powers, to the Mamalukes he left nothing but honorary titles, a little military authority, and a few villages for their different officers.

He established a pacha, as his representative, who was the head of the government, and who had the nomination of the different officers of state. The beys had indeed the choice of a successor, to fill up any vacancies among themselves, but they were obliged to present the person so chosen to the pacha in a full divan, to be invested with the dignity by him.

The pacha of Egypt was often the road to the great office of the vizirate, and was sometimes an honourable retreat for a disgraced vizier. He could be formally deposed by the corps of militia in the divan, and made to settle his accounts before he left the country. The reasons for his being so were transmitted to Constantinople, where he was always replaced; and indeed it rarely happened that a pacha died in his situation, they were so frequently changed.

The divan, which assembled twice a week to deliberate on all the affairs of state, was composed of the twenty-four beys, the principal officers of the militia, and the great lawyers. The pacha was the president of this assembly.

The tribute paid to the Porte was twelve hundred purses of piastres, (about fifty thousand pounds) beside a quantity of rice, corn, &c.

In this manner the government went on without any event of importance, being nothing more than constant intrigues, sometimes between the Mamalukes and militia to depose the pacha; sometimes between the pacha and militia, to check the daring attempts often made by the Mamalukes to regain their ancient influence; and sometimes between the Mamalukes and the pacha, to repress the aspiring ambition of some chiefs of the militia.

This wise constitution lasted till the middle of the present century, when a variety of causes conspired to overturn it. The beys were then beginning to take the lead in all affairs, and the pachas were merely ciphers, scarcely possessing the shadow of their ancient authority.

About the year 1748, a pacha of a more determined cast was appointed, who, finding it im-

possible to assert his superiority, without striking some great blow, took a resolution to destroy the beys at once by assassination. Accordingly, as they were coming to take their places at the divan, seventeen of them were murdered; the rest escaped.

Such a daring and open act of barbarity had not the desired effect; for the indignation of all classes against the pacha ran so high, that he was obliged to quit his situation, and save his life by escaping to Constantinople.

At that period Ibrahim Caya, a determined and ambitious man of the Mamaluke race, had got by intrigue into the corps of militia, in which he held a very high situation. He aspired to be elected Sheick-el-Belled, or chief of the Mamalukes, and to restore them to their original authority; and played his cards so well, that in a few years he had insinuated all the Mamalukes of his party into the militia, which gave him such an ascendancy, that he easily kept the remainder quiet. Had he lived, he would in all probability have succeeded in making himself a sultan of Egypt independent of the Porte; but he was poisoned by an emissary of the court of Constantinople, who hoped, by destroying this aspiring chief, to re-

gain their authority, which was so completely shaken.

Ali Bey the Great, a man of more talents, with equal ambition and intrepidity, succeeded Ibrahim. He was the first Mamaluke, who openly declared the bold design of freeing Egypt for ever from the nominal sovereignty of the court of Constantinople. Throwing off the mask intirely, he assumed perfect independence; but what he gained by force he lost by treachery.

Ismael Bey and Mahomed Bey conspired against him, and drove him into Syria, where he took refuge with the celebrated Daher, who had rendered himself master of Syria, and laughed at all the feeble efforts of the Porte to reduce him.

Ali Bey, having received some small assistance from the Russians and from Daher, crossed the Desert to meet his opponents. A battle was fought near Salahieh, in which Ali was wounded by one of his own party, supposed to have been Mourad Bey, and was in consequence taken prisoner. He was treated with great respect, and carried to Caire, where he died a few days afterward.

Ali Bey was born in Anatolia, a province of the Turkish empire. He was brought young into

Egypt, where he was purchased in the same manner as the other Mamalukes, and raised himself by his enterprising and ambitious spirit to that situation, which made the Porte tremble for the remains of it's power in Egypt. Mourad Bey, as chief of the faction of Ali, soon set up for himself, and drove his opponents from Cairo for some time ; but they regained possession of the capital, and kept it, till they both died natural deaths. Mahomed Bey died first, at Acre, after having taken the town. At the death of Ismael, Mourad Bey again assumed the government, though Ibrahim Bey nominally shared it with him.

There was never a Sheick-el-Belled whose reign was of longer duration. From the year 1776 to 1801, a few interruptions excepted, he retained possession of the supreme power. For this continuance in the exercise of the sovereignty, in a country where authority seldom remains long in the same hands, he was indebted to his unbounded liberality and great courage.

At the arrival of the French army in Egypt, Ibrahim Bey made his escape to Syria, but Mourad Bey gallantly fought them as long as he could, and was on his way to join us when the plague cut him off.

The Mamalukes certainly made a very noble defence under this chief, by which their numbers were much reduced. They are however by no means annihilated, and will always derive strength from the aversion, which the natives have for the Turks*.

During all the revolutions among the Mamalukes that have taken place during the last sixty years, the Pacha was nothing more than an empty representative of the authority, which the court of Constantinople anciently exercised in Egypt, the whole power being in the hands of the Sheick-el-Belled. The functions of the Pacha were confined to receiving and transmitting the miri or tribute to the grand seignior, whenever the beys thought proper to pay it. It was useless for him to dispute the will of the all-powerful beys, and accordingly he never made any hesitation at obeying their orders. Without troops,

* The Turkish Pacha at Cairo is now fortifying himself in that city, in order to resist any attempts of the victorious beys, who are masters of all Upper Egypt, and extend their power even as far as the Pyramids. The Pacha's troops have been defeated by them in several engagements.

The Turkish forces at present in Egypt consist in three thousand men at Damietta, two thousand at Rosetta, and twenty thousand at Cairo. Alexandria is still garrisoned by British troops.

and without any means of enforcing his authority, how could he do otherwise ?

Mourad Bey possessed great qualities and great vices. To a bravery that knew no bounds, he joined an extraordinary bodily strength ; impetuous and extremely violent, his passions often led him to acts of cruelty ; he was liberal to prodigality, and greedily rapacious ; intrepid, active, and dexterous, bold in enterprise and cool in action ; had Mourad enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he might have been a good as well as a great man.

The nominal place of chief of the Mamalukes was at this time possessed by Ibrahim Bey, who had been with the grand vizier's army for some time ; but, from his advanced age, was weak, and had very little influence over them. He took great pains to give no jealousy to the vizier, wishing to keep in his favour, though he did not possess his confidence. His object was to be nominated Sheick-el-Belled, after the subjection of Egypt. At the period of the French invasion, Ibrahim shared the supreme power with Mourad Bey. When the Mamalukes were defeated at Embabeh, he was posted on the opposite bank of the Nile with a part of his troops ; and, on seeing

the disastrous event of that day, he fled into Syria, whither he was followed by the Turkish Pacha of Cairo; Bonaparte attempted, though in vain, to overtake him. After the battle of Helio-
polis, it was he who penetrated into Cairo with three thousand men, where he maintained a long and desperate contest against the victorious Kleber.

Osman Bey Tambourgi* was the person looked upon as their chief, having been nominated

* Osman Bey Tambourgi, in open defiance of the pledged Ottoman faith, and through the perfidious policy of that court, was assassinated in the month of October, 1801, when going in the Capoutan Pacha's barge to dine on board Sir Richard Bickerton's ship in the harbour of Alexandria. While sailing through lake Mareotis, a Cawouash, or messenger of state, appeared on the shore, and hailing them, informed the Capoutan Pacha, that he had brought dispatches of the utmost consequence for him from Constantinople. Upon this the Capoutan Pacha left the beys; after which, as they were passing under the stern of a Turkish gunboat at anchor, a volley of musketry was fired at them, and several boats full of men came along side. After a very gallant and desperate resistance, rendered more furious by the idea of being treacherously sacrificed, they were overpowered by numbers, and made prisoners. During the contest, Solyman Aga, having killed and disarmed several of the assailants, seized the nearest Turk to him, and holding him forcibly in his arms, opposed him to every blow that was aimed at himself, and this in so effectual a manner, that the Turk was killed in that situation. Osman Bey Ascar, Mahomet Bey Mafice, and the black Caya Bey, the confidant of Mourad Bey, also shared the same fate. Osman Bey Berdici, and Solyman Aga, were very severely wounded, but fortunately recovered. The survivors were taken on board the Capoutan Bey's ship, the Sultan Selim.

Immediately upon the above transaction being made known to lord Hutchinson, he ordered brigadier-general Stuart, at the head of his regiment, and with

by Mourad Bey on his deathbed. He was of a violent temper; but of no extraordinary talents.

Mahomed Bey Elfi, so surnamed from the number of sequins for which he was purchased, Elfi signifying a thousand, had however the most extensive influence. He is gifted with great abilities, joined to the utmost prudence; is of an open and liberal disposition, and of the greatest personal courage. He is about twenty-five years of age.

One particular trait will stamp his character;

guns and lighted matches, to proceed to the Turkish camp on the eastward of Alexandria, and to insist upon the bodies of the beys being given up to the British. This, after some hesitation, was acceded to by the Capoutan Pacha, and the remaining beys were liberated the next day, and sent to Alexandria, where the bodies of those who had been slain were buried by the British army, with all possible military honours. While these things were passing at Alexandria, the grand vizier, thinking by presents, and other demonstrations of friendship, to have lulled the Mamaluke beys at Cairo into perfect security, made on the 20th of October an attempt to seize them. Several of them thus fell treacherously into his hands; but Selim Bey, with a party of his officers and men, effected his escape. After innumerable hardships and difficulties (the whole country being under water) they arrived at Gizeh, where they were received and kindly treated by the commandant, colonel Ramsay. As soon as lord Hutchinson was made acquainted with this transaction, he dispatched brigadier-general Stuart to the grand vizier, with a peremptory letter, insisting on the unconditional delivery of the beys, whom he kept prisoners in Cairo. This demand was, after some hesitation, complied with by his highness, and on the 16th of November the beys came into Gizeh, where they were placed under the protection of the British army.

at the death of Mourad, all the beys looked up to him, and wished to appoint him chief, in opposition to the desire expressed by Mourad; but he declined accepting it, thinking they were weak enough, without quarrelling among themselves.

Osman Bey Berdici was said to be an ambitious and able man, but not so prudent as Mahomed. He had however a great deal of influence, and a strong party.

But the chief counsellor of the Mamalukes, who transacted all their business, was a black, who had been Mourad Bey's confidant. It is supposed, that it was he who persuaded Mourad to nominate Osman Bey Tambourgi as his successor, in order that he might still keep the management of their affairs as Caya Bey. He was a remarkably shrewd, insinuating character, and was employed in all the negotiations both with the French and English.

To be a Mamaluke, it was indispensably necessary to have been a slave: and even the child of a Mamaluke could not hold any employment among them. The beys, kiachefs, and other officers among the Mamalukes, purchased these slaves from merchants, who brought them to Egypt. They were of all nations and countries,

some Germans and Russians, but chiefly Georgians, Circassians, and from the other parts of Mount Caucasus. After having served their masters with fidelity, they were made free, and then had the right of buying slaves. The power and influence of the beys were proportionate to the number of Mamalukes that composed their household.

Mamalukes, while slaves, cannot wear a beard, which is always the indisputable proof of their freedom. Beside the twenty-four beys, they were governed by a certain number of kiachefs, an employ subordinate to that of a bey. Their revenues consisted in those villages which were their individual property, and in the extortions and fines, which they exacted from the unfortunate inhabitants.

The Mamalukes are a brave and generous race, but are cruel and revengeful. They are also addicted to the most detestable and unnatural of crimes, which is extremely prevalent in most parts of the Turkish empire.

On the 1st of June, major-general Coote received orders from general Hutchinson, to reinforce him with the twenty-eighth and forty-second regiments, one hundred and twenty artil-

lery, and sixty mounted dragoons. These accordingly marched from the camp before Alexandria on the 4th of June, under the command of brigadier-general Oakes, who had scarcely recovered from the wound which he received in the action of the 21st of March. They followed the canal of Alexandria as far as Rahmanieh, from which place they continued along the Nile, until they came up with general Hutchinson's division.

This diminution of major-general Coote's force left his entrenched position very destitute of troops, and without a second line. His entire division consisted of about five thousand men, of whom upwards of fifteen hundred were afflicted with sore eyes and fluxes, which reduced it to little more than three thousand fit for duty.

At the same time the plague was making very considerable ravages at Aboukir, whither it had been brought by some sick men belonging to a transport in the bay. On the 30th of May, eight men died of it. Three of the medical gentlemen were seized with it, one of whom, a Mr. Allen, fell a victim to his zeal and attention to the sick, after an illness of seventeen hours. Had it not been for the measures adopted by general Coote,

it is hard to say how far this malady might have extended. Apprehensive of it's being communicated to the camp, he sent a detachment to Mandara redoubt, the narrowest part of the peninsula, and lines of centries and vedettes were placed entirely across, so that no person could pass without a written permission. To this salutary measure, and to the strict cleanliness maintained, the camp, in all probability, owed it's exemption from the plague.

The whole army was likewise in the greatest distress imaginable for money. Neither the paymaster nor commissary-general was supplied with any for the payment of the troops. This circumstance was the more distressing, as it was impossible here to obtain cash from merchants for bills; and the money received by the Arabs for provision was buried under ground the moment it came into their hands, so that it was sufficiently secured from circulation.

On the 6th, major-general Coote withdrew the post from Bedah, on account of the reduction of his numbers.

A small French vessel, mounting ten guns, was taken and brought into Aboukir bay, having on board general Damas, and the *Ordonnateur en*

Chef Daure. In the night of the 3d of May, generals Reynier and Damas, the *Ordonnateur en Chef* Daure, and several other officers of rank, had been seized by force in their houses at Alexandria, and conducted on board two vessels in the harbour. They sailed on the 19th of that month; general Reynier, in the fast sailing brig *Lodi*, eluded the vigilance of our cruizers; but the *Good Union*, having on board the other officers above named, was taken near Candia. What might have been general Menou's reason for this violent measure was not known, but it was supposed to have originated in a disunion between him and those officers, in consequence of some circumstances which took place in the battle of the 21st of March.

The French squadron under Gantheaume, consisting of four sail of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and five small transports, had been off the coast for some days. The men of war had between three and four thousand troops on board, all very sickly. This fleet had anchored by mistake in Lacuste bay, greatly to the westward of Alexandria; but Gantheaume, fearing the approach of lord Keith's fleet, which was in

search of him, cut his cables, and again stood off to sea.

Their intention was to have landed near Derna, and to have marched along the sea coast to Alexandria; each man furnished with a scanty supply of bread and water.

The five transports were taken on the 7th, and brought into Aboukir bay. They had no troops on board, but artists of all kinds, as florists, gardeners, seedsmen, &c., in a word, quite a small colony. There was also a company of comedians for the Cairo theatre *. The transports said they had parted with the fleet at the distance of near eighty leagues from Alexandria, which we supposed, however, to have been only thirty, under convoy of the corvette l'Héliopolis. This ship succeeded in getting into the harbour of Alexandria. She carried no troops, but brought a supply of arms and ammunition, and the intelligence of an intended reinforcement in Gantheaume's squadron. Rear-admiral Sir Richard

* The measure of sending out artists and comedians to Egypt was extremely wise and politic; it served to impress the troops of the army of the East with the pleasing and encouraging idea, that the French government was ever alive to the interest, and constantly mindful not only of their advantage, but of supplying them with the comforts and enjoyments of life, in a place where it considered them as securely fixed, and was resolved to support them.

Bickerton, with three sail of the line, beside one Turkish man of war, went in pursuit of Gantheaume, while lord Keith, with the remainder of the fleet, cruized off the port of Alexandria.

SIEGE OF CAIRO.

Major-general Hutchinson having determined upon the siege of Cairo in conjunction with the grand vizier, marched from his camp at Mishlee, on the 4th of June, and encamped the same day near the village of Lockmas. On the 5th he moved on to Ouardan, where the army halted all the 6th, and on the 7th he proceeded beyond El Gatta.

On that day's march, the army advanced in three columns, the Mamalukes forming one on the right, the British in the centre, and the Turks, under the Capoutan Pacha, one on the left near the Nile.

Meanwhile the grand vizier's army, following general Hutchinson's motions, marched along the Damietta branch of the river, always encamping as nearly as possible in a parallel direction with him.

On the 8th, major-general Hutchinson moved forward about three miles to the southward of the point of the Delta, and took up his ground near the village of Burtos, one of the many which are here scattered over the extensive plain. In this position the whole force destined to act against Cairo was consolidated. A free and easy communication was established with the grand vizier's army, encamped at Charlahan, on the opposite bank of the Nile, by an excellent bridge of pontoons. The Capoutan Pacha's troops were in front of the British, and the Mamalukes in their rear.

While they were here, on the 10th, two hundred men of the eighty-sixth regiment, under the command of colonel Lloyd, joined colonel Stewart's corps, attached to the vizier's army. These men were the forerunners of the long-expected reinforcement from India.

Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd had commenced his march from Suez on the 7th of June, having received orders from general Hutchinson to this effect: a scanty allowance of bad water had been served out to the men of the detachment previous to their setting out, which they were directed to be frugal of, and to husband carefully. This, with

what could be carried on the camels in leathern bags, was all they had to expect until their arrival at the springs of El Hanka, a distance of near fifty miles.

In the first day's march, three officers found themselves so weak and exhausted, as to be totally unable to proceed, and were therefore sent back to Suez on camels. Seventeen men also, who could not keep up with the detachment, were obliged to be left behind, with orders to join on camels, as soon as they were able.

The intense heat, the intolerable reflexion of the sun from the burning sand, the excessive thirst, and the general want of water, most of the men having imprudently expended their small store, rendered this march more painful and distressing, than can well be conceived. To ease the camels, the officers cut off the baggage from their backs, and the wearied soldiers threw away their knapsacks, and every other incumbrance about their persons.

After a very harassing and persevering march, lieutenant-colonel Lloyd arrived at the welcome springs of El Hanka, on the evening of the 9th. On that day eight men, out of the seventeen who had been left behind on the first day, joined him,

the remainder were never heard of more, and must have perished miserably in the Desert.

Suez is situate in latitude $30^{\circ} 2'$ north, at the northern extremity of the western gulf of the Red Sea, which is here about a mile across. It is an ill-built and miserable town, thinly inhabited, and the country around it nothing but a barren and unprofitable rock. There is no good water to be had near it, and all kinds of provision are extremely dear and scarce. The great occupation of the inhabitants is building vessels, to be employed in the navigation of the Red Sea. No traces of the celebrated canal, which joined the Nile to the Arabian gulf, were to be seen. Ships may anchor at Suez in five fathom water, at the distance of three or four miles from the shore.

On the 14th, major-general Hutchinson moved about three miles in front to the village of Saael; and on the 16th advanced with his army to a position just out of reach of the shot of the enemy's works. The same day he was joined by the twenty-eighth and forty-second regiments, who had marched from the camp before Alexandria in twelve days.

His highness the vizier also moved forward on the right bank of the Nile, to a parallel position. Both armies were united by a bridge of pontoons, placed a little below them at the village of Demanhour.

General Hutchinson made another movement on the 21st, and invested the town of Gizeh, opposite to Grand Cairo. The vizier, still following his motions, came and encamped close to the enemy's advanced works on the other side of the river. Some slight skirmishing took place in the evening on both banks of the Nile, when the Mamalukes greatly distinguished themselves.

Meanwhile active preparations were making for the intended siege. Heavy guns, and quantities of ammunition and stores, were sent up the Nile to general Hutchinson : but it was sometimes with difficulty that their weighty cargoes could be got over the bar of Rosetta. The depôt of the army was established near the river, where the heavy cannon, &c. were landed from the germes.

This day major-general Moore joined the army from Rosetta, though yet scarcely recovered of the wound he had received on the 21st of March.

On the 22d, major-general Cradock was appointed to command the British force serving

with the combined army, and the command of his brigade was given to brigadier-general Hope. Colonel Abercromby succeeded general Hope as adjutant-general, and captain Taylor of the twenty-fifth regiment of foot, aide-de-camp to the commander in chief, was made deputy adjutant-general.

The same day general Béliard, who commanded the French troops at Cairo, finding himself surrounded on all sides, his communication with the interior part of the country entirely cut off, and without hopes of relief, sent a flag of truce to general Hutchinson's advanced posts, requesting, that he would be pleased to agree to a conference between a French and an English officer, of whatever rank he should think proper, to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and its dependencies.

See general
Béliard's letter,
Appendix, No. 18.

To this request general Hutchinson assented, and brigadier-general Hope was appointed to meet a French general of brigade, at one o'clock on that day. The meeting, however, did not take place, till eleven o'clock the day following, as some time had been necessary, to communicate with the grand vizier on the subject of the conference.

The French pitched tents on the water side, half way between the British advanced posts and Gizeh, where the deputed officers met, and which were called the *camp de conférences*. The officers on the part of the combined armies were, brigadier-general Hope, Osman Bey for his highness the supreme vizier, Isaac Bey for his highness the Capoutan Pacha, and generals of brigade Morand and Donzelot, and the chief of brigade Tareyre, on the part of the general of division Béliard. Each contracting party was attended to the *camp des conférences* by a guard of thirty dragoons and sixty infantry.

Immediately after the termination of the first conference on the 23d, orders were issued for a cessation of hostilities.

The conferences continued without intermission till the 28th, when a convention was signed for the surrender of Cairo, and its dependencies. Hostages were immediately after exchanged; the honourable colonel Paget, of the twenty-eighth, being the officer given up on our part.

See this convention,
Appendix,
No. 17.

By this convention the French were allowed seventeen days for the final evacuation of Cairo, and its dependencies. They were then to march down to Rosetta, with their arms, baggage,

field artillery, &c. ; to be there embarked as soon as possible, but at the latest in fifty days from the ratification, on board vessels, to be furnished at the entire expense of the allied powers for sending them to some French port.

See general
Hutchinson's
dispatch of
the 29th of
June, Appen-
dix, No. 16.

On the evening of the 28th, the combined powers took possession of the gate of Gizeh, as also of the fort of Sulkowsky, on the Cairo side of the river. The French seemed very jealous of letting us come near the works, which, notwithstanding their extensive and formidable appearance, were weak, and in bad condition, but were extremely civil in every other respect.

The French garrison evacuated Cairo and Boulac on the 9th, conformably to the capitulation, and retired to the island of Rodha, and the town of Gizeh, when the eighty-ninth regiment immediately took possession of the citadel.

To return to major-general Coote's division before Alexandria.

Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton had returned on the 13th of June, and joined the fleet off Alexandria, without having seen or heard any thing of Gantheaume's squadron : it was supposed, therefore, to have gone back to Toulon,

having found the impossibility of landing the troops, or eluding the vigilance of our fleet.

The plague at Aboukir had nearly subsided; and, owing to the care and skill of the medical officers, very few of those attacked fell victims to its violence. This dreadful disorder had also broken out at Rosetta, where a surgeon of the 27th, Mr. Halliday, and some others, died of it.

See the official return of patients afflicted with the plague, Appendix, No. 41.

On the 16th, the thirteenth regiment, which had been for a length of time extremely sickly, was sent to do duty at Rosetta; and the first battalion of the twenty-seventh left that town, to supply its place in the camp before Alexandria.

Owing to the almost total want of money, the markets began to be but scantily supplied. Very few cattle, or other articles of provision, were brought by the rapacious Arabs; but such as did come were sold cheap, in consequence of the very small number of purchasers.

A sheep was then bought at the camp, near Alexandria, for a dollar and half, the dollar reckoned at four shillings and sixpence; a dozen of fowls or chickens for a dollar; five geese,

and often three hundred eggs, for the same sum *.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 20th, the *Iphigenia* frigate blew up in Aboukir bay, having taken fire about three. She was armed *en flute*, a troop ship, and but lately returned from the island of Cyprus. Fortunately no lives were lost, as the seamen and others had been previously removed from her.

On the 23d, major-general Coote perceived the canal of Alexandria, in front of his left, nearly filled with water, which was flowing into the low swampy ground between the two positions.

The French, wishing to contract their front, had let the water of this new inundation into the canal, and by a second cut had introduced it from the canal into the plain.

When this was discovered, it was too late in the evening to attempt counteracting their measures. The next day, however, our vedettes having been considerably advanced in front of our left, with only a trifling opposition, a strong

* When the first detachments of the Indian army reached Kenneh, in Upper Egypt, provision was so cheap and in such abundance, that twelve geese could be purchased for one dollar, and one thousand eggs for the same sum: it was equally the same at Damietta.

working party of six hundred men was assembled in the rear of No. 7 redoubt. At eight in the evening they commenced a very large and extensive dam, intended to stop the progress of the water, and prevent it's inundating our front. This party was covered by two hundred infantry, fifty cavalry, and two light three pounders, disposed in front, immediately in the rear of the vedettes.

We continued working all night, without experiencing the least disturbance from the enemy, whom we perceived equally busy in making fresh cuts in the canal, to let in a greater quantity of water. An additional party of two hundred men was sent down at twelve o'clock, and the whole remained working till daylight.

This arduous undertaking was pursued with unabated zeal, till the dam had been completed so effectually, as to defeat the enemy's intentions. It's length was about three hundred feet, it's breadth upwards of thirty, and it's elevation about seven. A small redoubt, with two twenty-four-pounders, was erected close in the rear for it's protection.

Early in the morning of the 25th, some random shots took place between the vedettes, one

of which struck lieutenant David of the artillery, who was on duty at the dam, and wounded him very severely in the arm.

On the 5th of July the Leda frigate arrived from England, and anchored in Aboukir bay. She had brought one hundred and fifty men of the third regiment of guards, and the same number of the coldstream was hourly expected. By her we also received fifty thousand pounds for the use of the army, and the account of very considerable reinforcements, which were to leave England soon after her departure.

The Active frigate, with one hundred and fifty of the coldstream regiment of guards arrived on the 8th, and was followed on the 9th by the Madras and Agincourt, having the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth regiments on board. These ships also brought out large sums of money, and intelligence of still greater reinforcements.

Major-general Coote ordered these troops to be disembarked, and join him immediately. They all came up lake Aboukir in the boats of the fleet, and were landed at the dépôt. This addition to his strength was particularly acceptable, as it had been greatly reduced by the

ophthalmia, which was very prevalent in his division*.

On the 10th, general Coote went on board the Port Mahon brig of war, and proceeded in her to the westward of Alexandria, where he reconnoitred the situation of the ground, and satisfied himself of the narrowness of the neck of land between the sea and the inundation, as also of the great facility of occupying it with a corps of four or five thousand men. This he did, as he had now become extremely anxious to adopt active measures for the reduction of Alexandria, in con-

* The ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eyes, may be looked upon as truly endemic in Egypt. In all the towns and villages, and indeed all over the country, the natives are distressingly subject to this disease, so that eyes perfectly sound and uninjured are very seldom to be seen. Even the women, who keep their faces so carefully and jealously concealed, have their eyes uncovered, certain of not being admired or coveted for the brilliancy of them.

Our army, both near Alexandria, and on the banks of the Nile, was affected to a very great degree with an ophthalmia, attended with exquisite pain. Various reasons are assigned for this great prevalence of inflammation in the eyes, and often consequent blindness, but what seem the most probable causes are the excessive heat and strong light reflected from the sands, the air every where impregnated with saline particles, the night air, and, lastly, the fine sand and burning dust, which are blown about by the winds, and fill the eye.

Blisters applied on each temple, and bathing the eyes in salt water, were found the best cure for this painful and distressing disease. It is worthy of remark, that many persons, whose eyes had withstood the burning heat and pernicious glare of the Egyptian sands, were afflicted with this complaint when at sea, on their return home.

sequence of the reinforcements he had received.

A small advice boat, under Spanish colours, succeeded in getting into that port on the 12th; and on the 14th general Menou attempted to send a brig under a flag of truce, with fifty men of letters and artists to France; but she was detained by lord Keith, and ordered back to Alexandria.

On the same day, the Monmouth arrived with the twenty-fourth regiment, and relieved us from some anxiety, as fear began to be entertained for her safety.

A convoy anchored in the bay of Aboukir on the 18th, from Minorca and Malta. The troops that arrived by it were the two battalions of the twentieth regiment, who, being for limited service, volunteered their services for Egypt; as did also the whole garrison of Minorca, the ancient Irish fencibles; and the Lowenstein chasseurs. These were followed, on the 24th, by the twenty-second light dragoons (dismounted) from Cork. All these troops were disembarked, and joined major-general Coote's division, which was thus increased to nine thousand effective men.

Active preparations were now making in Aboukir bay for the embarkation of the French troops, of the approach of which we had due intelligence: for during the whole period of general Hutchinson's march to and from Cairo, a continued correspondence was maintained between him and major-general Coote, through the means of a few Bedoween Arabs, kept in pay for this purpose. They travelled with the greatest expedition, upon their own horses, and in their journey from Cairo to the camp before Alexandria were seldom more than three days. Their punctuality and fidelity were equal to their speed, and there never happened a single instance of their having violated, in the slightest degree, the trust reposed in them.

The Anglo-Ottoman army had marched from the camp of Embabeh at four o'clock on the morning of the 15th; the British, commanded by major-general Moore, general Cradock being left much indisposed at Gizeh; the Turks, by the Capoutan Pacha. Two thousand Albanians, from the army of the grand vizier, joined the force of the Capoutan Pacha; and the vizier, with the remainder of his army, occupied Cairo and its environs. The thirtieth regiment, which had been

attached to colonel Stewart's division since the 18th of June, rejoined the main body of the army, and the eighty-ninth regiment was left to garrison Gizeh and the island of Rodha.

The French army under general Béliard marched from Gizeh at five o'clock, in two columns, and appeared to amount to about eight thousand fighting men.

The British and Turks had marched from their left, and the French moved at the distance of about three miles in their rear, keeping along the banks of the Nile, and regulating all their motions by ours. Near three hundred gemes, all of which had French colours, conveyed their baggage, &c. down the river. One of them carried general Kleber's body, and was decorated with a large black flag, on which his name was inscribed. This geme directed the march or halt of the French, by firing an eighteen-pounder; they thus expressing the high regard, and great veneration, which they entertained for their beloved general.

The Anglo-Ottoman and French armies reached the environs of Rahmanieh on the 25th, and halted there. Brigadier-general Oakes had come to Rosetta, to superintend the embarkation of the

French troops, which was to take place immediately upon their arrival on the coast. Brigadier-general Lawson, who commanded the artillery, and captain Brice, the commanding engineer, had also arrived at Rosetta, to make the necessary arrangements in their respective departments previous to the siege of Alexandria.

The Capoutan Pacha reached Rosetta on the 28th, and immediately repaired on board his ship, then at anchor in the bay of Aboukir. The same day the British, Turks, and French, arrived at El-Hamed, and in the neighbourhood. The British encamped between Dibe and Semasma, the Turks near Fort St. Julien, and the French at Hamed. The march of the French army down the Nile was very irregular, and the private soldiers, who openly testified their joy at quitting the country, paid very little deference or respect to their officers; while on the contrary that of the British troops was marked by its order and discipline, reflecting great credit on major-general Moore.

The second battalion of the royals, and the fifty-eighth regiment, were posted between the Turks and Rosetta, to prevent them from coming

into the town, where their presence might have created some unpleasant circumstances.

The commander in chief, who had remained some days at Cairo much indisposed, came to Rosetta on the 30th, apparently still in very ill health, and on the second of August went on board lord Keith's ship.

The French were now embarked very fast: on the 28th six hundred sick were sent off from Rosetta; and on the 1st and 2d of August, four thousand five hundred men, with a great part of their artillerymen, guns, &c. were put on board the vessels intended to convey them to France.

On the 16th of July, an officer had arrived with dispatches for general Hutchinson, from major-general Baird, with the agreeable and long-expected intelligence of his having reached Kenneh on the Nile, with a part of his army.

The project of transporting a formidable body of troops from India to Egypt, through the Red Sea, was well conceived, and, in case of a more determined resistance on the part of the enemy, would have proved extremely beneficial.

We have already seen the arrival of a small portion of that force at Suez, under lieutenant-

colonel Lloyd of the eighty-sixth regiment. This corps had sailed with rear-admiral Blanket, at an earlier period, from the coast of Malabar.

The army from India, under the command of major-general Baird, did not all come from the same part, every presidency furnishing a certain quota; and had the whole of the intended force arrived in Egypt, it would have amounted to nearly ten thousand men.

A division consisting of his majesty's tenth regiment, a battalion of twelve hundred volunteers from the Bengal sepoy, and a detachment of the honourable company's artillery, embarked in Saugur roads, in Bengal, (the mouth of the Ganges) on the 1st of December 1800, and sailed thence on the 6th. They arrived at Trincomaly, in Ceylon, on the 13th, at which place they had orders to rendezvous, and wait for the admiral*. In this port they were joined

* This bay, one of the finest in the world, is very extensive and safe, being surrounded by high lands, and completely land-locked. The entrance into it is defended by an old Dutch fortification called Osnabruck fort. There was also a battery (now destroyed) close to the water's edge, about a mile and a quarter from the town of Trincomaly, which stands at the bottom of the bay. The town has nothing remarkable, and most of the articles of life, being brought from Madras, are consequently dear. Fish in great variety is abundant and

by the eightieth regiment, and sailed on the 15th of February for Point de Gall, on the south east extremity of the island, where they arrived on the 18th. Off this point they were reinforced by the eighty-eighth regiment, two companies of the eighty-sixth, under the command of colonel Montresor, and another detachment of the company's artillery. On the 27th of March, part of this force arrived at Bombay, the remainder was obliged, through stress of weather, to put into Goa. From Bombay the expedition had received another reinforcement of a battalion of sepoys, which had sailed a few weeks before their arrival.

At this place the Indian army first learnt, that Egypt was it's destination, and that major-general Baird was appointed to the chief command.

This armament, under the orders of Sir Home Popham, in the Romney, proceeded in small divisions across the Arabian Sea to Jedda, as the intricate and dangerous navigation of the Red Sea would not allow of their sailing in a large fleet. This sea being scarcely known, and the charts of

cheap; the woods also afford great quantities of game, as do the rice and barley fields an immense number of snipes. The situation of the town, which was in former times extremely insalubrious, is no longer so, since the surrounding grounds have been cleared, and the woods cut down.

it hitherto published very incorrect, it was necessary to navigate it with the greatest caution imaginable, to sound constantly, and to go under an easy sail, or frequently even to lie to at night. Captains of ships, and officers in general, were ordered to pay particular attention to their log-books, and, such as were capable of drawing, were desired to take views and correct bearings of the different lands of which they came in sight. The navigation is indeed so bad and uncertain, that of this fleet seventeen sail were lost, some of them the finest ships.

One of these divisions, having on board a part of the tenth regiment, left Bombay on the 1st of April, and arrived at Mocha on the 20th. Mocha, the ancient capital of Arabia Felix, situate in latitude 13° 15' north, is a handsome-looking town from the sea, and has three forts toward it. Large ships are obliged to anchor four or five miles out, the water being very shallow nearer the shore. A reef of rocks extends from the southern part of the town a considerable way into the sea, and serves greatly to break it's force, as it generally blows fresh in the road. The town is dirty and ill built, not at all corresponding with it's appearance from the shipping, as the houses,

being all white-washed, have at that distance a clean and handsome aspect. The inhabitants, not yet reconciled to Christians, were here extremely daring and insolent. Mocha is sufficiently famed for the delicious coffee known by its name, and procured from Arabia. Having taken in water and provision, the division sailed again on the 22d; and, after passing the islands of Gebel-Zeghir, the Sabagars, and Gebel-Tor, which last is high, rocky, and barren, and is reported to have been once a volcano, reached Jedda on the 28th. This harbour is very confined, unsafe, and surrounded with shoals and banks of coral. The entrance into it is sufficiently dangerous to terrify the boldest sailor, having two gates or rocks, not much more than the length of a ship across. In the centre of the first passage is a sunk rock, upon which *la Forte* frigate, one of the finest ships in the navy, struck, and was lost. The numerous shoals break the force of the sea, and ships, when once in, lie in smooth water, whatever wind may blow.

In 1514, one of the sultans of Egypt enclosed the town with a wall, to defend it against any attempts of the Portuguese, at that time all-powerful in the Red Sea. Part of this wall is

still standing, but in a very ruinous state. Some of the houses are built of stone, and are altogether greatly superiour to the generality of buildings in Egypt. The country round Jedda is sandy and barren, and good water very scarce and difficult to be procured.

From Jedda they proceeded to Cosseir, where they arrived on the 17th of May, and were landed on the 21st. Cosseir was not the place originally fixed upon for the disembarkation of the troops from India; they were to have proceeded as far up as Suez, in order to avoid as much of the Desert as possible; but it was found impracticable at this season of the year, as the monsoon had already set in, and it was indeed with much difficulty and danger that they were enabled to reach Cosseir.

At this port the remainder of the army continued daily to arrive. Part of the eighty-sixth regiment from the Malabar coast, two battalions of sepoy from Bombay, detachments of engineers and artillery from Bengal, and the sixty-first regiment, a detachment of the eighth light dragoons, and some horse artillery, from the Cape of Good Hope, landed successively.

The harbour of Cosseir, though very indifferent, and often dangerous, is however esteemed the best in the Red Sea. It is situate in latitude $26^{\circ} 20'$ north, is extremely shallow, and will not admit of any considerable number of ships. On the east and south east it is quite open; on the north it is protected by a reef of rocks, which stretches about a mile into the sea. The town was once a place of great note, but is now in a very miserable condition. It is defended by a square fort, which stands upon a rising ground, and was repaired and strengthened by the French. The country round the town is the most dreary and barren that can be conceived; no sort of herb, grass, bush, or tree, either on the coast, the plains, or the elevated mountains, appears to relieve the fatigued eye from the surrounding glare of the scorching sands. The water here is extremely bad, and proved fatal to many of the men, insomuch that it was requisite to procure a supply from the shipping, sufficient to reach the new wells.

From Cosseir the Indian army began its march across the great Desert on the 21st of June. This, owing to the general want of water, and

the great difficulty of carrying it, it was obliged to perform in small detachments, searching for water wherever it was most likely to be found, and sinking wells for the benefit of the rear divisions.

During this painful and fatiguing march, through deep and heavy sands, over the most arid desert, one hundred and forty miles in extent, totally destitute of trees, or any other kind of verdure, the troops suffered extremely. Worn out with fatigue, panting with extreme heat, and often without a drop of water, the reader may well imagine the hardships which the soldier had to undergo. Mr. Dudley Rider, paymaster-general, died on the march through the Desert, and was buried between Mohillah and El-Kittah. The army lost altogether about twelve men, most of whom died in consequence of *Coups de Soleil*.

The divisions halted at the New Wells*, Mohillah, El-Kittah, and Birambar, at all which places water, more or less drinkable, was to be

* Near the New Wells they saw the skeletons of six of our marines, having still the uniform and buttons of that corps on, for which extraordinary incident it was impossible to account.

obtained. At Mohillah the water is excellent, and is found close to the surface of the sand. At El-Kittah they saw the first houses since their departure from Cosseir, as also a bazar (i. e. market) close to a camp of Bedoween Arabs, and well supplied with good water, plenty of fruit, eggs, fowls, &c., at a very cheap rate. The divisions performed this march generally in twelve or fifteen days, and the greater part of the Indian army was assembled at Kenneh about the beginning of July. During the march, fifteen horses belonging to the detachment of the eighth regiment of light dragoons died for want of water. It was also remarked, that the black corps (sepoys) suffered much more than the European troops, not only from the want of water, but also from the intense heat of the weather. The whole army was not afflicted to any great degree with the ophthalmia, while crossing the Desert. The artillery was drawn by bullocks brought from India; these were of very low stature, but extremely strong.

The town of Kenneh, from it's situation at the entrance of the Desert, and on the fertile banks of the Nile, is a place of some importance. It was,

*

however, much more considerable formerly, owing to it's constant communication with the Red Sea.

It is badly built, like all other Arab towns, and had a square fort of bricks, with a bastion at each angle, erected by the French, but now in ruins, the Arabs making use of the materials for the construction of their own houses. It has also been damaged by the overflowing of the Nile, being too near it's banks. Kenneh is surrounded with gardens, fertilized by numerous cuts communicating with the river. Major-general Baird arrived at Kenneh on the 13th of July.

A short distance from Kenneh, several of this army went to see the beautiful remains of the antiquities of Tentyra, or Dendera. The temple of Isis, still in a tolerable degree of preservation, appears to have been one of the finest productions of art, and most magnificent monuments of ancient architecture.

That the detail of the subsequent operations may not be interrupted by it, I shall here pursue my account of the progress of the Indian army to it's arrival at Rosetta, which was not till Alexandria had capitulated.

The tenth regiment left Kenneh on the 24th of July, and having crossed the Nile, marched through the following, and innumerable other villages.

First Day's march.	Passed Dendera and halted on the banks of the Nile	- - - - -	Distances
			13 miles
2d. do. July 26th.	Passed El Wokf, and halted at Reiasie	-	12
3d. do. July 27th.	Passed Hau and Bagjura * to the town of Farsiut †,	- - - - -	14
4th do. July 28th.	Passed Baganes and Samhuud,	- - -	12
5th do. July 29th.	Passed Bardis to Girgeh	- - -	15
			<u>66</u>

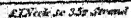
It is scarcely possible, to form an idea of the wretched state and appearance of the inhabitants in the different villages, through which the army passed. With their nakedness scarcely covered, their persons all over dirt and filth, and their disgusting eyes almost eaten up by swarms of flies, they present to the view a still more miserable and calamitous sight, if possible, than those of Lower Egypt.

The town of Girgeh is large, and contains several mosques. The houses are badly built,

* Bagjura is a pretty large town, with a mosque, and is situate at a short distance from the Nile.

† Farsiut is also a place of some size, and is about two miles inland from the river.

Plate XXXVI.



and the streets extremely narrow. It possesses a large well supplied bazar, and seems to enjoy a brisk trade, especially in the leather manufacture. It is the capital of the Saïd, or Upper Egypt, and was the residence of the pacha, or governor of that province for the Porte. This was the last place where the Turks had any influence; higher up the Mamalukes bid open defiance to the Ottoman government.

In the beginning of August, the Indian army embarked in germes, and sailed down the Nile, which, having then risen to a certain height, was extremely rapid.

They passed successively the towns of Siout*, Monfaluut, Schek Abadeh†, Benisoef‡, and the

* Siout is a town of considerable size, about two miles from the river, and is the seat of a Cophtic bishop. It is well built, and may pass for one of the best cities in Upper Egypt. The Nile makes in this place a very considerable elbow.

† Schek Abadeh, the ancient Antinöe, capital of the Lower Thebais. It was built by the emperor Hadrian, and still retains some remains of the beauties of its architecture. On the opposite side of the river are the ruins of Hermopolis, reckoned to have been one of the chief and most flourishing cities of the Thebais. Close to it is the present Ashemuneim, a place of some note.

‡ Benisoef is about forty leagues distant from Cairo, and, from its numerous mosques, has, at a distance, a very grand and pleasing appearance. The French had here a well built square fort, but the destructive Arabs had already demolished it in part.

pyramids of Sackara; beside the numberless villages, which skirted both banks of the river; and arrived at Gizeh on the 7th. The whole disembarked on the next and following days, and encamped on the island of Rodha, where they were inspected by major-general Baird.

On their march through the Desert, and in their passage down the Nile, the Indian troops experienced the greatest friendship from the Arabs; who willingly afforded them all the assistance in their power, without which it would have been almost impossible for them to have reached Cairo. By orders from Osman Bey Tambourgi, the troops were uniformly supplied with provision, &c., free of expense; but it was subsequently charged to them, however, by order of the grand vizier.

The army remained at Cairo, Gizeh, and the island of Rodha, until the 28th, waiting for orders from Sir John Hutchinson; when they again embarked, and, assisted by the extreme rapidity of the current, reached Rosetta on the 31st. Here they encamped at the Distance of a short mile from the town, close to the tower of Aboumandour.

Colonel Ramsay had been left commandant at

Gizeh, with some troops, and occupied fort Ibrahim at Cairo, the island of Rodha, and the town of Gizeh. Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd, with the eighty-sixth regiment, and a battalion of Bombay sepoy, had been detached to garrison Damietta; and a depôt had been left at Kenneh, to facilitate the communication with the Red Sea.

On the 1st of September, major-general Baird, and colonel Auchmuty, his adjutant-general, waited on Sir John Hutchinson with the returns, &c. of that army.

A convoy arrived in Aboukir bay on the 3d of August from Malta, having on board the chasseurs Britanniques, and the regiment of Watteville, being in all sixteen hundred men. They came under convoy of the El Carmen frigate, which had also brought one hundred and twenty artillerymen from Gibraltar.

See the returns of the Indian army, Appendix, No. 29, 30.

Ever since the battle of the 21st of March, general Menou had obstinately refused to hold any communication with our army by land, under pretence, that we had attempted to produce desertion among his troops. In consequence all our intercourse was carried on by sea, by means of flags of truce passing between one of our cruizers and the Pharos.

On the 7th of August, major-general Coote, at Sir John Hutchinson's desire, sent a flag of truce to the French advanced posts; the object of which was, that Mr. Estève, the French paymaster-general, who had been included in the capitulation of Cairo, might be permitted to go into Alexandria, to settle his accounts, and have them signed by the commander in chief, previous to his return to France. Though this gentleman was an intimate friend of Menou, and his business urgent as well as of great importance, the general refused to receive him, adhering firmly to his resolution of admitting no person whatever by land. In consequence of this refusal, the paymaster sailed shortly after from Aboukir, before a flag of truce could be sent round by sea to Alexandria.

Brigadier-general Doyle's brigade arrived at the camp before Alexandria on the 9th, under the temporary command of colonel Spencer, the general having been left extremely indisposed at Rosetta; and the remainder of the Cairo division was to follow him immediately. On the same day, a new arrangement for the brigading of the army appeared in general orders.

See the arrangement,
Appendix,
No. 22.

Several large Turkish gunboats, with flags and pendants flying, came into the inundation on the 10th, and the Capoutan Pacha went round to Rosetta, to collect as many more as he could.

These gunboats are very large, they have two masts, a main mast and a short mizen, and are square rigged. They carry a heavy twenty-four-pounder at the bow, and a twelve-pounder on each quarter; are extremely flat bottomed, draw but little water, and are very serviceable boats. At this time lake Aboukir had regained it's former level, and the greatest depth of the inundation was between nine and ten feet.

An aide-de-camp of general Menou had remained on board the Foudroyant, lord Keith's ship, where general Hutchinson still was, for some days, but for what purpose was not known on shore.

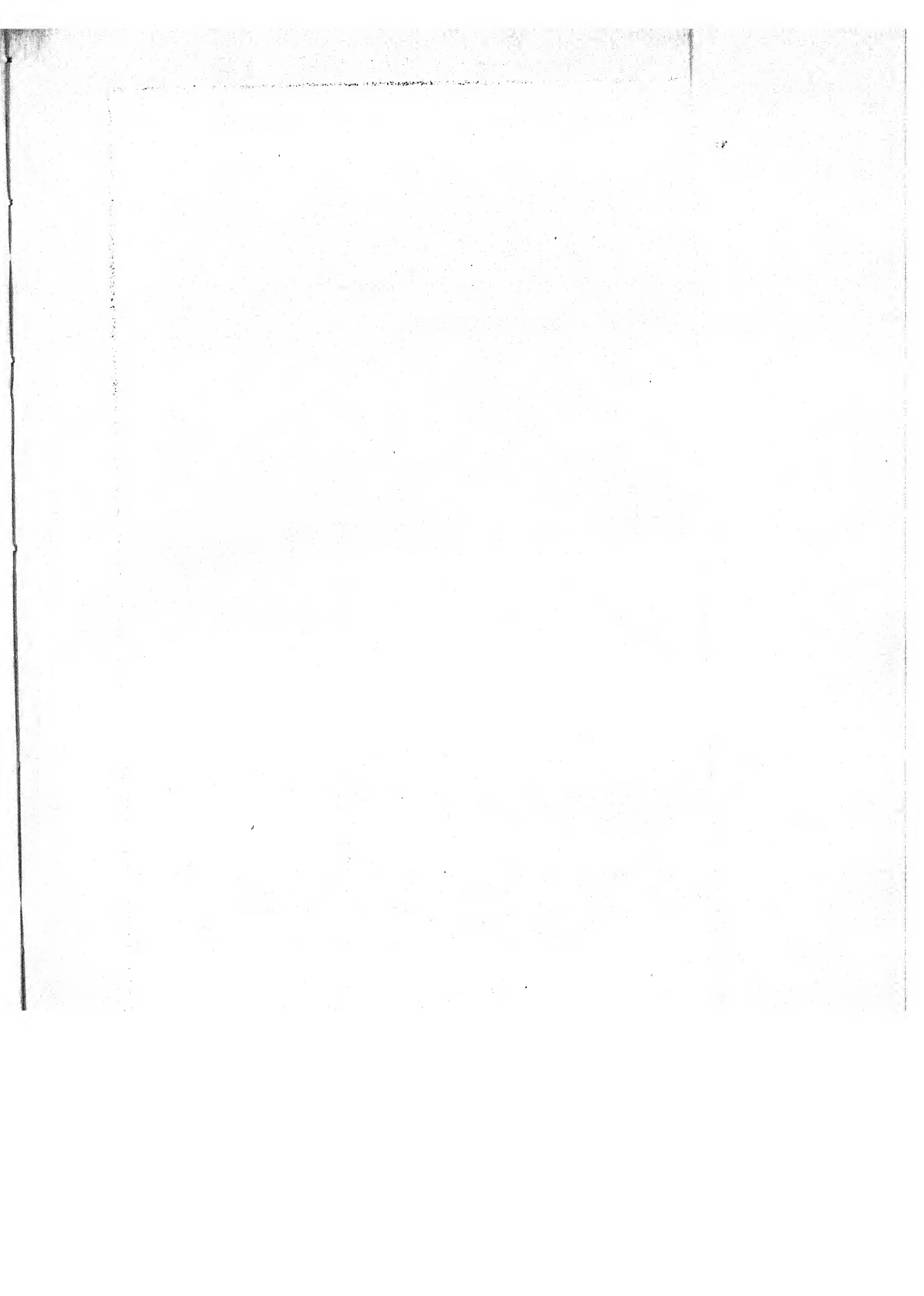
On the 11th, brigadier-general Hope arrived with his brigade at the camp before Alexandria; and the last division of the French sailed from Aboukir bay on the same morning, their embarkation having been planned in the most prompt and effectual manner, and conducted with great activity.

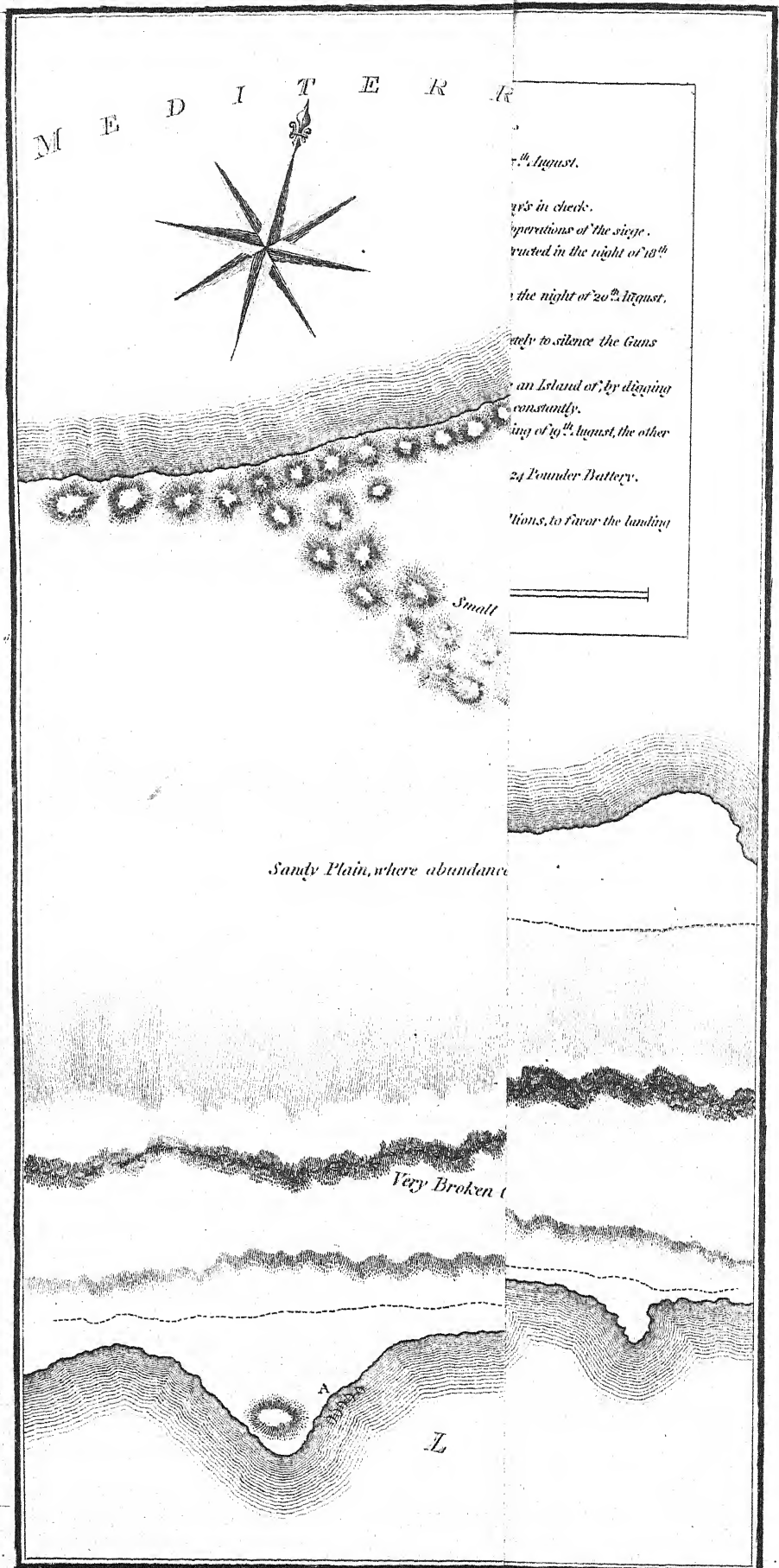
The general orders of the 12th stated, that the division of troops, to be employed on the west of Alexandria, was to be under the immediate command of major-general Coote. It consisted of the brigade of guards, under major-general lord Cavan; the first brigade of the line, under major-general Ludlow; and the second brigade, under major-general Finch; making about four thousand rank and file, with a certain proportion of artillery, engineers, &c.

The flotilla of gunboats, consisting of twenty-four, sailed up the inundation on the morning of the 13th, and anchored in a line abreast of that of the French. This position rendered the enemy's boats useless, and gave us the entire command of the inundation.

The reserve under major-general Moore marched into the camp before Alexandria on the same day; but no regular plan of encampment was to take place, till major-general Coote's corps had sailed to the westward.

The whole French line was under arms during the night of the 13th, as, from the sailing of the gunboats, arrival of troops, and other movements, general Menou was apprehensive of an attack.





It was intended, that the troops should have sailed for the westward on the 15th, but there not being a sufficiency of supplies in the magazines, major-general Coote caused it to be deferred till the evening of the 16th.

Lieutenant-general Sir John Hutchinson came on shore on the 15th, and immediately took the command of the army. He had been on board lord Keith's ship, the *Foudroyant*, ever since the 2d.

SIEGE OF ALEXANDRIA.

The western division, under the command of major-general Coote, began to embark on the inundation, in the boats of the fleet, on the 16th of August, about seven in the evening, and by nine o'clock the whole was in the boats. Three battalions of major-general Finch's brigade had previously embarked on board some of the Turkish gunboats, and all the flotilla was under way with a fair wind at half after nine *.

* It is one of the most prominent features of the campaign, and worthy of being remarked, that the inundation, on which major-general Coote embarked with his division, in near four hundred boats of different denominations, was

At daylight the next morning, we found, that more than one half of the boats, chiefly Greeks and gemes, had drifted considerably to leeward, the wind having unfortunately changed during the night.

This was a very unlucky circumstance, as we could not think of landing, till they were all collected. At ten A. M. we pushed for the shore, nearly opposite to the place where the enemy's gunboats were anchored; when major-general Coote, perceiving a body of three or four hundred men with two pieces of flying artillery, posted on the hills near the spot where it was intended we should land, directed major-general Finch*, to make a diversion upon that point with his brigade. This movement perfectly succeeded,

passable at the period of the action of the 21st of March, for infantry, cavalry, and artillery. By cutting through the canal of Alexandria, we let in the waters of lake Aboukir, and thus restored lake Mareotis to it's extensive pristine state.

The communication, which the Mareotis formerly had with the sea to the westward of Alexandria, having been by some means shut up, the waters of this lake evaporated by degrees, and left it's bed in the situation in which we found it on our arrival in the country.

* The marines, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Smith, had been struck off the duty state of major-general Finch's brigade on the 5th of August, and had repaired on board their respective ships. This battalion, during the period of it's stay with the army, had always supported that character, which the marines have so deservedly earned.

and while the enemy was thus effectually kept in check, the remainder of the troops accomplished their landing about two miles farther west, without the slightest opposition. As soon as we were on shore, we took our position along a ridge of very steep quarries, our right to the inundation, and our left toward a sandy plain, which extended to the sea.

The soil of this position is very singular; almost from the brink of the inundation rises an excessively steep ridge of quarries*, of a hard, flinty stone, stretching along the peninsula from west to east. This ridge is about half a mile in breadth, and at its foot commences a level, sandy plain, reaching to the sea. The breadth of the peninsula is about two miles.

The fort of Marabout, on a small island at a short distance from the shore, was nearly in a parallel direction with general Coote's position. Marabout had a handsome square white tower, which stood in the centre of the island, and served as a landmark for ships making the harbour.

Our first operation was to dig wells; and

* These quarries had evidently been worked at a remote period. Alexandria was most probably built from them.

to our great satisfaction, by sinking four or five feet deep, we found abundance of good water.

The French set fire to two of their gunboats on the inundation, and left them to drift among ours, with the intention of burning them: however, they blew up without doing any injury. In the evening, the enemy made a great show of cavalry in the plain, and posted vedettes close in our front.

A short time previous to our landing to the westward, a party of about one hundred Mamelukes, under Achmet Bey, reconnoitring near Marabout, fell in with a body of Arabs coming out of Alexandria, and a skirmish immediately ensued, in which Achmet Bey was unfortunately killed.

While affairs were in this state to the westward of Alexandria, Sir John Hutchinson had ordered an attack to be made along the whole of the enemy's front to the eastward of the town. This movement took place about four in the morning, and was intended not only to gain ground, but as a diversion in favour of major-general Coote.

The attack of a green hill, a little advanced

on the right of the enemy's position, was confided to major-general Cradock; and the brigade under the immediate command of general Doyle * was destined to carry it into execution. The thirtieth regiment was to march up to a small redoubt on the right, and the fiftieth to another on the left; the ninety-second remaining in a central position in the rear, to support either, if necessary. The two battalions of the twentieth were also placed in such a manner, as to be in readiness to move up to any point required.

On the left of the enemy there was a small hill of sand, called by us the Sugarloaf hill; of this major-general Moore took possession with very little resistance; and thence he was enabled to reconnoitre the enemy's works. This position, however, it was not possible to retain, as it lay completely exposed to the enemy's cross fires, and from its size afforded little or no shelter.

The green hill was ascended by major-general Cradock, without the loss of a man, the French

* Brigadier-general Doyle, though not recovered from a severe illness, hastened from Rosetta on the rumour of an intended movement to join his brigade, and reached camp only a few hours previous to the attack.

having fled on our first appearance. But finding that we did not keep the ground, which we had gained on our right, they made an attempt to drive us from the green hill.

See general
Hutchinson's
dispatch of
the 5th of
September,
Appendix,
No. 33.

See major-ge-
neral Cra-
dock's report,
Appendix,
No. 24.

For this purpose five hundred men of the seventy-fifth demibrigade, their colours flying, drums beating, and confident of success, moved with two guns rapidly across the plain, toward the post which the thirtieth regiment occupied. They advanced with their bayonets fixed, and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the thirtieth. That corps, though not more than two hundred men, did not wait their arrival; but, ordered by colonel Spencer, and headed by lieutenant-colonel Lockhart, pushed forward, in the most gallant and intrepid manner, to meet the enemy, who immediately gave way, and were driven back to their intrenchments in the greatest confusion. They had several killed and wounded in their retreat, and eight men were taken prisoners, being literally dragged out of the ranks by our victorious troops.

When the enemy advanced to force the thirtieth regiment, the fiftieth, on the left, was ordered to move under the brow of the hill

parallel to the canal, that it might be able to turn the right flank of the French, had they persisted in their attack.

During these movements, the French kept up a very warm and severe cannonade from their works, which cost us about forty men in killed and wounded. The manner in which their guns crossed each other in every direction was truly wonderful, and gave us an ample idea of the strength of their extensive lines.

Colonel Spencer, of the fortieth regiment, had volunteered his services, and was actively employed with part of general Doyle's brigade the whole of the day.

At five in the evening of the 18th, major-general Coote moved forward about two miles, without any other opposition than a few shots exchanged between his advanced guard and the enemy.

He then took up his position in the following manner: the guards extending across the quarries in two lines, with their right to the inundation; and majors-general Ludlow and Finch's brigades formed *en potence*, fronting the sea. Marabout was then left a little in our rear.

To the eastward of Alexandria, the advanced troops began to cover themselves, and in the

night of the 17th, a battery of two guns was thrown up on the right, a little in front of a ruined mosque. On the green hill, the right-hand work of the French was made to look toward the plain, and a trench was formed, to cover our right flank from the enfilading fire, to which it was exposed. About half after two on the morning of the 18th, the outposts on the right and left were attacked; but the enemy, not being in any force, was soon compelled to retire.

At daybreak on the 19th, major-general Coote opened a battery of two twelve-pounders, and two eight-inch howitzers, against the fort of Marabout. Three French gunboats were anchored between the island and the main land: but such was the effect of our fire, that before seven o'clock two of them were sunk, and the third was forced to retire to Alexandria in a very crippled state. A germe, which came from the town in the evening, and anchored under the island, was also sunk.

This day, between the fort and our position, were found two excellent cisterns of water, which had been covered over.

No cannonading took place on the 20th, as general Coote waited till a battery of two twenty-four-pounders could be erected, that he might

batter the fort with more effect. The first battalion of the fifty-fourth regiment, under lieutenant-colonel Darby, had been left to cover the siege; and the light company was posted in so advantageous a situation, at the extremity of the neck of land near Marabout, that not a man could show his head above the parapets of the fort, without being fired upon at the distance of pistol shot. The garrison was thus most effectually prevented from making any use of their guns against our battery, as every gunner was picked off as soon as he appeared.

See major-general Coote's letter of the 23d of August, Appendix, No. 26, page * 93.

The Turks under the Capoutan Pacha had formed a junction with general Hutchinson, and encamped near the depôt, on the 20th; about two hundred of them joined the troops stationed on the green hill; and as many more took post with those advanced on the right.

After excessive labour, two twenty-four-pounders were brought against Marabout, four battalions having been employed in dragging them from the inundation, over steep quarries and precipices. At daybreak, on the 21st, the battery being finished, and the guns mounted, a constant and well-directed fire was opened against the fort; and at half after eleven the signal tower fell to

the ground with a tremendous crash, burying a twenty-four-pounder, with all the provision, stores, &c., in it's ruins. Several lives also were lost in the fall.

The fire from our batteries however was continued, as the enemy rehoisted their flag, and showed no symptoms of surrendering. During the whole day they were able to fire only a few random shots, and one of their guns was dismounted. From the proximity of our batteries, every shot told, and the garrison, without casemates, and without shelter, kept themselves under the opposite craggy sides of the island.

At half after five in the evening, the fort being in ruins, and the enemy still showing no disposition to surrender, general Coote determined to storm it during the night. However, previous to carrying this into execution, I was sent with lieutenant-colonel Darby of the fifty-fourth regiment, to summon the commandant to surrender prisoner of war, warning him at the same time of the unavoidable consequences of a vain resistance.

See general
Coote's sum-
mons, Appen-
dix, No. 26.
p. * 96.

See the articles
of capitula-
tion, Appen-
dix, N. 26.
p. * 97.

After a little difficulty, the articles of capitulation were agreed upon and signed. The garrison consisted of one hundred and ninety-five men,

and their loss, during the siege, was about twenty or thirty. The commanding officer was a chef de bataillon of the eighty-eighth demibrigade, and appeared very much depressed. He had, however, no reason to be dissatisfied with his conduct, or that of his garrison; for they had resisted till it was impossible for resistance to have answered any purpose. At eleven at night, two companies of the fifty-fourth took possession of the place.

The honourable captain Cochrane, of the royal navy, having entered the western or old harbour of Alexandria on the evening of the 21st, with seven sloops of war, English and Turkish, notwithstanding the precaution which the French had taken of destroying all the buoys and other marks, major-general Coote determined immediately to move forward, to attack the enemy, and take as advanced a position near the town of Alexandria, as prudence and security would permit. Accordingly, at daylight on the morning of the 22d, all the troops were under arms, with the addition of one hundred and fifty of the Lowenstein riflemen, who had landed late at night from the eastward. We advanced at half after six, and the ships of war in the harbour, and

See major-general Coote's letter of the 23d of August, Appendix, No. 26. P. * 98.

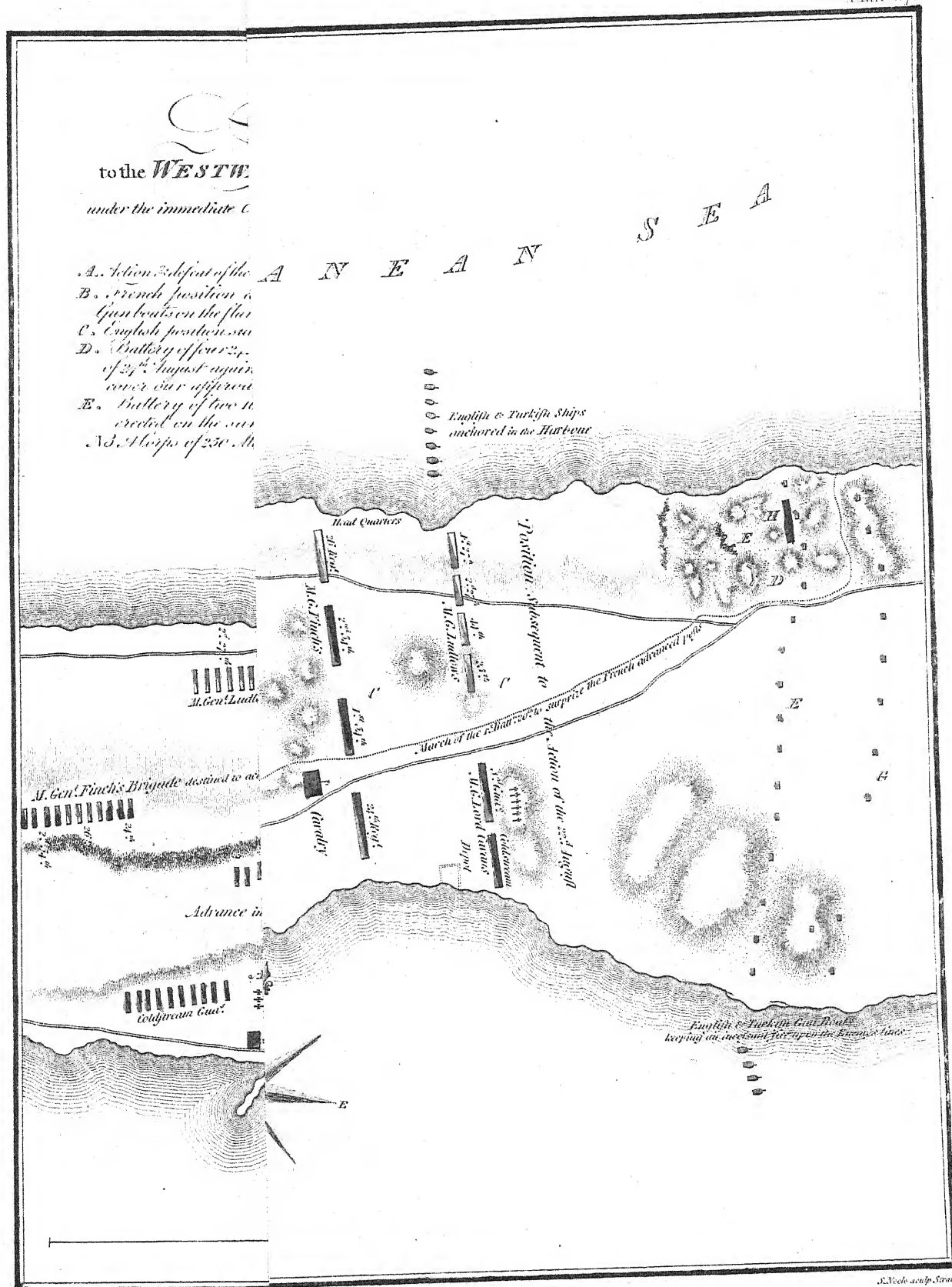
the numerous gunboats on the inundation, under captain Stevenson of the royal navy, got under way at the same moment.

The troops marched to meet the enemy, who was very strongly posted on a ridge of high rocky hills, having his right secured by the sea, and by two heavy guns *en batterie*, and his left by the inundation, and two batteries containing three more guns of the same calibre. Beside these, numerous pieces of flying artillery were placed in the intervals of his line.

Our little army moved through the ground in three columns; the guards forming two upon the right, under major-general lord Cavan, near the inundation; and major-general Ludlow's brigade forming the third, upon the left, close to the sea, having the first battalion of the twenty-seventh regiment in advance. Major-general Finch's brigade composed a reserve, and was destined to give it's support, wherever it might be required.

In this manner, the field artillery always with the advance, the troops continued to move forward with the greatest coolness and regularity, under a heavy fire of musketry and cannon. As we advanced the French retreated; nor did we give them much time to breathe, till close

*



under the works of the town. Here we halted, as near to the redoute des Bains as we possibly could, the enemy giving us no farther disturbance during the remainder of the day.

Our loss was trifling, when compared to the advantages we had gained, and the difficulties we had to surmount in a country, which at every step afforded our opponents the means of making the most desperate resistance. The loss of the French, from the constant fire of the ships and gunboats on both their flanks, added to that of our line, may reasonably be presumed to have been much greater. Seven pieces of ordnance were left behind by them, in the hurry of their retreat, and fell into our hands.

Never, perhaps, was there a more grand or superb spectacle, than that which the affair of this morning afforded. The army moving in separate and regular columns over the narrow isthmus; the fire of our great guns and musketry; the ships of war and the gunboats keeping up a constant cannonade upon our right and left, and advancing gradually with the troops; presented all together, assisted by the fineness of the morning, a sight rarely to be seen, and in beauty seldom equalled.

Information having been received, that general Menou intended to attack major-general Coote in force, before the troops * ordered to join him could arrive, the commander in chief directed a diversion to be made in general Coote's favour along the eastern front of the enemy's line. Accordingly, at four in the morning of the 23d, our picquets drove in their outposts, and the heads of columns were shown in the plain at daybreak; while the Turks, on the right, advanced and took possession of the Sugarloaf Hill. We lost five or six men in performing these movements, the French having opened all their guns upon our troops, when retiring to their respective positions.

Early in the morning, colonel Spencer landed to the westward, with brigadier-general Blake's brigade, of which he had the temporary command. Two hundred and fifty Mamalukes, under the orders of captain Chollet of the Hompesch dragoons, also joined major-general Coote's division, and encamped considerably in the rear. They came from Damanhour, and crossed the Desert along the banks of the inundation; and in the

* The sixth brigade under colonel Spencer.

course of the day, a body of seven hundred Turks, detached from the Capoutan Pacha's force, arrived, and took up their ground in the rear of colonel Spencer's brigade.

About two in the afternoon Sir John Hutchinson, major-general Cradock, and the chief engineer, came round by the inundation, to reconnoitre general Coote's position. After having minutely examined the enemy's works, and the nature of the ground, it seemed to be the general opinion, that this side was the most proper for carrying on the offensive operations of the siege. The commander in chief likewise appeared to be much pleased with the progress we had made, and thanked major-general Coote, in the warmest terms, for his active, unremitting, and successful efforts, which, in so short a space of time, had driven the enemy under the very walls of Alexandria.

Ten or twelve ships of war, under the command of captain Stephenson of the *Diane*, now entered the harbour, and formed in a line ahead, protecting general Coote's left flank.

The French sunk several old vessels in a line opposite to their ships of war, most probably to

to prevent us from effecting a landing on the *presqu'île des Figuiers*. They had also working parties in the plain between us and the town, which we constantly annoyed, by night and day, with the fire of our gunboats on the inundation.

It was a very unfortunate circumstance, that, notwithstanding all possible exertions, and repeated trials, no water could be found in the neighbourhood of major-general Coote's present encampment, which was on a rocky soil. The men were consequently obliged to go as far as our last ground, four miles distant, to procure this indispensable article. The Mamalukes, however, assisted us greatly on this occasion, by sending their camels loaded with skins filled with water.

On the 24th, a flag of truce came to Sir John Hutchinson, with a very fulsome complimentary letter from general Menou, to thank him for his care of his wife; whom the Turks, when she fell into our hands at the surrender of Cairo, would have beheaded for marrying a Frenchman, had not general Hutchinson interposed his authority; and who had been sent round from Rosetta to her husband at Alexandria. This,

however, I believe was done more as an overture than any thing else; especially as, contrary to his avowed principle, it was sent by land.

On the morning of the 25th, major-general Coote opened a battery of four twenty-four-pounders, and another of four mortars, against the redoute des Bains. During the course of the morning, the enemy threw several thirteen inch shells from two mortars in the redoubt, which, falling and bursting all around and over the camp, annoyed us very much. Fortunately their fuses were extremely old and bad, so that very often the shells did not burst. Only one man was wounded by them, and this occurred in a very singular manner. Eight men of the third regiment of guards were lying asleep in a round tent, when a large shell fell directly through the centre, and, taking off the foot of one of the soldiers, buried itself nearly ten feet under ground, without bursting, or doing any other damage.

Anxious to get nearer the redoute des Bains, that his guns might act against it to greater advantage, major-general Coote directed lieu-

See major-general Coote's letter, of the 26th of August, Appendix, No. 26. p. *99.

tenant-colonel Smith, with the first battalion of the twentieth, assisted by a small detachment of the twenty-sixth regiment of light dragoons, under lieutenant Kelly, to attack and drive in the French outposts, upon the right of their position. The second battalion of the fifty-fourth regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Layard, was at the same time disposed along a strong ridge of sand hills, to support him in case of accident.

Soon after dark, lieutenant-colonel Smith commenced the attack, by turning the left of the enemy's picquets, and scouring the hills. This service was performed in the most cool and spirited manner, not a shot was fired by the twentieth, they were not even permitted to load, and the whole was carried with the bayonet. The loss of the French on this occasion amounted to upwards of one hundred killed, wounded, and taken. Of the latter, eight officers, five sergeants, and forty-seven privates, were brought in. The loss on our side was very trifling, only three men being slightly wounded, beside lieutenant Kelly. By this affair we gained a considerable space of ground, and were thus

enabled to erect batteries within less than four hundred yards of the redoute des Bains.

The enemy, however, greatly exasperated at our success, made several attempts, in the course of the night, to regain the ground they had lost. With this view they brought on fresh troops, and kept up a very warm fire of cannon and small arms for upwards of an hour; when, finding our men too firm, and all their efforts to dislodge them ineffectual, they retired about twelve, leaving us in quiet possession of the advantage we had obtained. During the enemy's attack, a constant fire was kept up from our twenty-four-pounders and mortar battery, seconded by the gunboats on the inundation*.

* Major-general Coote's encampment was on the ruins of the ancient Necropolis, or town of the dead. Hundreds of caverns, with regular entrances and flights of steps down into them, prove beyond a doubt the site of the place formerly so called. The caves are divided and partitioned into numberless niches, placed over and near each other, evidently intended for the reception of the dead. It is easy to judge from their shape, and by their great number, that they could never have been made for any other purpose. They have only a sufficient breadth to contain one dead body, or two at most, laid one above the other, and their length exceeds very little that of a human corpse. They are all open, and in the many I examined we could find nothing remaining.

Among these receptacles of the dead, we found a subterranean monument, of a very different structure, and greatly surpassing any other in size and beauty,

On the morning of the 26th, four batteries were opened on the eastern side of the town, against the entrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw several of their guns. A twenty-four pounder in one of our batteries on the green hill burst, but fortunately without doing any injury.

At half after four in the evening, an aide-de-camp of general Menou presented himself at our advanced posts to the westward, with a letter for general Coote. I was sent to bring him in blindfolded. On his arrival we found, that the

beauty. The only entrance into it is through a narrow passage, just large enough to admit a man with difficulty. It is of a circular form, and has four portals at equal distances from each other. Only one of these is a real opening, and serves for the entrance, the other three are mere semblances of doors. Surrounded on every side by sepulchral monuments of inferior size and workmanship, we may presume that this well preserved subterranean edifice was built for the tomb of some king, or other great personage.

All along the borders of the sea, the coast of which is here very rocky and bold, you find numerous excavations in the rock, made in the shape of spacious baths and bathing rooms. These were called by us, I know not why, Cleopatra's Baths. In reality, they are natural recesses, which by the assistance of art have been fashioned into commodious apartments, and benches cut in the rock afford very comfortable seats all around them. They are filled to the depth of a few feet with the water of the sea, which comes in, and is continually renewed, by a small aperture in the rock, through which it forces its way. We found these very agreeable places, and daily resorted to them to bathe, and enjoy the cooling sea breeze.

object of general Menou's letter was to obtain a suspension of arms for thrice twenty-four hours, during which time he was to prepare his terms of surrender. This general Coote immediately dispatched to Sir John Hutchinson for his instructions, agreeing at the same time that hostilities should cease on both sides, until he received them. At one in the morning he was informed, that the commander in chief had received the same demand, which he had been pleased to grant. White flags were then hoisted in the most conspicuous parts of the several camps, and an entire cessation of hostilities took place.

See the
Appendix,
No. 32. p.
*112.

Had not this armistice been concluded, the first parallel on the west side of Alexandria would have been completed that night, and near thirty pieces of heavy ordnance brought to play upon the town, the incessant fire of which must have soon destroyed it's old and dilapidated fortifications.

We did not augur well from general Menou's delaying to send in his terms till the last moment allowed; and our suppositions proved to be well founded, for at four in the afternoon on the 29th, one of his aides-de-camp arrived at head quarters, not with the expected capitulation, but to

ask a prolongation of the truce for thirty-six hours; at the expiration of which he said, Menou would be ready to receive commissioners to treat for the surrender. This demand was rejected; and orders were actually issued, to recommence hostilities at twelve that night.

Menou, however, finding he could not gain this farther delay, sent in to beg to be allowed till two o'clock the next afternoon, which was granted, and a pass order sent round for hostilities not to recommence.

AUGUST the 30th.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, one of general Menou's aides-de-camp arrived at head quarters with the proposed capitulation. Several articles of it, however, were found to be so ridiculous and absurd, that Sir John Hutchinson immediately returned for answer, the armistice would be annulled, and hostilities recommenced without delay, if Menou did not alter his way of thinking, and consider better of his demands.

On account of this peremptory message, another aide-de-camp was sent off by Menou, and rode into our lines at full speed. In consequence of the reply he brought, affairs took a more

favourable turn, and the cessation of hostilities continued.

Among the inadmissible articles proposed, were the following:

1st. All the shipping and vessels of war in the port of Alexandria, were to be allowed to return to France :

2dly. The armistice was to continue till the 17th of September; and, if a sufficient French force should arrive at Alexandria before that day, the garrison was to be at liberty to recommence hostilities:

3dly. All public property, and a great proportion of their artillery and ammunition, were to be retained by the French*.

AUGUST the 31st.

The amended articles of capitulation, proposed by Menou, were returned to him this morning, with Sir John Hutchinson's definitive answers;

See the
articles of
capitulation,
Appendix,
No. 35.

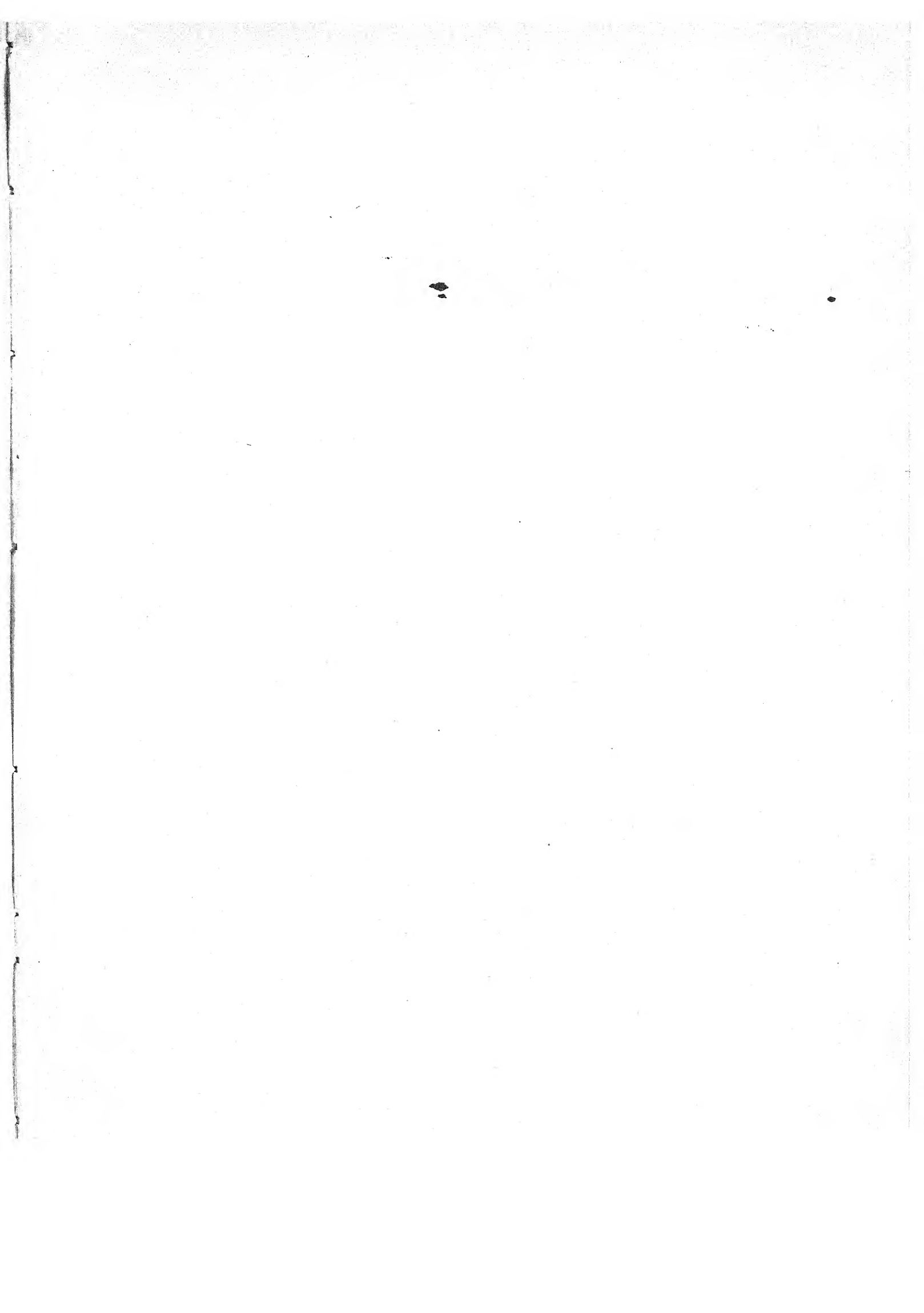
* In consequence of the sixteenth article of the capitulation, Colonel Turner, of the third regiment of guards, was deputed by Sir John Hutchinson, to take possession of such monuments of antiquity, as had been collected by the French in Egypt. This, after a great deal of difficulty, he was enabled to effect, and has brought them to England, where they have since been deposited in the British Museum.

See Appen-
dix, No. 37.

brigadier-general Hope being sent to Alexandria to conclude the affair, which he effected with little difficulty.

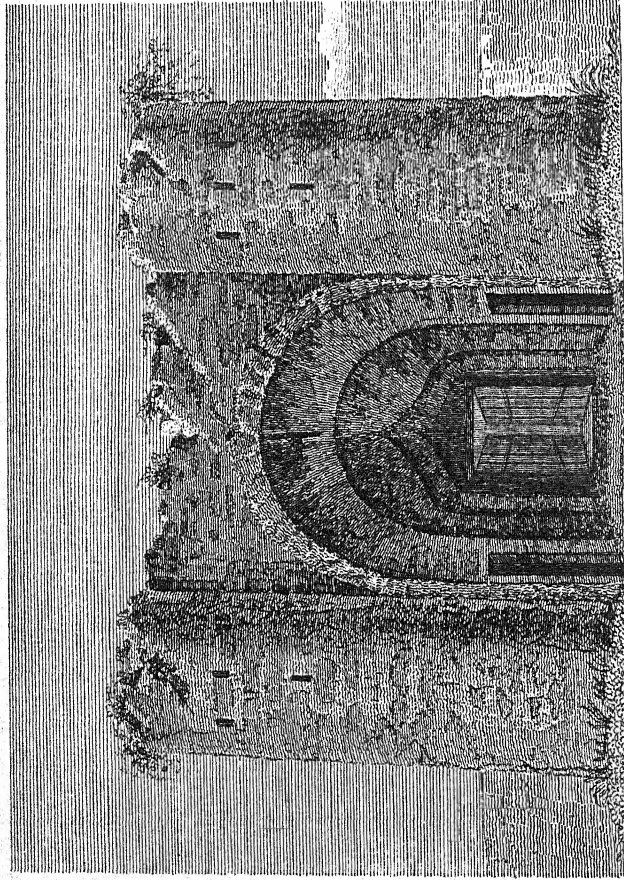
At twelve o'clock on the 2d of September, agreeably to the capitulation, we took possession of the French lines. Major-general Cradock occupied the entrenched camp of the French on the east of the town, with the grenadiers of that division of the army. To the westward Major-general Ludlow, with two hundred men of the brigade of guards, and the grenadiers of his division, took possession of forts le Turc and du Vivier, and the fortified heights of Pompey's pillar. The French had previously evacuated all these posts, and we marched in with our bands playing and drums beating. The British and Turkish flags were immediately hoisted together, and the whole was conducted with the greatest precision and regularity.

The day was extremely fine, and the whole of the scene, heightened by the reflections, which must have arisen in every breast on the termination of a glorious campaign, was certainly one of the most pleasing and gratifying, that a soldier can feel.

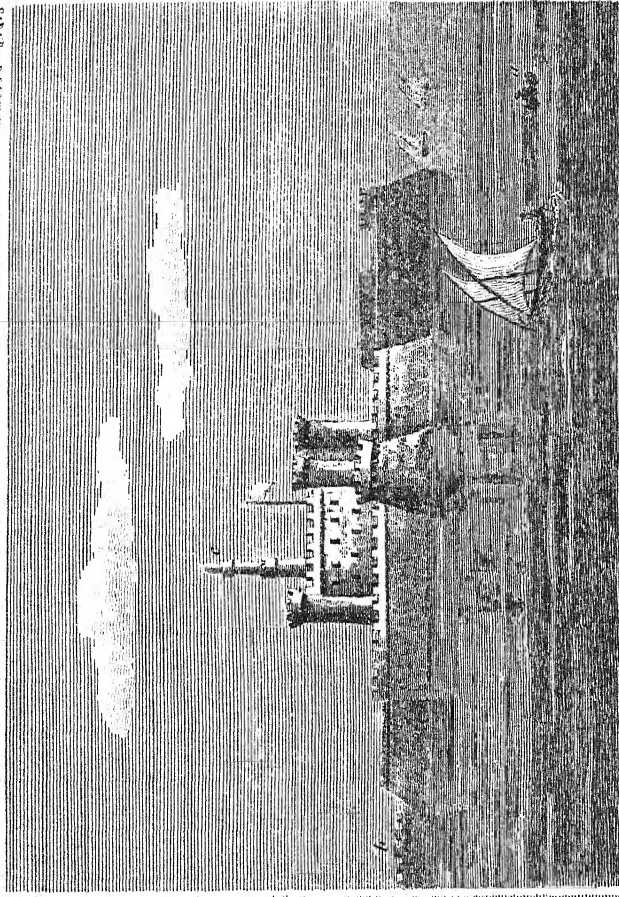


DEFENCES and FORTIFICATIONS of ALEXANDRIA.

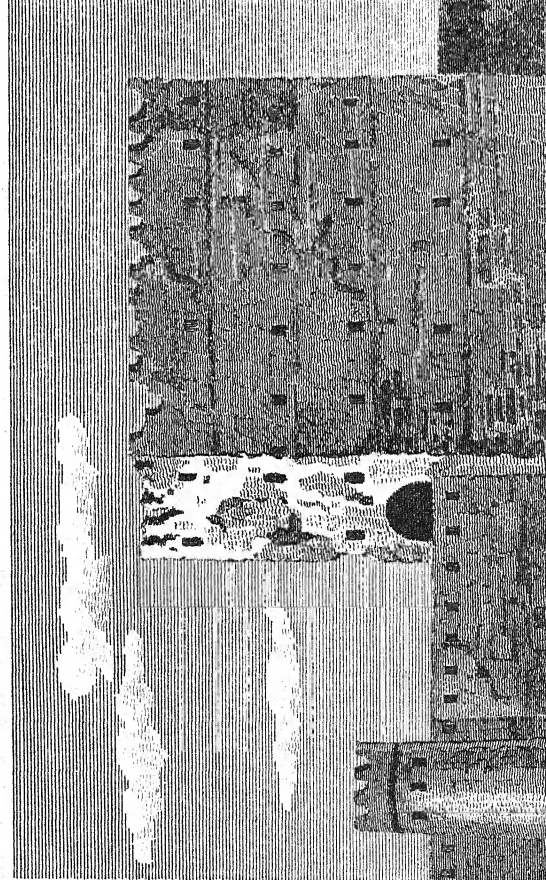
Plate 38.



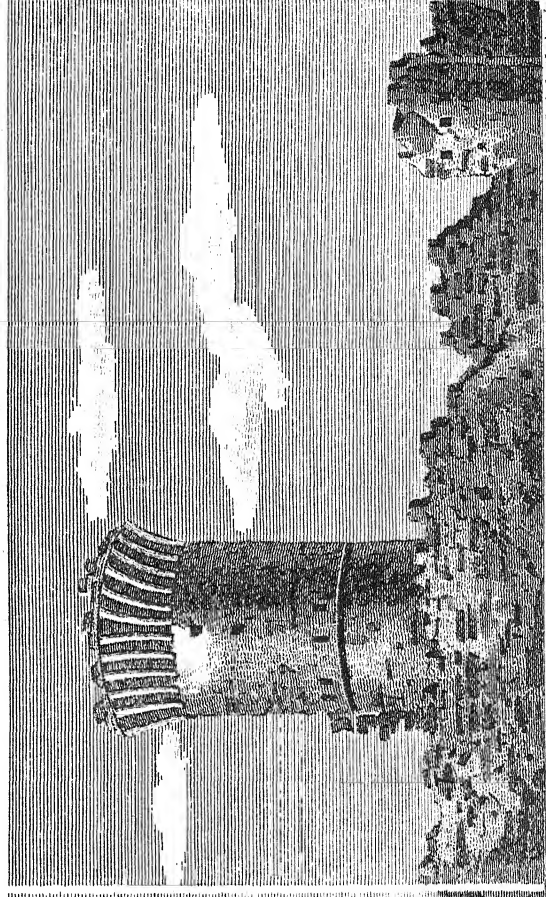
WESTERN or ROSETTA GATE.
enclosed by an Old Wall.



MODERN PHAROS,
N.W. Tower, facing the New Harbour.



SOUTH WEST VIEW of the OLD WALL.



SEMI CIRCULAR TOWER,
on the West side of the old Walls.

a. Rock called the Diamond, supposed to be the site of the Ancient Pharos. b. Narrow Causeway leading to the Port & Walled in. c. Modern Light House.

Engraved and Coloured by Charles & D. Colver.

This day crowned our efforts, and gave us the entire possession of Egypt*. The effusion of human blood now ceased; ~~the torrent subsided; and the long hovering dove at length found a place for the sole of her foot.~~ An enemy, who during the war had considered himself as invincible, was taught by this campaign, that British troops, meeting him on fair ground, will ever maintain a fair superiority. From it we hope will result some advantage to our country; and we trust that it will not easily be forgotten, either by our enemies, or by our friends.

TOWN, ANTIQUITIES, AND FORTIFICATIONS OF
ALEXANDRIA.

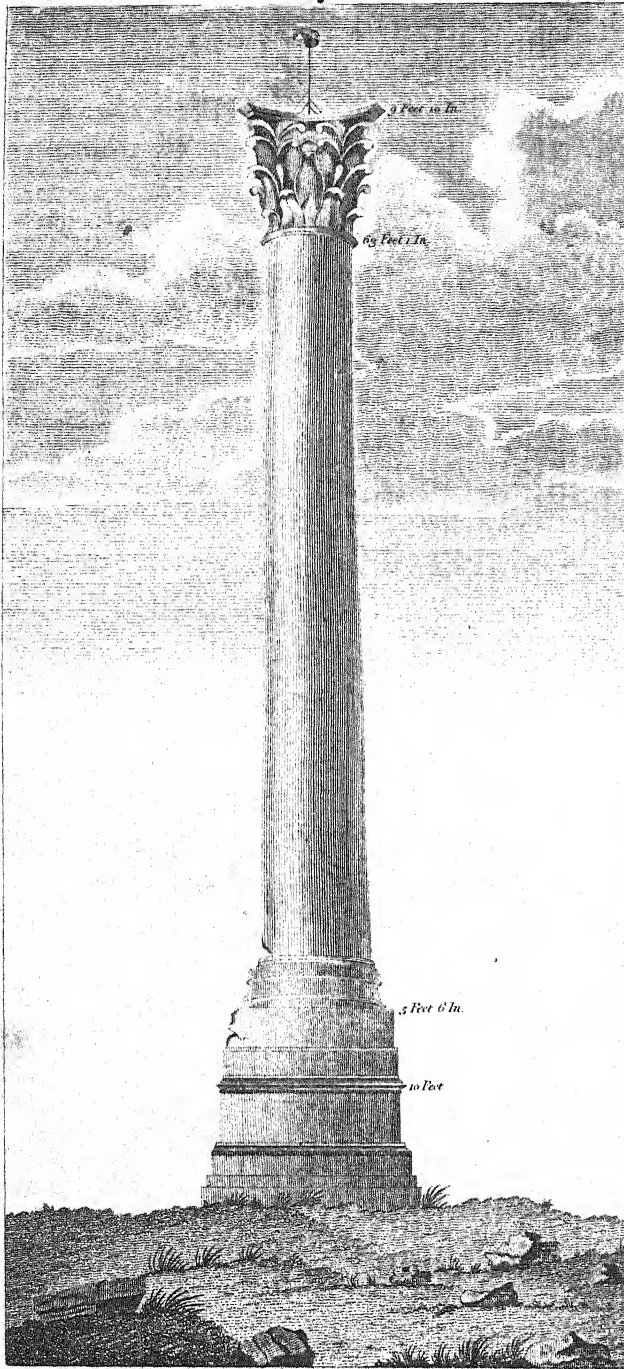
Alexandria, once the capital of the commercial world, is now converted into a desolate heap of ruins. Its population was generally computed

* It is a remarkable circumstance, that, by the surrender of Alexandria, the French frigate *la Justice* fell into our hands, and was by us ceded to the Turks. The capture of this ship completed the total annihilation of the fleet of admiral Brueys. Of the four sail, which escaped under admiral Gantheaume, on the morning of the 2d of August, the *Genereux*, *Guillaume Tell*, and *la Diane* frigate, had already been captured at different periods by our ships; *la Justice* alone had till this day survived the defeat in Aboukir bay.

at seven or eight thousand souls; but this was previous to the late siege, during which it was very materially diminished by famine and epidemic diseases.

That part, which bears the name of the New Town, is little better than a common Turkish village, the only decent houses being those of the European consuls. All between this and the old Saracen walls is nothing more than heaps of rubbish of every kind. The remains of beautiful marble and granite pillars, mixed and confounded with the miserable ruins of Arab dwellings, present themselves at every step, and force upon the mind a melancholy comparison of the ancient splendour of the emporium of the world with its present degradation. The noble cisterns are in great part choked up with sand and rubbish, except those which were made use of by the French garrison. Round the Saracen towers is a wall, ill built and low, known by the name of the *Enceinte des Arabes*.

South of the town, and nearly in a line with the Pharos, stands that grand piece of antiquity called Pompey's pillar. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this fine monument of ancient architecture: it is in the highest state of preservation, except



Thos. Walch del. 1806.

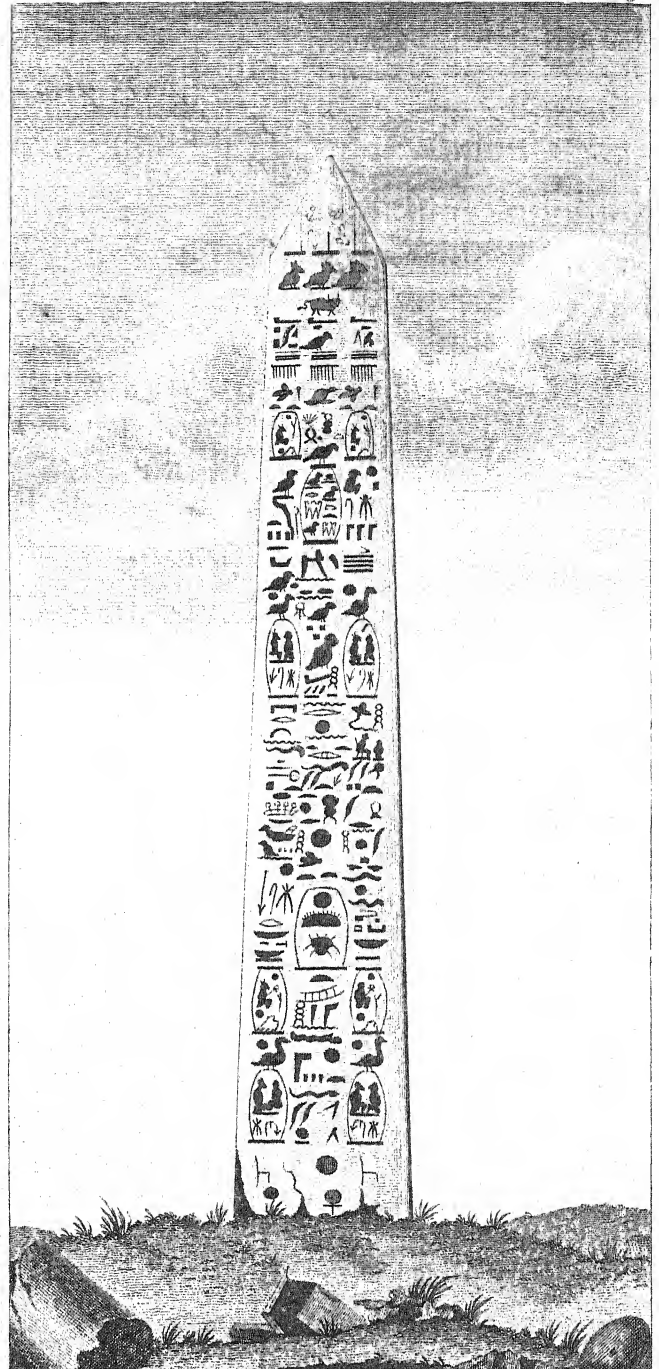
POMPEY'S PILLAR.

Scale of French Feet
 10 Feet

DESCRIPTION OF POMPEY'S PILLAR.

This most magnificent Column is situated on a height about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile South of the Old Walls of Alexandria. It is of very beautiful red Granite & composed of only three pieces, viz. the Capital, Shaft & Pedestal. It belongs to the Corinthian order. It is very well preserved except on the South and on the North East side. Some signs of a Greek inscription are still perfectly discernable on the West side, altho' so much damaged as not to be able to decipher it. We have nothing but the most feeble conjecture concerning the construction of this superb monument; some authors having ascribed it to Caesar, & others to Alexander Severus, or to Adrian: it is therefore dangerous to hazard an opinion upon the subject. The Pedestal is considered to be deficient in height & the Column leans a little to the South West. The following are the dimensions of this Pillar as taken by several of the French Savans who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and tho' they differ materially from Norden or Pocock's accounts, yet as these authors only measured it in a hurry and from the shadow, it is but reasonable to give the preference to persons who being in possession of the Country & having all the necessary means & implements must be allowed to be the best able to give them. I have therefore put it down according to them in French measure. The Pedestal is ten feet, the base five feet six inches; the Shaft sixty three feet one inch; the Capital nine feet ten inches and the diameter of the Column eight feet four inches at the bottom. The Cap of Liberty was placed on the Capital by the Savans, when they measured it having got to the summit by means of a Kite.

Published Jan. 1795 by Cadell & Davies, Strand.



Engraved by J. A. Neale, 1792. Amst.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Standing N.N.W. of the Pyramids, between the Old Walls & the new Town of Alexandria.
 It is 65 English feet in height & $\frac{1}{2}$ square at the base.

In a former part of this work I had mentioned it was plainly discernible, that there had been an inscription on the western face of the pedestal of the Pillar near Alexandria, commonly called Pompey's, though this has been flatly denied by some travellers. This inscription however was in such a state, that nothing short of the most indefatigable ardour could hope to decipher it; yet it has been accomplished by the able & unremitting exertions of the honourable Capt. Dandus, of the Royal Staff Corps, & Lieu^t. Desaulle of the Queen's German Regiment: the latter of whom during the campaign in Egypt served as aide de camp to Major General Sir Eyre Coote, as he has since under the Earl of Caran; by whom this valuable discovery, which ascertains to whom & by whom the Pillar was erected, has just been brought to England. These Gentlemen, by visiting the Pillar repeatedly during the few moments when the Sun shone in such a direction upon the pedestal as to mark the letters by their shade, were enabled to discriminate them one after another. Thus they executed a task, in Six Weeks, which none of the French Savans or Literati appear even to have attempted during their long stay in the country. I shall give the inscription first as it was made out by these Officers, & then as the deficient letters have been supplied by the Rev^d. M^r. Hayter at Naples, who is laudably employed in deciphering the Manuscripts found in Herculaneum; to these I shall subjoin an English translation.

TO ΙΣΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
 ΤΟΝ ΗΘΑΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ
 ΔΙΟΚ·Η·ΙΑΝΟΝΤΟΝ ΤΟΝ
 ΗΘ ΕΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ

ΤΟΝ ΤΙΜΙΟΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
 ΤΟΝ ΗΘΑΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ
 ΔΙΟΚ ΑΝΤΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ CΕΒΑCΤΟΝ
 ΠΟΝΤΙΟC ΕΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
 "ΠΡΟΚΥΝΕΙ"

Translation

TO DIOCLETIANUS AUGUSTUS
 MOST ADORABLE EMPEROR,
 THE TUTELAR DEITY OF ALEXANDRIA,
 PONTIUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT,
 CONSECRATES THIS.

Since publishing the above, the Author has been informed that Capt.ⁿ Leake, of the Royal Artillery, Lieut. Squire of the Royal Engineers, &c. M^r. W^m. Hamilton, private Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, have contributed greatly to this valuable discovery.

on the north west quarter, which I imagine has suffered from the constant and violent winds blowing from that point the greater part of the year.

The remains of a Greek inscription are plainly visible on the western face of the pedestal.

The French have repaired the foundation supporting the pedestal, which had formerly been destroyed in part by the brutal rapacity of an Arab; who, imagining some treasure lay concealed under it, attempted, but happily in vain, to blow up this beautiful column. A cap of liberty was erected upon a pole on the top, having been placed there by the French a short time after their arrival in the country*. The day after the surrender, a centry was posted as a guard over this pillar, some officers having unthinkingly broken off small pieces from the pedestal.

Close to the sea side, south by east of the Pharos, is Cleopatra's needle. Near it lies it's fellow obelisk, which had always been supposed to be broken, part of it being buried in the sand; but the French cleared away the ground all around it, and found it to be perfectly whole. It is exactly the same as the one now standing,

* During the Earl of Cavan's command, an officer of the marines took down the cap, by means of a paper kite.

both as to size, and the hieroglyphics with which it is covered. Those on the north and on the west faces of the obelisk standing are in a very good state of preservation; those on the other sides are nearly obliterated.

These two obelisks are supposed to have stood at the entrance of some temple. Each is of one entire piece of granite, sixty-five feet high. Round the summit of that which is erect, we perceived the remains of a rope, most probably put there for the purpose of pulling it to the ground, preparatory to the transporting of both of them to France.

The garrison of Alexandria had been greatly reduced and weakened by the excessive fatigue to which the extent of their lines, and their small numbers subjected them, as well as by the bad quality and scantiness of their food. Bad water, and no wine or spirits, with bread chiefly made of rice, excessively salt * for want of water to wash it thoroughly, was their chief sustenance.

Seventeen very lean horses were killed daily, and served out to the troops; the camels, being reckoned more wholesome and delicate food, were reserved for the hospitals. They had

* The rice in Egypt is extremely salt, if it be not well washed with water, as a certain quantity of salt is always mixed with it to preserve it.

upwards of two thousand sick at the time of the surrender, and not a single medicine in the place. Under such circumstances, we may well judge of their discontent during the blockade, and of their joy at the favourable termination of their miserable state.

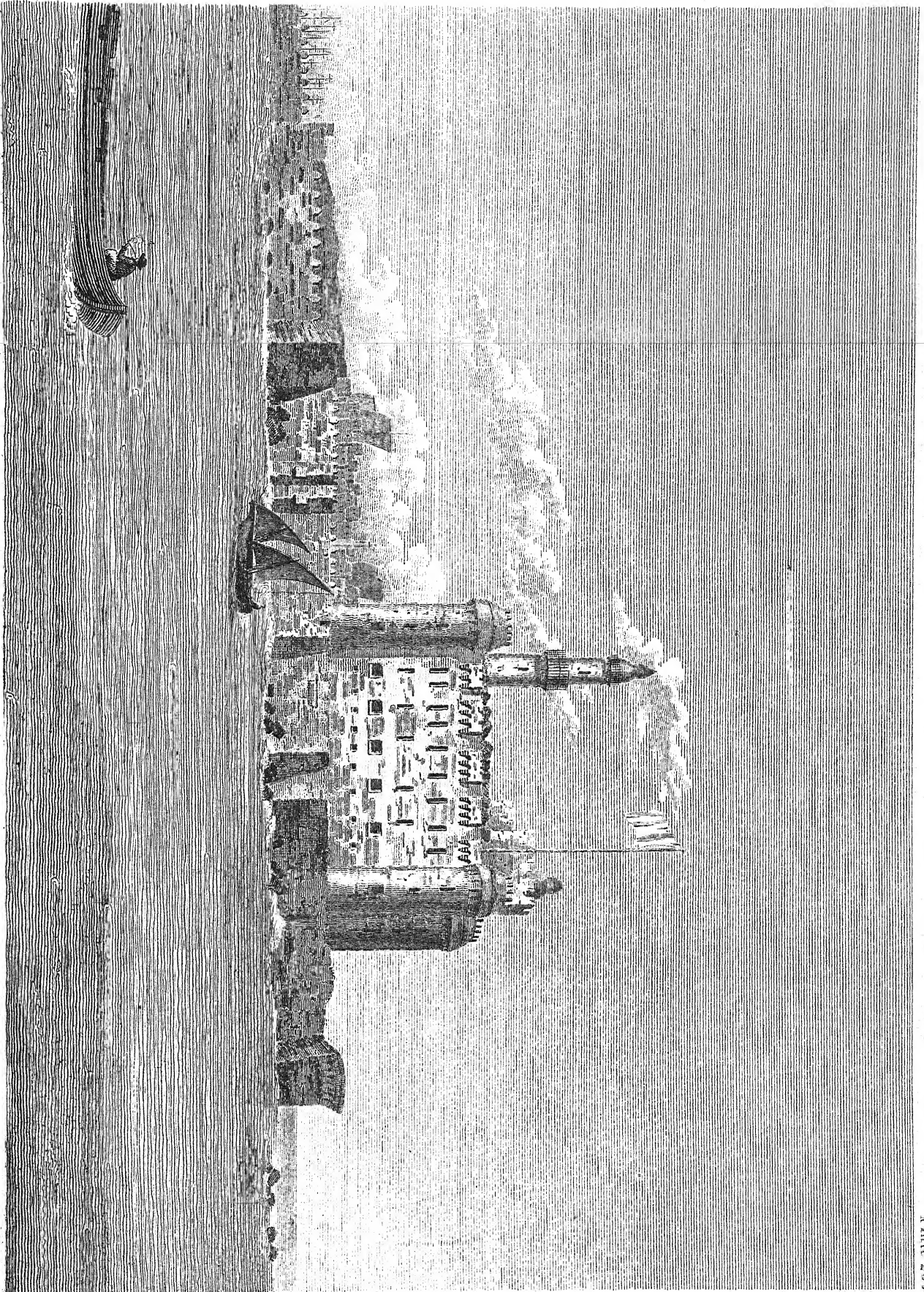
The garrison had been also excessively harassed, during the whole of the blockade, with working parties; and it was really astonishing, to behold the numerous works that had been made. A wall flanked with bastions had been built round the new town, and the lines to the eastward were much stronger, than we could ever have imagined. Nothing could exceed the care and attention, which had evidently been employed in strengthening them; and our whole army agreed, that no field works superiour to these were ever seen. The old walls, and ruined towers, had been repaired, and turned to the best advantage; in fine, nothing was omitted by Menou, which could in any manner add to the strength of the place.

Forts Caffarelli and Crétin, which, at a distance, always appeared to us so formidable, were, on a nearer inspection, far from being so. They were both built exactly alike, and consisted of a large

and elevated cavalier, encompassed at it's foot by a deep entrenchment. In these cavaliers were nine pieces of heavy ordnance, with four or five smaller guns in the entrenchments. Being built upon two heights, they completely commanded the town and other works; but were themselves easy of approach: while having no casemates, and but small cisterns, they could not make a long defence. Beside these disadvantages, the weight of the guns, &c., being too much for the cavaliers, which were built on eminences composed entirely of rubbish and of loose sand, they needed frequent repairs, the works constantly crumbling down, and filling the lower entrenchment. They were both within the *Enceinte des Arabes*, and about eight hundred yards distant from each other.

The next principal fortification was the Pharos, a poor substitute for the noble structure, which formerly bore that name. The approach to it was over a narrow causeway, shut in on both sides from the sea by a thin wall. It consisted of a low square tower, enclosed by a double rampart and ditch; the whole of Turkish construction, but kept in very good repair by the French. It's best defence was it's very formidable and

*



VIEW of the PHAROS from the EASTWARD.

Published in 1783 by G. G. & S. D. D. D.

Viewed from the Eastward.

beautiful artillery, brought over from France, all brass, and cast in the reigns of Lewis the XIVth and XVth. It was also well supplied with very fine mortars. Several furnaces for heating shot were also disposed along the faces looking toward the sea. Some of the stone shot, formerly used by the Turks, still remained in the fort.

On the top of the tower stands the present lighthouse. All the prisoners taken from us since our landing in the country were confined in this fort, and could not boast of having been well treated. How cruel must their situation have been, when, on the 21st of March, they could see every movement, and hear every shot, without being able to learn the result!

The site of the ancient Pharos, one of the seven wonders of the world, was certainly to the eastward of the present, on or near a dangerous rock in the new harbour, called the Diamond. I have been assured, that at low water, and on a very calm day, the remains of it's granite foundations are still to be seen*.

* " On a rock encompassed by the sea, at the east end of the island, was the famous Pharos, or lighthouse, which seems to be the spot on which one of the two castles is built, at the entrance of the new port; and the pillars seen in

The redoute de Cléopatre, and that of Pompey, were two very good works; but all the other fortifications were totally insignificant, being either field works, or old towers crumbling to pieces under the weight of their guns, and calculated only to stop Arabs, or undisciplined troops. Against a regular and spirited attack, Alexandria could not have held out more than ten or twelve days.

EXCURSION TO ROSETTA, CAIRO, AND THE PYRAMIDS.

Major-general Coote having agreed with major-general Ludlow to go up the Nile, to see Cairo and the pyramids, I was so fortunate, as to be permitted to accompany them. His highness the Capoutan Pacha gave us his own barge, manned with his boatmen, to convey us as far as Edko, whither we sent our horses to meet us.

a calm sea within their entrance, may be the remains of that superb structure. I saw these pillars when I went out in a boat on a calm day, and could perceive the bottom."

Россовскѣ's Description of Alexandria.

Early on the morning of the 5th of September, we left general Coote's encampment to the westward of Alexandria, and went through the inundation to Sir John Hutchinson's head quarters. At eleven o'clock we waited on the Capoutan Pacha, who was extremely kind and civil, and who gave us very strong letters of recommendation to the grand vizier.

About one o'clock in the afternoon we got into his barge at the artillery depôt, and immediately sailed down lake Aboukir with a pleasant breeze. Having cleared it, and passed the block-house, we steered for the caravanserai, or maison quarrée, an old square building at the entrance into lake Edko. When we came opposite the passage into it, we perceived that the bar, at all times dangerous, was now become extremely so, owing to the strong winds, which had constantly blown on the shore for some days. We then, as well as we could, expressed our fears, and our wishes to be landed a little farther up; but our able and experienced conductors, without being in the least dismayed by the tremendous roar occasioned by the shoals, at once dashed the boat through the foaming surge, and steering it steadily, extricated us in a few minutes from this

hazardous pass. It was the danger but of a moment, though with less experienced seamen it might have been attended with the most serious consequences.

We stopped a short time at the caravanserai, while our boat was hauled into lake Edko under an excellent pontoon bridge*, which reached across the entrance.

The caravanserai served as an intermediate post between Aboukir and Rosetta, for which purpose the French had placed two guns in it; but it was a wretched place of defence, and could never have been meant for any thing more than a safe retreat against the incursions and attempts of the Arabs.

Lake Edko, separated from lake Aboukir only by a narrow space of ground, is of very recent date, as it was formed during the overflowing of the Nile in 1800. The dam of the canal of Derout having been broken down, the waters of the river found a ready passage, flowed copiously into the low grounds, and opened themselves a

* This bridge of pontoons was the same as had been used to form a communication across the Nile, between the armies of Sir John Hutchinson and the grand vizier.

communication with the sea through the downs, near the caravanserai. When the Nile retired to its bed, the sea entered through the opening which had been thus made, and gave permanence to this new lake. It is very shallow, and I never witnessed such an abundance of fish as it contains. Frightened by our approach, they were leaping all around us in shoals, and one or two dropped into our barge. We tasted the water, which at that time was scarcely brackish, on account of the overflowing of the Nile, the water of which flows in through the passage it had formed last year, and forced that of the sea to retire before it.

After a cool and pleasant sail we arrived about sunset at the village of Edko, which stands on the slope of a hill, on the border of the lake. Being entirely surrounded by a thick forest of date trees, it forms at a distance an agreeable prospect.

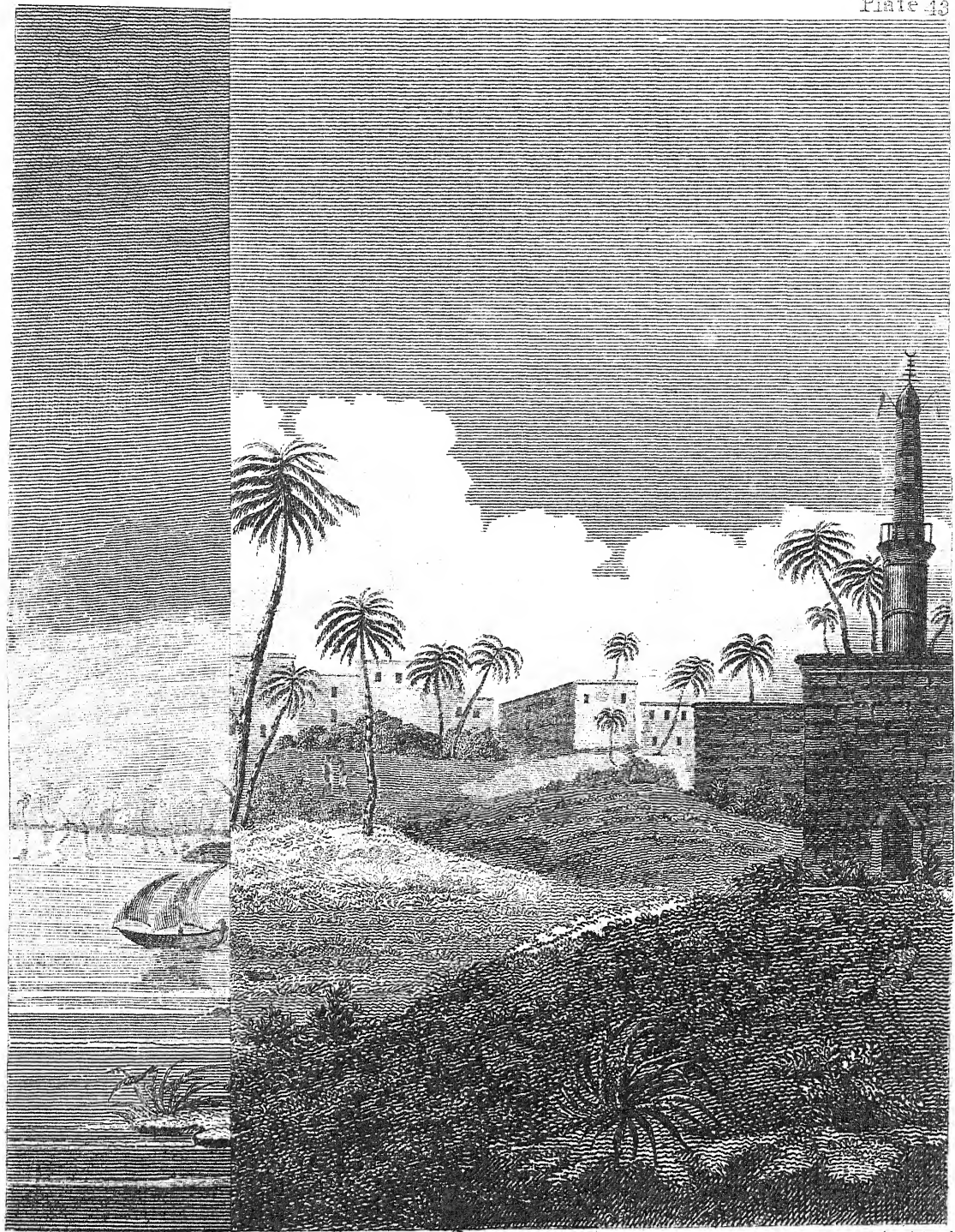
As it was rather late, we determined to stop here for the night, and took up our abode in the cheik's house, which, though very dirty and miserable, was the best the place could afford. This village is superiour to the generality of those we

meet with in this country, all the houses being built of stone.

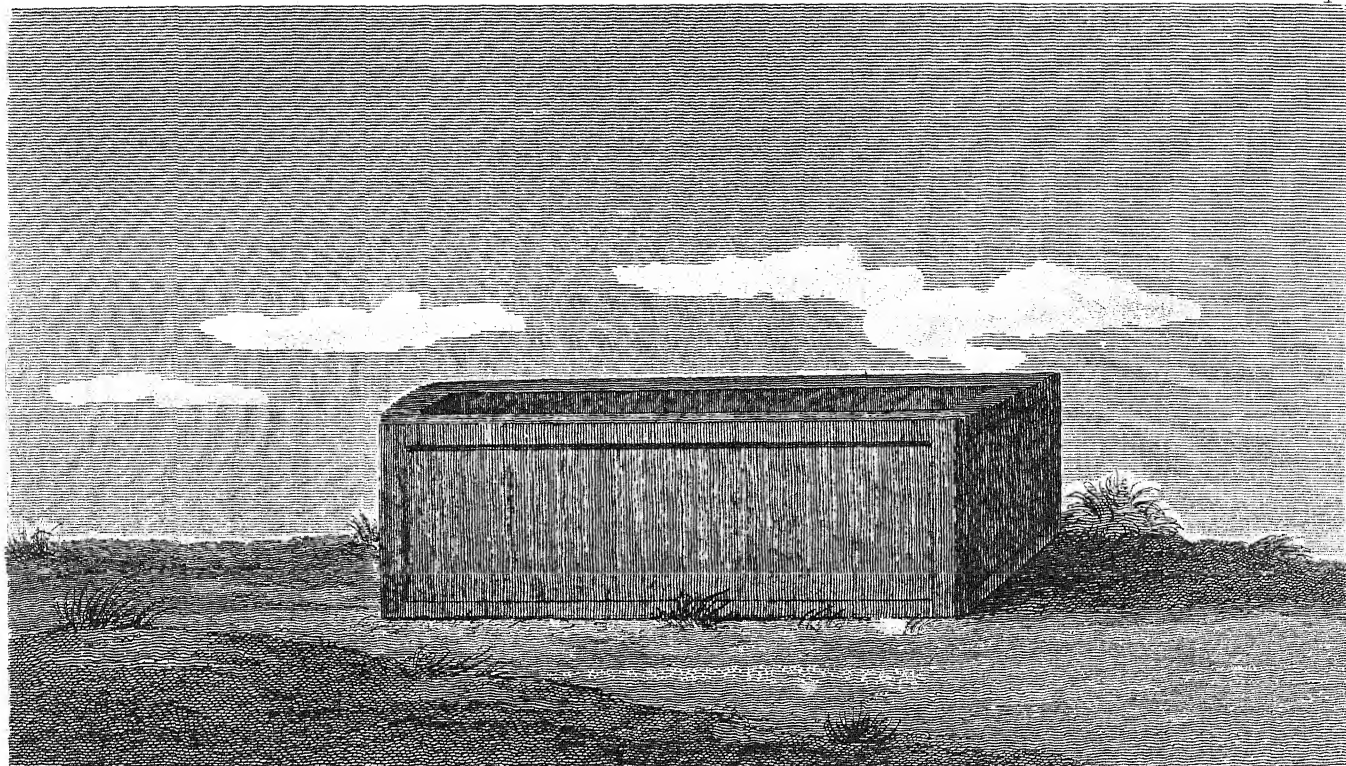
At half after six the next morning we set off from Edko on horseback, well pleased with the civil attention of our host; and at nine arrived at Rosetta; the road for the greater part of the way being over a barren sandy soil. About a mile from the town we found the Indian army under major-general Baird, encamped on a level sandy plain, at the foot of the height of Abou-mandour.

Rosetta, called by the Turks El Raschid, has nothing to boast but it's situation, which in fact is extremely pleasant. The houses are flat at the top, high and ill built, and the streets narrow and irregular. The only parts of the houses inhabitable for an European are the upper stories, to which you ascend by a steep and awkward staircase. The windows are without glass, instead of which they have lattices of wood carved in various forms, and very much resembling the bars that usually decorate the windows of a prison. This method is general throughout the Turkish dominions, probably for the purpose of giving at all times a free passage to the air.

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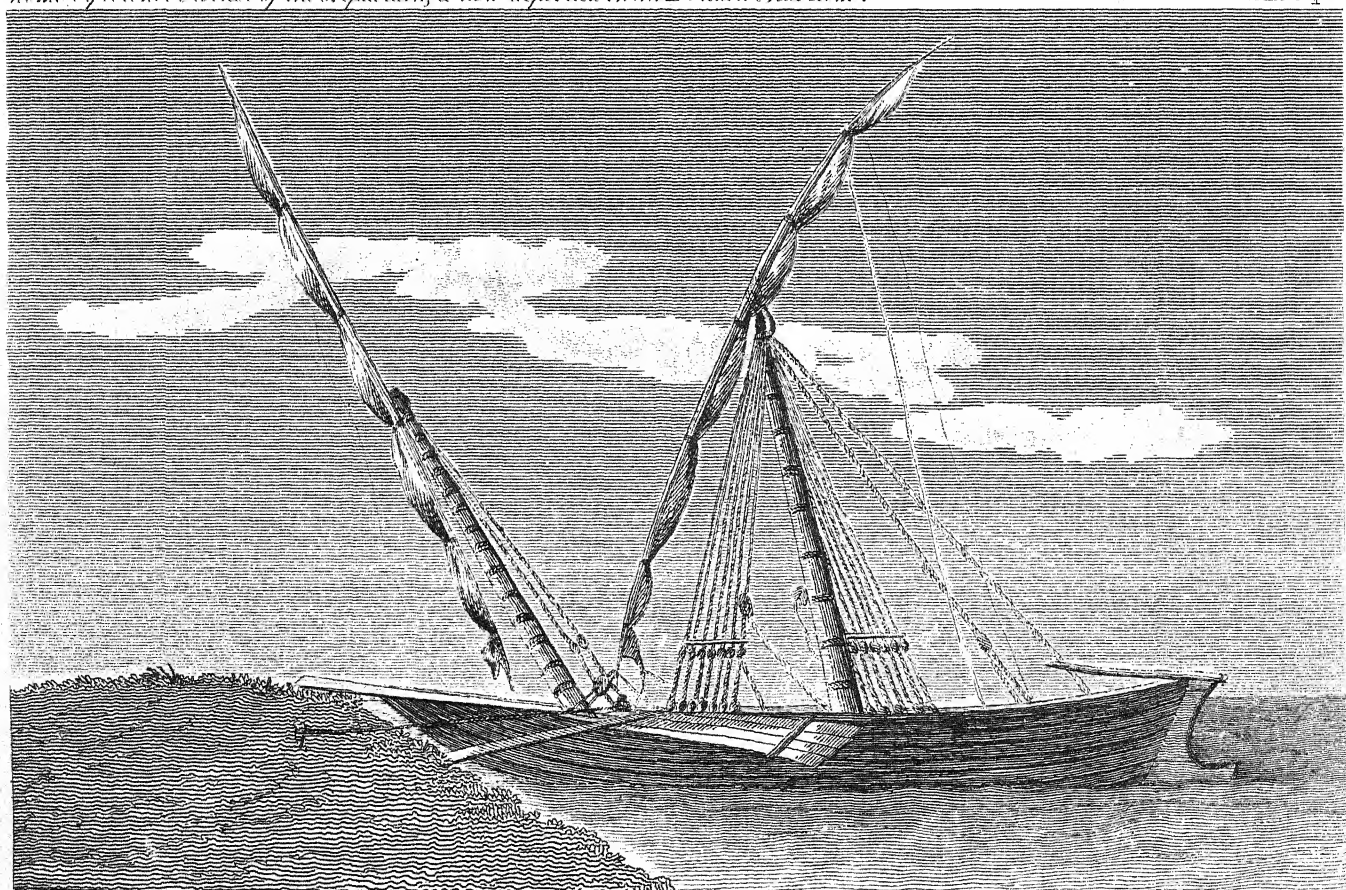
View of the Strand



SARCOPHAGUS of beautiful BLACK GRANITE.

— Brought by the French from Cairo to Alexandria, there put on board ship for France, but seized by General Hutchinson, conformable to one of the Articles of the Capitulation of Alexandria. — The sides are covered with Hieroglyphics. It was brought home by Colonel Turner of the 3^d Guards, is now deposited in the British Museum.

Plate 42.



A GERMOR SCHERME, kind of BOAT, for navigating in the NILE.

— They have two immense triangular sails, one spread on the larboard, the other on the starboard side. These sails are of a striped cotton, blue & white, set up with very great rapidity. — The ropes are made of the date tree leaves.

Published Jan^y 1800 by

As to the delightful gardens of Rosetta, so much vaunted by some travellers, I could perceive none; unless a few plantain and orange walks deserve that appellation. The quays along the banks of the Nile, however, were crowded with vessels of different curious constructions, and the town seemed to enjoy a very brisk trade. The inhabitants likewise displayed a degree of cheerful activity, which was very different from any thing I had yet witnessed.

At twelve o'clock we got into our boat, a large germe fitted up for the purpose, and provided with every thing necessary for the voyage by the Capoutan Pacha's orders. We were also accompanied by a *Chowisch*, or confidential Turk, at the very sight of whom every Arab trembles. The power of these men is absolute, and, conscious of their authority, they exercise it over an abject and timid race in the most despotic manner, indulging themselves without restraint in any unwarrantable measures they think fit.

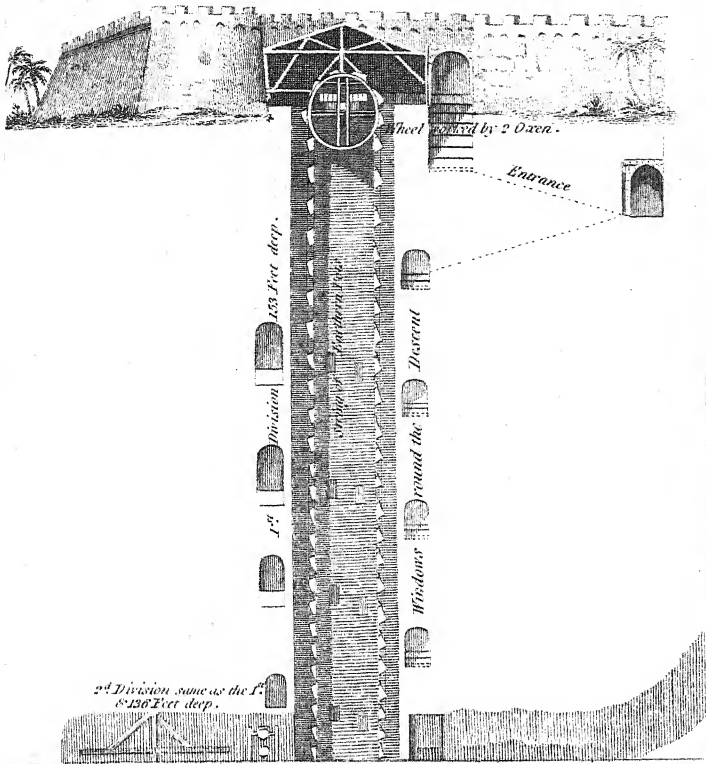
A pleasant and brisk gale filled our large triangular sails, and enabled us effectually to stem the force of the current, which at this period is very great. Nothing at the moment could surpass the

beauty of the scene; and to our eyes, so long unaccustomed to any kind of verdure, the environs of Rosetta, and the shaded banks of the Nile, could not but exhibit a prospect highly delightful.

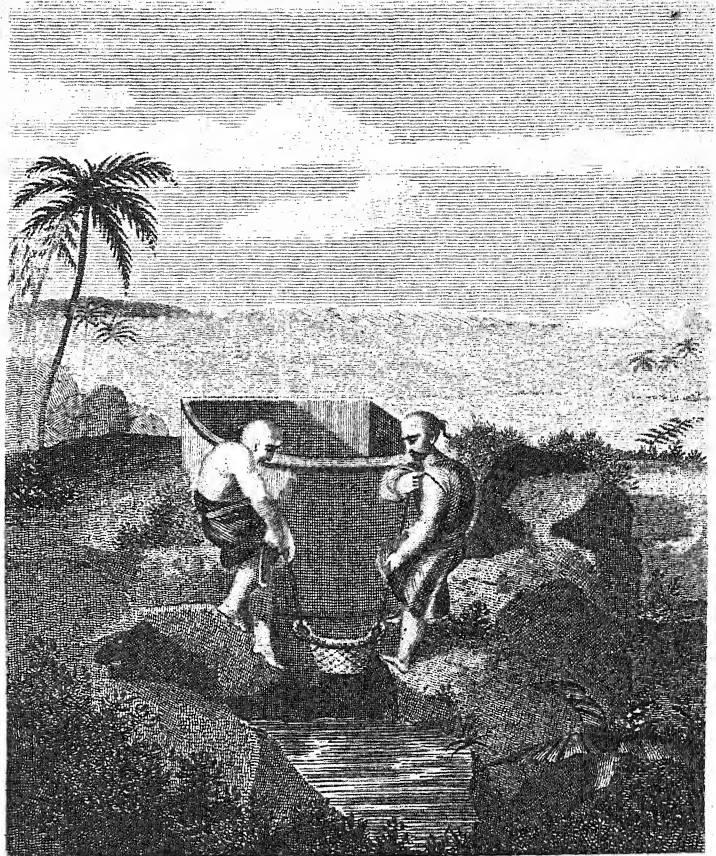
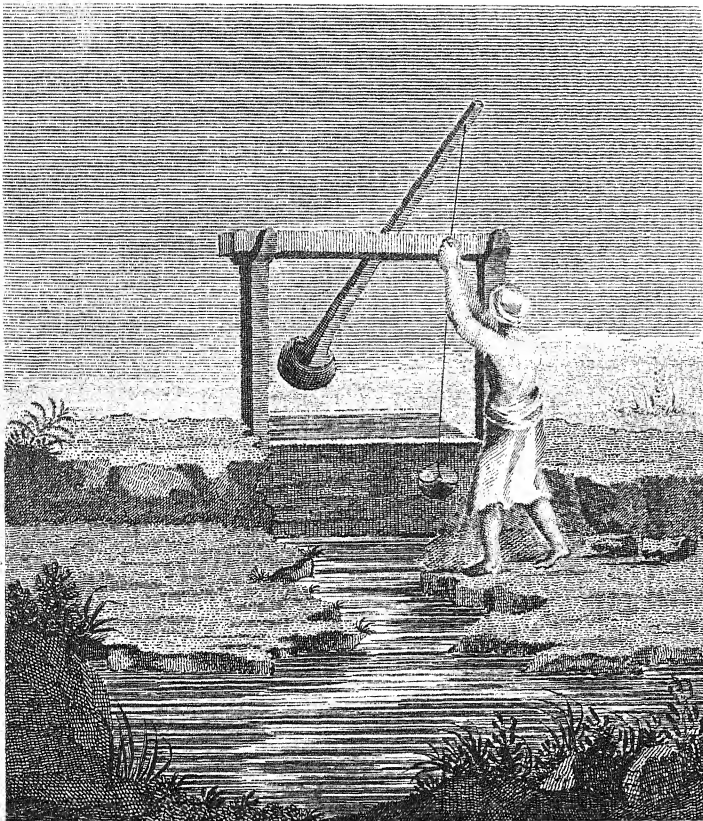
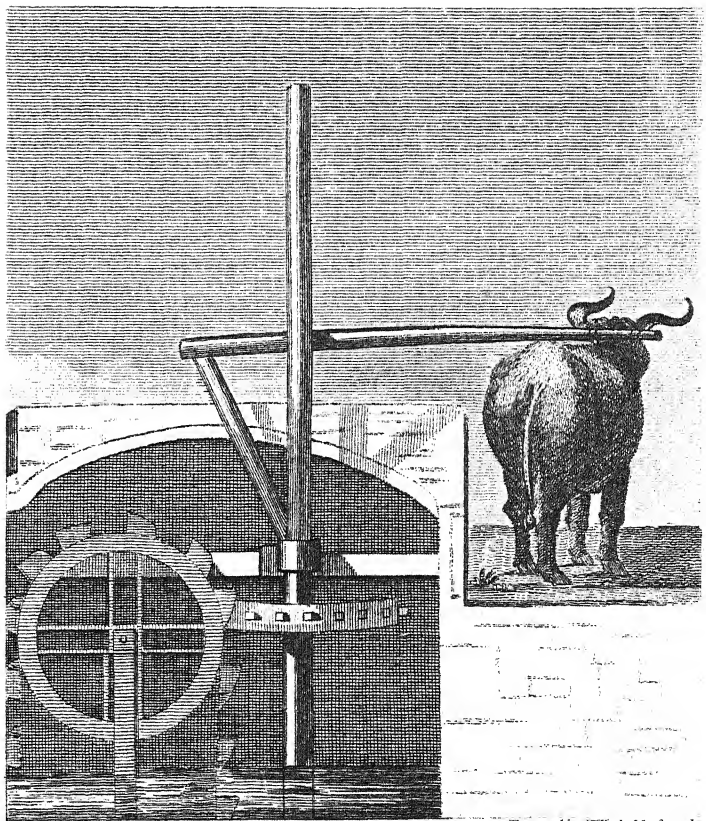
This reviving verdure, both sides of the river thickly covered with date and other trees, and numberless villages not half a mile asunder scattered along the banks, rendered the whole of the picture quite enchanting, nor could we keep our eyes from the beauty of the scene for the remainder of the day. Just as it became dark we were opposite to Fouah, in the Delta; and during the night we made very little way, as the wind failed us. Fouah, though of very considerable size, appears to be equally miserable with the neighbouring towns.

At daybreak on the 7th, we found ourselves at anchor a little above Rahmanieh, and went ashore on the fertile Delta, where we took a short walk, admiring the several simple but ingenious methods, by which the inhabitants raise the water, and overflow the lands.

The numerous villages on both banks, generally built opposite each other, have at a distance a



JOSEPH'S WELL in the Citadel of GRAND CAIRO.

N^o 1. Method Used for drawing Water from the Nile to Inundate the Country. Two Arabs are often employed together in this manner.N^o 2. Another Method of laying the Land under Water. Used between Rosetta & Fouah.N^o 3. MACHINE for drawing Water from the NILE. and Watering the Land.

EXPLANATION.

N^o 1. Two Arabs placed opposite to each other, sometimes Standing, but generally Sitting upon two Seats of Clay, sink a Wicker Basket into the Nile, and raising it quickly when full, empty it into a receptacle made for the purpose; whence it spreads into the numerous Cuts made thro the Land. N^o 2. The Mechanical contrivance is a Lever, the weight of which, a large lump of Clay of the Nile, raises a Wicker Basket filled with Water, and suspended to it which an Arab empties into a large Basin, whence the Water diffuses itself into an infinite number of Canals to Water the Land. N^o 3. Is by means of a Wheel drawn by an Ox, and having a string of Earthen Pitchers round it, under this is a Basin, which receives the Water emptied into it by every turn of the Wheel.

Published Jan^y 2^d 1803 by Cadell & Davies Strand.

very pretty appearance; and the minarets of the mosques, with which they all abound, considerably improve the prospect, from their light and airy structure. But as you approach nearer, the beauty gradually disappears; and when you arrive opposite to them, they offer nothing to the view but an assemblage of miserable half ruined houses.

The Nile, which was now nearly at it's height, was extremely rapid, and with light winds it was almost impossible to stem the current. Our crew, a surprisingly active set of Arabs, were the greater part of this day up to their chins in the water, dragging the boat along, and assisting our progress. Their agility and expertness in swimming is really astonishing, and from the delight they take in the water, they might almost be considered as amphibious.

Towards evening the breeze freshened, and made the scene very pleasing. Our great annoyance during the day had been the dirt and filth, with which we were surrounded; and during the night, we were pestered with swarms of moschetoes and flies, which incessantly tormented us.

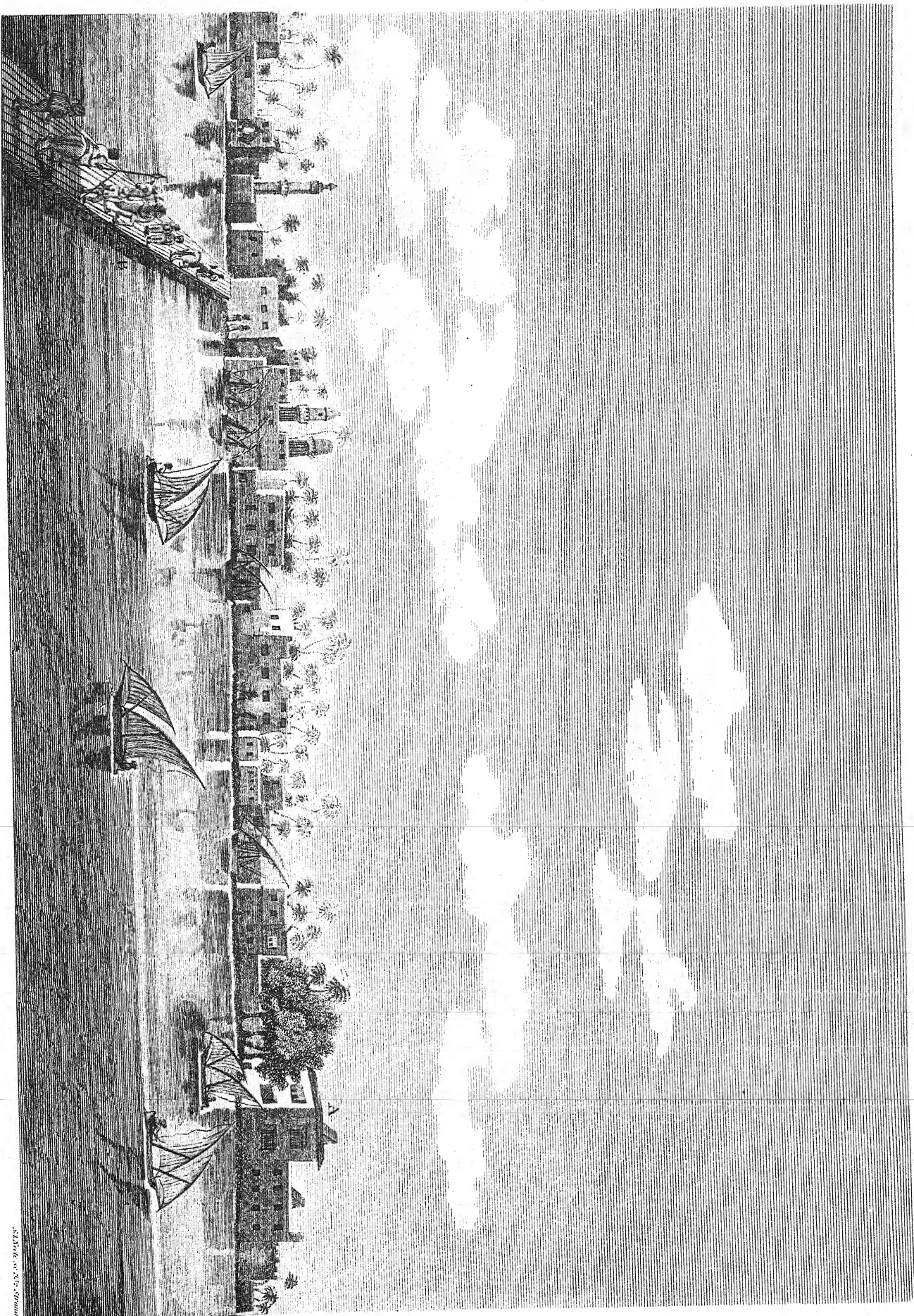
On the morning of the 8th, we passed the

entrance of the canal of Menouf*. The succession of villages began now to be less frequent; and what we observed were greatly inferior even to those we had hitherto seen, being almost wholly destitute of mosques. During the course of this day we perceived a vast number of cattle of all kinds, feeding in very rich pastures close to the banks of the river. At five in the afternoon we discerned the three pyramids of Gizeh, although we were still upwards of forty miles distant from them.

About three o'clock in the morning of the 9th, we anchored at Gizeh, opposite to Cairo. At six we waited on the British commandant, colonel Ramsay; at whose house, formerly that of Mourad Bey, it was determined we should remain during our stay.

At Gizeh the French had their principal foundery. When we took possession of the place, we found it filled with Turkish ordnance of all

* The town of Menouf, situate on the noble canal of that name, which unites the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, is wretchedly built, and about the size of Fouah. On a high ground commanding it, the French had built a blockhouse.



VIEW OF GIZEH and MEMPHIS taken from the ISLAND OF RAOUTDA or RODDA.

A. House of the Governor. Headed by one of the British Commandants.

B. Bridge of boats over the Nile to the Island of Rodda.

sizes and descriptions*; these were intended to be melted down, and to be converted into shot and shells, of which they were in the greatest want. The fortifications of Gizeh were very inconsiderable; consisting only in a low wall, which surrounded the town, and had been built by Mourad Bey; with some redoubts added by the French, and disposed at intervals, about sixty yards in front of the wall. Gizeh is large, populous, and rather pretty; there is a large bazar, which was always well and reasonably supplied. Many of the inhabitants are Christians.

Having provided ourselves with horses, we left Gizeh at ten o'clock, and repaired to colonel (now Sir Charles) Holloway's, of the engineers, at Cairo. This officer had been a considerable time with the grand vizier's army, having accompanied general Koehler to Constantinople in 1798. He was a particular favourite of his highness, who reposed very great confidence in him.

General Coote having sent his letters of introduction to the vizier, with the intimation of our arrival, received a very polite message in answer,

* These guns, &c. have been since delivered to the Turkish government, which was to pay for them, at a fair valuation.

purporting, that his highness would receive us at three o'clock that day.

Accordingly at the hour appointed we waited on his highness, when, after the usual ceremonies of coffee, pipes, and sherbet, the more distinguished ones of rose water to wash the hands, and frankincense, were introduced. The vizier treated us during the whole of our visit with the most marked attention and kindness. He insisted upon our accompanying him the next day to a grand review of his troops, and afterward dining with him. In short, nothing could surpass his civility. During our stay he repeatedly expressed his warm approbation of the conduct of our troops, and how much he himself and his government were indebted to them for their exertions.

After taking our leave we visited the greater part of Cairo, which is a long, extensive, straggling, and miserable town, the houses all extremely high, but ill built. The streets are very irregular, and so narrow, that it is difficult for two horsemen to ride through them abreast. The reason for not building the streets wider is, to exclude as much as possible the sun; which, in consequence, unless in it's meridian, never visits



Reduced from an Original Drawing of Capt. W^m H. Ford Royal Engineers.

J. L. Nich. sculp. Strand.

them. But if this be an advantage, they are subject also to many great inconveniences, especially when the plague rages.

The population of Cairo is computed at upwards of three hundred thousand souls. But its streets, owing to their narrowness, are so crowded, that it appears much more populous than it is in reality.

The shops, which line the streets, are very wretched; and in them you see the indolent tradesman, sitting squat upon the counter, and smoking his pipe. The mosques are fine and very numerous. The square of Esbekier is the largest and finest in the city, and in it all the beys and rich people formerly resided*. During the inundation of the Nile, this square is covered with water, on which the great have their barges and pleasure boats.

The insides of the houses of the beys and other great people are very magnificent. The

* The French had greatly adorned this square by planting it with trees: they had also planted trees on each side of the road from Boulac to Cairo, as well as of that from fort Ibrahim to the city: but when I was at Cairo, which was less than two months after the French had quitted the place, more than three fourths of them were rooted up and destroyed; so averse were the people in general to any improvement that came from the hand of a christian.

walls are decorated with paintings, coarsely executed it is true, and with passages extracted from the Koran. The floors of the principal apartments are of marble. In the centre of these is generally a fountain of water, which shoots up through numerous spouts, and falls back into the basin. This renders the rooms very pleasant, and diffuses through them a great degree of refreshing coolness; round these fountains the beys, reclining upon cushions, smoke their pipes. Elevated above the floor are galleries, enclosed with very close lattice work, and communicating with the Harem. Behind these their women, entirely hidden from their view, are enabled to see and hear without any danger of being seen.

At present the greater part of these dwellings are falling into decay, from having been so long uninhabited and neglected, in consequence of the flight of their owners. In the square of Esbekier I visited the house in which Bonaparte resided, and saw the fatal spot where Kleber was assassinated.

From Cairo we proceeded to Boulac, about a mile to the north, which at present is but a heap of ruins, it having been completely de-

stroyed by the French and Turks after the battle of Heliopolis. Boulac is the harbour of Cairo, where all gernes and other boats, except those that come from, or are going to, Upper Egypt, take in and discharge their cargoes. About five o'clock in the afternoon we returned to Gizeh. The road from Cairo to Gizeh led over a pontoon bridge, in very bad repair, which reached from the fort of Ibrahim Bey to the island of Rodha; and having traversed nearly the whole length of this island, it crossed the Nile, by another very bad pontoon bridge, to the town of Gizeh.

The island of Rodha (i. e. gardens) over which we passed, is a very fertile spot. It is covered with beautiful trees, and rich fields of rice, Indian corn, &c. It is very low, however, and is reckoned unhealthy at this time of the year, when it is nearly covered with water. The Mokkias, or Nilometer, stands at the south extremity of the island. We went into it, and perceived by the column, that the Nile had then arrived at the height of seventeen cubits, and was still increasing. The inhabitants accordingly expected a very fertile year. The Mokkias

had been lately repaired by general Menou's orders*.

SEPTEMBER the 10th.

At six in the morning we were on horseback, ready to join the grand vizier, but one of the pontoons having unfortunately sunk, it became im-

* Over the entrance of the Mokkias was placed the following inscription in French, with an Arabic translation, and another in Persian underneath it.

L'an 9 de la république Frangoise, et 1215 de l'Hégire, 30 mois après l'Egypte conquise par Bonaparte, Menou, général in chef, a réparé le Mokkias. Le Nil répondoit dans ses basses eaux à 3 coudées 10 doigts de la colonne, le 10^{me} jour après le solstice de l'an 8.

Il a commencé à croître au Kaire le 16^{me} jour après le même solstice; il étoit élevé de deux coudées trois doigts au dessus du fût de la colonne, le 107^{me} jour après le solstice; il a commencé à décroître le 115 jour après le solstice.

"In the year 9 of the French republic, and of the Hegira 1215, thirty months after the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, Menou, commander in chief, repaired the Mokkias. The Nile, when at the lowest, was at the height of three cubits ten digits of the measure of the pillar, the 10th day after the solstice, in the year 8.

On the 16th day after the same solstice it began to rise at Cairo; on the 107th day after the solstice it was two cubits three digits above the shaft of the pillar: and on the 115th day after the solstice it began to decrease."

practicable to cross the bridge *. We were therefore obliged to get into our boat, taking our horses with us, and landed at a short distance to the northward of fort Ibrahim.

There, on a large open spot, we found his highness, and an assemblage of nearly one hundred thousand people, cavalry, infantry, attendants, &c., mingled together without any regard to rank or superiority.

The vizier then displayed before us his dexterity on horseback, and his expertness in throwing the gyritt. This he performed astonishingly well, and, though sixty-five years of age, with sufficient force, to make such courtiers smart for it, as purposely put themselves in his way.

The whole plain was covered with horsemen, attacking one another in the same manner; after this we saw the Mamalukes, under Ibrahim Bey, go through their evolutions on horseback.

During the whole of this surprising review, two

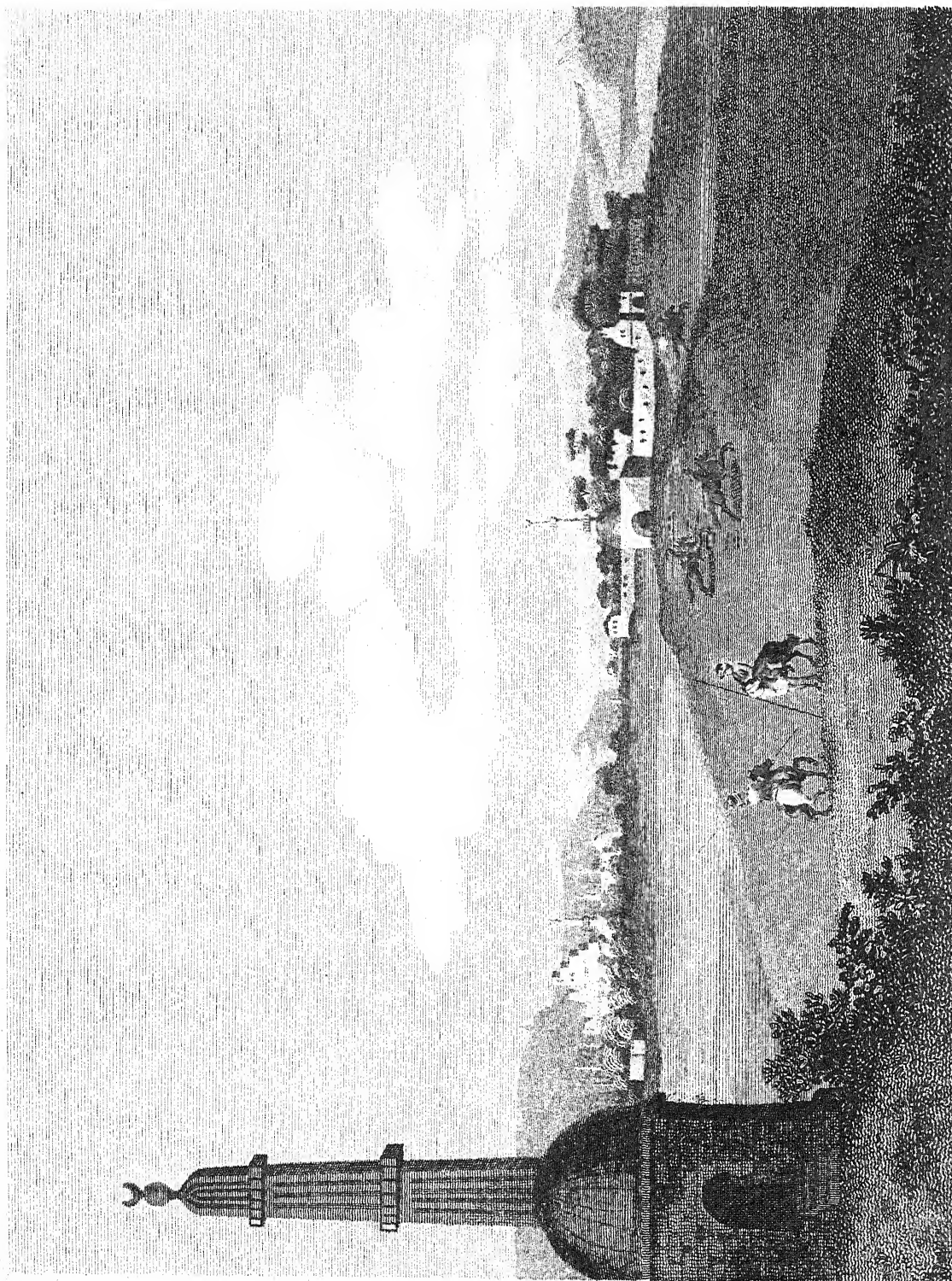
* On the 7th of October 1801, the Nile being at it's greatest rise, and consequently the current being extremely rapid, the bridge of boats from Gizeh to the island of Rodha gave way, and was carried down to a great distance below Boulac; on a part of it was a sepoy sentry walking at his post very unconcernedly. The boats were secured, but the bridge was not replaced, as the Turkish government was not willing to bear any part of the expense.

or three shrill pipes, and as many cracked drums, made as much noise as possible; and at every lance or gyritt thrown by the vizier, whether well or not, loud shouts of applause burst from his followers.

Such an assemblage of men and horses, such confusion of sounds and languages, and such a variety of colours and dresses, I never imagined could have been brought together. It reminded me of an ancient tilt or tournament, only appearing much more confused.

During the whole performance the dust flew about in clouds, and was altogether insupportable. About ten o'clock it concluded, and we accompanied the vizier to a superb tent, pitched a short way from the scene of action, in a very delightful situation just by the river. Here we sat down upon beautifully embroidered cushions; and coffee, pipes, and sweetmeats, were handed round.

After taking leave of the vizier, we visited the castle, or citadel, which, had it suffered a severe bombardment of six weeks, could not have been in a more ruinous state. Nothing was to be seen but the remains of a pretty considerable town, which it once contained within its walls, and



A. Wood engr. 1855. Original

DISTANT VIEW of the CITADEL of CAIRO, part of GIZEH and the PYRAMIDS.

Published June 1. 1855. by G. Wall & Son, Strand.

immense heaps of dirt and rubbish. In fact, in it's present state, it much better deserves the appellation of a ruin, than that of a citadel.

It stands on a chain of mountains, called Mokattam, (i. e. hewn or cut through), and commands the city, but is itself completely commanded, at a short distance, by the summit of the Mokattam. This mountain however is so rocky, and it's sides so steep, that it is doubtful whether heavy guns could ever be brought up to batter the castle. Besides, there is no water to be had near it. From the castle you have an extensive view of Cairo, Gizeh, and the pyramids.

The remains of the ancient palace of the celebrated sultan Saladin are still to be seen here. They consist of thirty or forty very fine lofty columns of granite. But the greatest curiosity, and indeed one well worth seeing, is Joseph's well, so called from Joseph the caliph of sultan Mohammed, who ordered it to be sunk. It is cut in a soft chalky rock, and is near three hundred feet deep, and about forty in circumference. A wide gallery, winding round it, takes you to the bottom of the first section or well; for there are two, the water being drawn up from the lowermost to a reservoir one hundred and forty-six

See the first
section of this
well, plate 44,
page 248.

feet under ground, and thence to the top, which is of considerable advantage in diminishing the weight of the machinery. There are windows or openings at every turn, which show you the inside of the well. The manner of raising the water is as curious as it is simple, being effected by earthen pots, placed at the distance of about eighteen inches from each other, between two ropes. These are drawn up to the top by means of a wheel, worked by two buffaloes, and empty themselves into a trough. This immense string of buckets, one side coming up full, while the other goes down empty, has a very curious appearance.

When we came down from the castle, a guide conducted us through almost the whole of this straggling town, to a mosque dedicated to Fatima, daughter to the prophet Mahomet. In it her tomb is shown with the greatest veneration.

At four o'clock we repaired to the grand vizier's palace, when we again went through the ceremony of pipes, coffee, sweetmeats, and sherbet; and about five sat down on cushions to a very sumptuous dinner, which, out of attention to us, was, contrary to custom, served upon a table

made expressly for the purpose, and covered instead of a cloth with the richest stuffs. Plates also were given us; but as they were unable to supply us with either knives or forks, we were obliged to make use of our fingers to tear the meat, pastry, &c.

During the whole time of dinner we were entertained with music, certainly not of the most melodious kind. One of the musical instruments was that called *Semenge*. It is a sort of bad violin, consisting of a calabash shell, with a piece of skin drawn tight over it, to which are fixed three catgut strings, and is played on with a bow. This instrument is always accompanied with a noisy drum, in order to mark the measure.

After eighty dishes, both sweet and sour, had been placed on the table; of most of which, though not very palatable, I tasted; we got up, and had once more recourse to pipes and coffee. During the whole repast, our only drink was sherbet or water.

We then attended his highness to a delightful retreat, on the borders of the canal. The water came up within a few inches of the windows of the apartment. Two or three boats, filled with

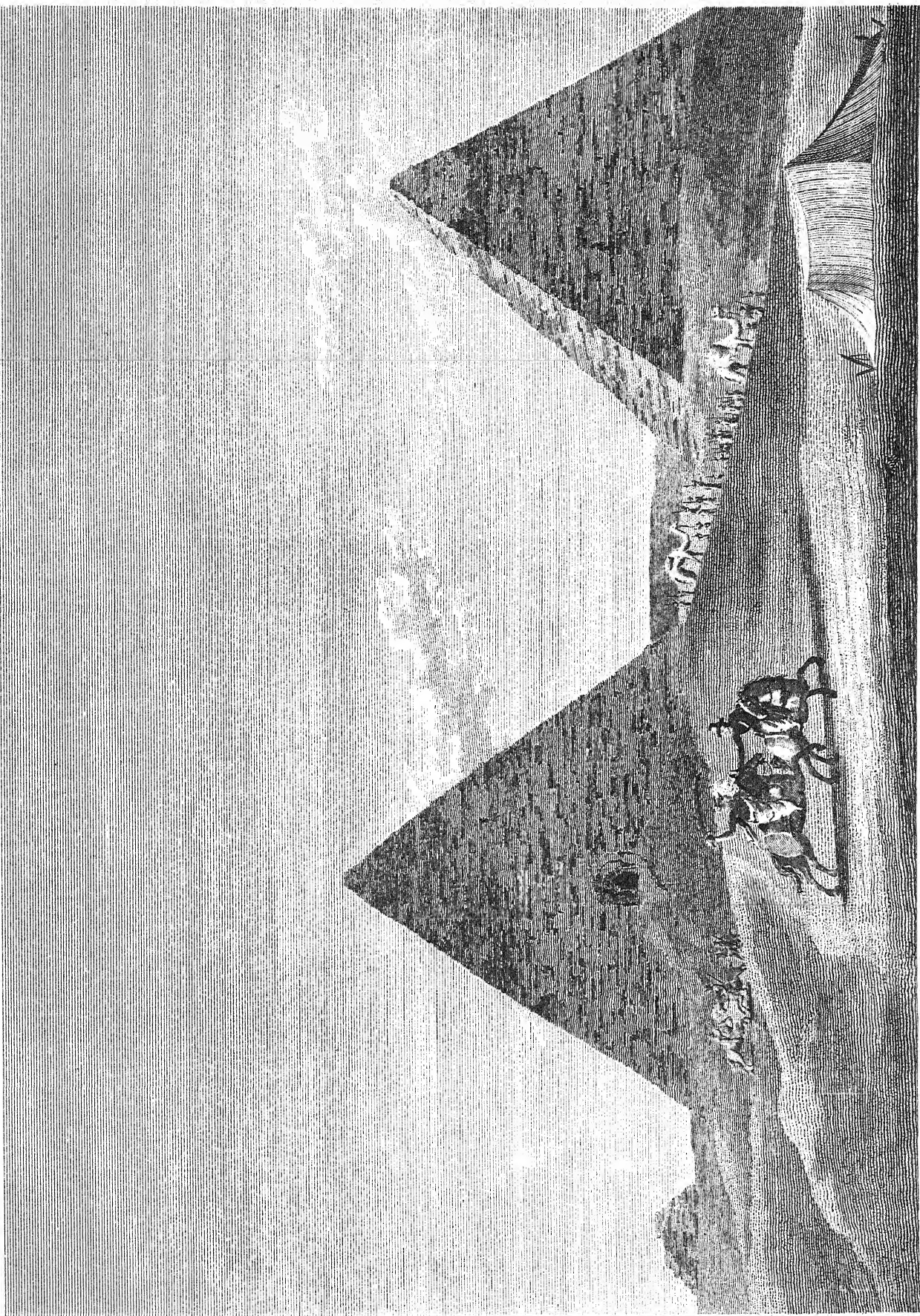
musicians, rowed about, and in the evening some very tolerable fireworks were exhibited. At nine o'clock we took our leave, fully satisfied with the day's amusement, and quite overwhelmed with the vizier's extreme kindness and attention.

We went back to Gizeh by the canal, which runs through Cairo, and which was then full.

SEPTEMBER the 11th.

Having procured boats, and every other necessary article for the excursion, we left Gizeh immediately after breakfast to visit the pyramids. Our way to them was through a canal, filled by the overflowing of the Nile, and the day being extremely fine and pleasant rendered the jaunt very agreeable. A little after ten o'clock we left the boats, having been about two hours on the way. The distance we calculated at nearly twelve miles.

The country was almost all under water, and from the spot where we landed we had about a mile to walk, over a heavy sand, to the great pyramid. As we approached these most ancient and astonishing of all antiquities, we were surprised not to find their bulk increase in appearance; and, what was still more extraordinary,



See map 55. Strand.

VIEW of the 1st and 2^d PYRAMIDS of GIZEH.

Published Jan'y 1840, by G. S. & D. S. Strand

when at the distance of two hundred yards, the stones, with which they are built, seemed to our eyes no larger than common bricks; but when we arrived at the foot of the first pyramid, which is the largest, we were struck with astonishment, and could not but wonder at the immense labour and expense, with which these admirable monuments must have been raised. Those stones, which at so short a distance had appeared so small, were now transformed into masses four feet square, and two in height. To what this illusion is to be ascribed, whether to the power of perspective, or to the manner in which these structures are built, each course of stones receding from that beneath it, till they arrive at the top, I am at a loss to conceive.

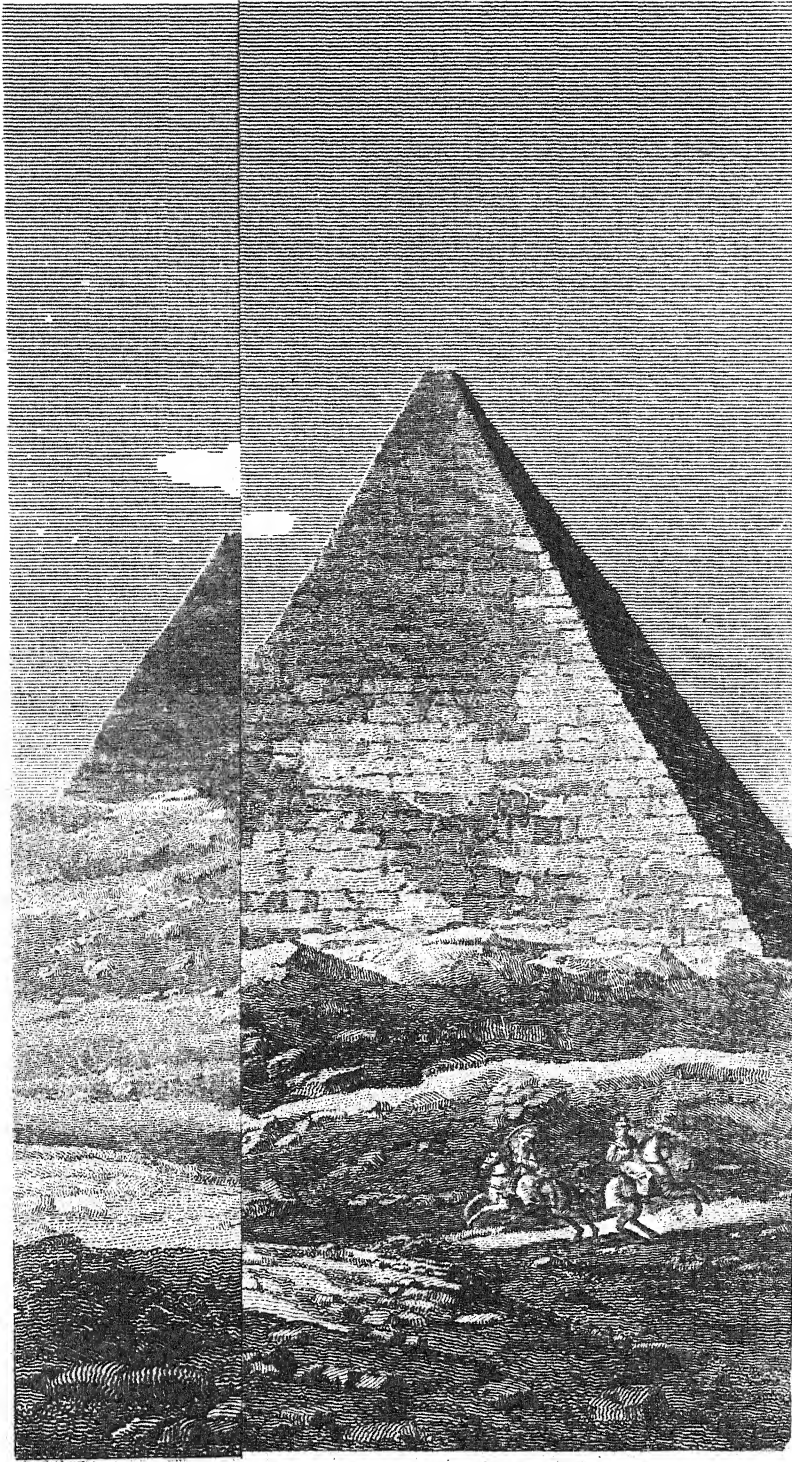
Several large heaps of stone, of the same kind and size as those used in the building of the pyramids, are collected around them. This stone is of a soft nature, and in appearance not unlike chalk.

The construction of these massive monuments, built with all the proportions necessary to ensure their durability, though not a masterpiece of elegance, is surely one of art; as neither the force of winds and storms, the gradual decay of time,

nor the spoiling hand of man, has hitherto been able to shake them. Even at this remote period from the time when they were erected, the toil and cost, that must attend their demolition, would be incredible.

From the pyramids we proceeded to that monstrous figure the Sphinx. The face of it has been most savagely mutilated, and only retains enough of it's former features, to allow you to guess what it once was. The French, having cleaned the sand all around the foundation, have enabled us to ascertain, that it never had a body connected to it, as was generally imagined.

On the 12th we waited upon his highness the grand vizier, to take our leave, and to return thanks for all his kindness. At seven in the evening we repaired to our germe, and bid adieu to the dusty town of Grand Cairo. In forty-two hours, assisted by the powerful current, we reached Rosetta.



A FEW CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS UPON THE
NILE, THE CLIMATE, AND POPULATION OF
EGYPT.

The Nile is undoubtedly the most astonishing river in the world ; without it Egypt, surrounded on every side with natural obstacles, separated on the east from Syria by moving sands, skirted on the south and west by immense tracts of deserts, would be as uninhabitable as the dreary wastes of Lybia. It is navigable for boats of considerable burden as far as the cataracts, and is a very convenient mode of communication from one extremity of the country to the other. The prevailing winds generally serve to sail up ; and in coming down, the current is of the greatest advantage, especially during the overflowing, when a large germe will go down from Cairo to Rosetta, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, in less than forty hours, without sail or oar to assist it's way.

It is the great, and indeed the only source of wealth to the country ; and is the most pleasant and expeditious manner of travelling, parti-

cularly when it is considered, that there are no inns in the country, except a few miserable caravanseraïs, disgusting to an European, where you must sleep upon dirty carpets covered with vermin, lying promiscuously with Turks, Arabs, &c.

Only that part of the country, which the Nile overflows, is inhabited ; as is clearly perceptible by the narrow and contracted space of cultivation on each border, and by the numerous villages built only along it's banks.

The annual rising and falling of this river, and their causes, have been so often and so correctly stated by able travellers, that it would be as presumptuous as unnecessary to say any thing concerning them. As the waters retire, they leave behind them a rich black mould, very thick, and equal to the richest soil, which is sown as soon as left dry. The chief productions, that I remarked along the banks, were rice, wheat, barley, Indian corn, pumpkins, cucumbers, and fields of the finest and most luxuriant clover.

The principal fruits throughout Egypt are the musk and water melons, small apricots, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, citrons, a few plantains about Rosetta, and millions of dates. The last

mentioned fruit is the potatoe of this country, the poor people living almost entirely upon it.

The date tree grows in large woods, thrives almost every where, and a sandy soil agrees perfectly well with it. The peninsula of Aboukir, at our arrival, and great part of the sandy country between Aboukir and Rosetta, were covered with them. Numerous advantages are derived from this tree, every part of which is made to serve some purpose. The fruit is very wholesome and palatable food, and the French made very tolerable brandy from it. The leaves are converted into ropes for the gerges and other boats; the trunk of the tree makes bad fuel, and is used also in the construction of their wretched houses. Wherever the date tree is found, as far as our experience informed us, water may be procured by sinking wells.

Although the Nile is not a rapid river, yet during the time of it's overflowing, the force of the current is amazingly great. When it is at it's height, the water is of a reddish brown colour, and nearly as thick as mud, so that it is almost impossible to make use of it for drinking, before it has been purified. For this purpose large jars are filled with the water, the inside of them

having been previously rubbed round with bitter almonds, or beans, and in these it will very soon settle, and become quite clear. Women, very carefully muffled up, are constantly seen on the banks, filling these jars with water.

At Rosetta and Cairo are sold abundance of earthen bottles, named Alkarras, which are very useful for cooling the water. These are made of a white clay, and baked in the sun. They are so porous, that the water is constantly exuding through them, and, by it's evaporation from the external surface, produces such a degree of cold, as to render the water within of a very grateful temperature. All our fleet on the coast made use of no other water than that of the Nile, which was found extremely fit for every purpose.

Crocodiles are far less numerous in Egypt than is commonly imagined. None are to be found in Lower Egypt, it very seldom happening, that any came down as far as Cairo. As you go up the Nile, it is said they become more common. The French had one at Cairo, brought from Upper Egypt, which was eighteen feet long.

There is no country in the world where the climate is more regular than in Egypt. The sky



J. N. Webb sculp. 35r Strand.

AN ALBANIAN, and AN EGYPTIAN WOMAN carrying WATER .

Published Jan^y 5th 1803 by Cadell & Davies Strand.

is almost always beautifully clear and serene, and after seven or eight in the morning, not a single fleeting cloud is seen to intercept the burning rays of the sun.

It seldom or never rains in the interior parts; but on the seacoast, and near Alexandria, it rains frequently in the winter time. The showers however are short, though heavy, and are immediately succeeded by a fine blue sky. Soon after our landing we had several smart showers, which, while they lasted, fell with great force upon our tents; and in the night of the 28th of April we had a very severe thunder storm, accompanied with a great deal of rain.

But if it do not rain often, the heavy dews, which fall during the night, make up in part for the want of moisture. We always perceived the effect of them in the morning, when, as soon as the sun appeared above the horizon, our tents began to smoke as copiously, as if a great quantity of rain had fallen. Many a time, in a common soldier's round tent, have I felt the small drizzle of the dew piercing through the canvass.

The nights in March, April, and May, we found very damp and chilly, and no covering was then thought too much.

During the whole campaign, we enjoyed the greatest advantage from the very clear and bright nights; and we were seldom deprived of the benefit of a fine moon, here scarcely ever overclouded, and shining with extreme lustre.

The heat during the months of May, June, July, and August, we found generally, near Alexandria, to vary between 80° and 85° , and it rarely exceeded 88° . A cool refreshing breeze sprung up regularly about seven in the morning, which near the sea was excessively pleasant, and rendered the heat very supportable, that would otherwise have been intense.

During our stay in Egypt, we had occasion to observe the constancy of the winds, which prevail on the coast. In April, May, June, and July, they blew from the north west; in August and September, they still kept in the same quarter, only varying occasionally to due north. In the daytime we almost always enjoyed a fresh breeze, which towards sunset lulled gradually till it sunk into a calm. To this unquestionably we must ascribe, in great measure, the health of the troops before Alexandria; for it certainly purified as well as cooled the air, and

and thus removed two powerful causes of sickness and disease.

Egypt is inhabited by several races of people, all differing greatly in their manners, customs, and religion. Of these the first are the Mamelukes, who, though they constitute but a very inconsiderable part of the population, are the rulers and proprietors of the country, and on them all the rest are more or less dependant.

Next are the Bedoween Arabs, constant wanderers in the Desert, never inhabiting the same place for any length of time. and living by continual pillage and warfare.

They form no general community among themselves, each tribe having it's own cheik or chief, to whom the greatest deference and the strictest obedience are paid. From these numerous petty societies, and their divided interests, arise never ending quarrels and dissensions. Hospitality is among them a duty, of which they are most sacred observers; and an Arab in danger from any other persons, will not hesitate to throw himself into the power of his professed enemy, secure of meeting with safety and protection. They are however false, dissembling, revengeful, and cun-

ning; and, though actually brave, will not scruple, in a dastardly manner, to assassinate their enemy.

The Bedoweens are all furnished with horses, capable of undergoing the greatest fatigue in their excursions over the Deserts, during which their food is very scanty, and water, always scarce, is sometimes not to be found. They always prefer mares, and for these reasons, that they can bear more fatigue, and, when going on a predatory excursion, are not liable to lead to a discovery by their neighing. Their dress is very light, consisting of nothing more than a loose frock and a turban; their weapons are a long gun and a dagger.

See plate 32.
page 157.

The third class are the Fellahs, who are the farmers and husbandmen of the country. They inhabit the villages, and cultivate the lands, all of which are the property of the Mamalukes, by whom these people are kept in the most abject slavery.

When a Fellah has succeeded in amassing a small sum, by dint of economy and hard labour, he dares not make use of it, and is afraid to let it appear by any improvement in his lands or way of living, as it would most undoubtedly expose



S. Z. Neale and Strand.

A FELLAH & an ARAB-WOMAN, with a GROUP of CAMELS .

him to the extortions and pillage of his proprietor, or endanger his life by the rapacity of his neighbours. Hence it follows, that when this is the case, the money* is buried under ground, and the wretched Fellah, like the miser of more civilized countries, has no other satisfaction but that of knowing where his riches are concealed. At his decease, the secret commonly dies with him, and the money is lost. Thus considerable sums disappear, and never again return into circulation.

The tyrannical proprietors of the lands and villages exact the greater part of the produce, and by repeated impositions, contributions, &c., often oblige the Fellahs to abandon their houses, and take refuge among the inhabitants of the Desert. Numerous villages, totally deserted, are seen all over Egypt; sad examples of these vexations.

The rest of the villages are striking pictures of the misery of their inhabitants. The houses are

* The current coins in Egypt are those of Turkey, and Spanish dollars, at the rate of one hundred and fifty parats to the dollar. The ignorance of the people in the Turkish dominions in general is so great, that it is with the utmost difficulty they can be prevailed on to receive in payment any European coin, either of gold or silver, except the Spanish dollar, and its subdivisions; and these only when stamped with the two pillars.

See the vil-
lage of El-
Buregeat,
plate 30,
page 145.

the most wretched mud hovels possible to be conceived, without windows, and with scarcely a door. Most of them are built upon eminences, to secure them from the overflowing of the Nile; and many are enclosed by a mud wall, flanked with small towers, to defend them from the predatory incursions of the Bedoween Arabs. These form citadels, into which they retire with their cattle and all their goods; and in them they are as secure from the enemy they dread, as in the most impregnable fortress.

Few of the villages are without a public school, where the children are instructed in reading the Koran. This is the only book they have, and as the art of printing is scarcely known in the Turkish dominions, their copies are always manuscripts.

The last are the Cophts, or Christian inhabitants of Egypt, who are of the Greek communion. The Cophtic patriarch is the head of the church of Abyssinia, whither he sends a bishop, as his deputy, to govern the clergy of that country.

Great numbers of the Cophts inhabit the towns, where, on account of their possessing superiour knowledge to any other class, though the

sphere of their acquirements is very confined, they are employed as agents by the chiefs and principal people of the country.

In Upper Egypt, where they are very numerous, they inhabit the villages, and cultivate the lands, in the same manner as the Fellahs in Lower Egypt.

Beside these four classes, which constitute the chief population of the country, there are several others, as Turks, Greeks, Jews, &c., that are settled in the towns, and follow different employments.

The number of inhabitants of all descriptions, though no exact enumeration has ever been made, nor indeed is any thing like it practicable, is generally estimated at about three millions.

E R R A T A.

- Page 136. *for on horeback, read, on horseback.*
142. — on the 30th, he had sent major Hope, *read, On the 30th of April he had sent*
major Hope.
219. *marghul note, for p. * 93 read p. * 95.*
221. — — — *for p. * 98 — p. * 93.*

APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC

PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO

THE CAMPAIGN.

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Appendix, No. 1.

State of the ARMY under the Command of Lieut. General
Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B., in consequence of the
separation, which took place on the 24th of October 1800,
in Gibraltar Bay.

BRIGADES.	REGIMENTS.
Brigade of Guards: Hon. Major General Ludlow.	Battalion Coldstream Guards. Battalion 3rd Guards.
1st Brigade of the Line: Major General Coote.	2nd Battalion Royals. 1st Battalion 54th Regiment. 2nd Battalion 54th Ditto. 92nd Regiment.
2nd Brigade: Major General Cradock.	8th Regiment. 13th Ditto. 18th Ditto. 90th Ditto.
3rd Brigade: Major General Earl of Cavan.	1st Battalion 27th Regiment. 2nd Battalion 27th Ditto. 50th Regiment. 79th Ditto.
4th Brigade: Brigadier General Doyle.	2nd, or Queen's. 1st Battalion 40th Regiment. 2d Battalion 40th Ditto. 44th Regiment.
5th Brigade: Brigadier General Stuart.	Stuart's or Minorca Regiment. De Rolle's Ditto. Dillon's Ditto.
Reserve: Major General Moore, Brigadier General Oakes.	23d Regiment. 28th Ditto. 42nd Ditto. 58th Ditto. Detachment Hompesch Riflemen. Detachment 11th Light Dragoons. Corsican Rangers.
Brigadier General Lawson.	Artillery.

(A)

Appendix, No. 2.

A few OBSERVATIONS upon a Turkish Army.

Aleppo, 20th of Nov. 1800.

Sir,

SUCH is the want of proper regulations in the Turkish army, that each chief of the different corps of soldiers, that compose it, obtains pay for double or triple the number of men he has to maintain; and this abuse having grown into a kind of established rule among them, occasioned that, on the 13th and 17th of October 1800, two regiments of 200 men each deserted for no other reason, than that the Vizier refused to pay them as if they had their full complement of 1000 men.

In September 1800, the Grand Vizier supposed himself to be at the head of 35000 men. Brigadier General Koehler presumed to think His Highness deceived in his computation, and ventured to declare his opinion, that the troops did not exceed 7 or 8000. In order to have the point cleared up, the Grand Vizier, at the General's request, endeavoured to establish field-days twice a week, that by putting his troops into some kind of order, he might have an opportunity of counting them. On the third day of parade, which was the last, the troops were ordered to be drawn up into nineteen ranks, and counted; but when it came to the turn of the Albanians, they refused to suffer themselves to be counted, and turning their muskets upon the tent of the Vizier, fired a complete volley of shot; which, though in the air, so frightened and dismayed the whole camp, that many fled through fear
of

of a general revolt, and the affair ended by no further attempt being made to ascertain their numbers.

Enough had however been done, to prove that General Koehler's estimation was very near the reality. But the Vizier, while he acknowledged the fact, remarked that the troops which would shortly join him were fully sufficient to cut the French in pieces.

A few days after this notable occurrence, arrived at Jaffa the English frigate Mercury, Captain Rogers, who had been sent by Lord Keith to be stationed in these parts. The Vizier received Captain Rogers with the usual marks of courtesy, and indicated the Damietta mouths of the Nile as an eligible station: but before the departure of the frigate on that service, an incident took place, which shook the Vizier's confidence in the military value of his own troops, and induced him to resolve to require, that Captain Rogers should immediately be sent back to Lord Keith, with an urgent request on His Highness's part, to furnish him with a reinforcement of 10000 British troops. It must be observed, however, that the Vizier, consistently with that species of oriental double dealing, which the Turks always put in practice, to suppress their own consciousness of weakness, but which in fact deceives none but themselves, did not avow the real motive of his desire of our assistance, but held on the occasion this kind of language.

“ That to that day he had always persisted in waving the
“ question of a British force, *because his stores of provision*
“ *had till then been very scanty*; but that now (God be praised)

(A 2)

“ his

“ his magazines were well supplied, and he therefore demanded the assistance above specified.”

The incident, that impressed the useful conviction before-mentioned on the Vizier's mind, merits some detail to describe it.

Four hundred Albanian troops deserted from the grand army, in order to go over to Djezzar, Pacha of Acre. The Vizier sent after them a detachment of 4000 Deli Bash, who, on their return related, that they had overtaken the fugitives, but having found them posted on an advantageous ground, and moreover not disposed to surrender without resistance, they had abandoned the enterprise of forcing them to return to camp.

Under the article of desertion, it is to be observed, that on the 27th of October 1800, in that fine season, - when none suffered any kind of essential privation or distress, 10, 15, and 20 individuals deserted daily; what therefore must be expected to take place, when the rainy season renders their habitations cold and unhealthy, when their stock of provision begins to fail, and when they will be deprived of the secondary but useful objects, that hitherto have been supplied them abundantly, by the constant traffick of small barks, and which the winter is now about to cut off their means of obtaining?

On the 25th of October 1800, the magazines in Jaffa were not sufficient to victual the army for three months. The masters of the ships that brought stores, defrauded the government regularly of one fourth of the cargo, and then bribed

bribed the weighers and receivers, to pass in account one quarter more than they actually received; so that in this manner there only reaches the camp one moiety of the provision destined for it's use. In support of this observation, I shall give the details of an occurrence exceedingly characteristic and interesting.

Jaffa, November the 4th, 1800.

“ TO DAY a captain of a Russian vessel, who came here
“ to demand payment of freight, for having brought from
“ Constantinople to El Arisch a cargo of biscuit, was, on his
“ presenting himself at the tent of the Teftadar, or chief
“ treasurer, seized and put into confinement. On inquiry
“ I found, that this captain had taken on board at Constan-
“ tinople 3000 quintals of biscuit belonging to the Porte;
“ that on touching at Cyprus, on his way to this place, he
“ had sold half the cargo to a Turk of his intimate acquaint-
“ ance; receiving from him, in ready money, one moiety of
“ the amount of the biscuit delivered, and for the other
“ moiety the Turk was to pay him at Jaffa. The Turk
“ arrived here one day sooner than his friend the captain,
“ disclosed the whole affair to the Teftadar, and paid into his
“ hands the money due for the last half of the purchase he
“ had made. The captain brought with him a regular re-
“ ceipt from the Musali Emin of El Arisch, which certified,
“ that the whole cargo had been received, and stored in good
“ order; but there can be no doubt of the captain's having
“ corrupted with money the weighers and receiving clerks,
“ to engage them to give such a receipt as he required.”

The

The Teftadar may be supposed to have made, on this occasion, a discovery of many important abuses; but do not imagine any effectual or lasting remedy will be found for them. Be assured, that, as the property of this government is acquired by free-booting, every one thinks his own claims to it as good as another's; and while, from the Teftadar Emini to the common store-keeper, they purloin the public goods, they make use of the ordinary expression: *Questa roba del Gran Signore*.

After having represented, that the Turkish troops are very badly supplied with clothes, and the necessary arms, I shall proceed to give the following description of the oppressive manner by which the Vizier raises subsidies, and whereby he renders the people inimical to him.

In the Turkish dominions, all descriptions of people are unfriendly to the government, and would obstruct, by every means in their power, it's operations, owing to the forced tributary levies that are continually imposed on them. On the 15th of October 1800, the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs, who had left Jerusalem by order of the governor, Mahomet Pacha, repaired to the Vizier's camp at Jaffa; on their arrival, they were ordered by the Vizier to produce 1000 purses of money; which, by tears and demonstrations of misery, were reduced to 500. These unfortunate men were sent to Jerusalem, in search of the money, like criminals, accompanied by a guard of Turks from the Vizier.

I shall relate another proceeding of the same Mahomet Pacha of Jerusalem, that would disgrace the most barbarous nation.

After

After having extorted by every means of violent oppression the sum of 100 purses from a little village, called Uffen, he renewed his demands upon it's miserable inhabitants for 500 purses (or P. 250000). The people represented their absolute inability to raise such a sum, and refused to pay. The Pacha, feigning to desist from further importunities, went by night to surprise them; but his design having been discovered, he was frustrated by the people's dereliction of their houses, and enraged to see himself baulked of his booty, he razed and burnt the village.

After the Vizier had sent off to El Arisch the corps of Albanians, who had refused to be mustered, he renewed the attempt to exercise his troops in military evolutions. On the morning of the 27th of October 1800, General Koehler went to review them, and if any one should say, that these people have made any progress in the art of war, or have any notion of order in battle, they are egregiously misinformed, for their exercises constitute nothing but a scene of confusion of one line upon another; the artillery marching before the army, without a proper interval for the cannon. In short, I am certain that 2000 Europeans are more than enough to put to rout, in an instant, all the grand army, composed, according to General Koehler's computation, of 15000, inclusive of those at El Arisch.

On the 4th of November 1800, accounts reached the Vizier's camp of a very serious insurrection having broken out among the Turkish soldiers at El Arisch, in consequence of a scarcity of provision.

Appendix, No. 3.

MEMORANDUM given to every Commanding Officer.

Marmorice, 10th of February, 1801.

THE supply of the troops with water in the country, which is likely to become the theatre of operations, will demand all the care and attention of commanding officers.

ABOUKIR. From the best information that has been obtained, it appears, that there are several wells on the peninsula of Aboukir, and that water will be found in almost every part of it, by digging three or four feet.

MANDARA. There are wells at Mandara, half way betwixt Aboukir and Alexandria, and water will be found in that neighbourhood at five or six feet from the surface, particularly on the south side of the road.

SCHEEK JABEL. There is a well, or cistern, at a place called Melek Sejabel, and at Scheek Jabel, betwixt Mandara and Alexandria, on the right of the road.

Calish, or Canal. By digging on the bank, or in the bed of the canal of Alexandria, water is every where found at five or six feet from the surface. Where date trees are found, water may be

Indications. looked for with certainty; and it rarely fails in sand hills or downs near the seashore, unless when covered with ruins, as is the case near the old town of Alexandria.

On arriving at their ground, each regiment will immediately begin to dig wells in the most likely places. As the ground in which they will have to work is generally loose and sandy, it will be necessary to support the sides by casks, (with which the regiments will be supplied) or other means which the country may offer, such as the date trees, which are used by the natives for that purpose.

Sinking
Wells.

Although from the circumstances above stated, and from the assistance which will be derived from the shipping, there is a reasonable prospect that a sufficient supply of water will be secured; still it is indispensable, that the utmost regularity and œconomy should be observed in the distribution of it. Where the situation allows of it, sea water must be used for washing, and most purposes of cooking, especially if a contrivance is adopted, by which the meat or vegetables in the kettles, being prevented from touching the salt water, are boiled by the steam. It must likewise be remembered, that the horses of this country by no means require the same quantity of water with those in England; they are not accustomed to drink more than once a day, and then not more than two or three gallons.

Precautions.

Every other precaution and arrangement, by which the supply of water may be increased, and the waste of it prevented, should be adopted and enforced, as it is a point of the most material consequence, on which the success or failure of the expedition may ultimately depend.

(B)

Appendix, No. 4.

Copy of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY's Dispatch concerning
the Landing of the British Army on the Coast of
Egypt.

CAMP before ALEXANDRIA,
16th of March 1801.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH it was not my intention originally to have commenced the operations of the British Army in Egypt on the side of Alexandria, yet circumstances arose which induced me to change my opinion. We were much longer delayed on the coast of Asia Minor than we had at first any reason to apprehend; and we were ultimately obliged to sail from Marmorice in a very imperfect state of preparation.—I am fully sensible of the exertions of His Majesty's Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the Quarter Master General, &c. Our delays originated from other causes.—For a considerable time previous to our sailing, the weather was extremely boisterous and the winds contrary. The moment that it became practicable to sail with so large a fleet, Lord Keith put to sea. We left Marmorice on the 22d of February, and came in sight of Alexandria on the 1st of March.

On the 2d the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the sea ran high, and no disembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed, and on the 8th the troops forming the first division, consisting of the
* reserve,

reserve, under the command of Major General Moore, the brigade of Guards, under the Honourable Major General Ludlow, and part of the first brigade, under the command of Major General Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had in general from five to six miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of landing till ten o'clock. The front of disembarkation was narrow, and a hill, which commanded the whole, seemed almost inaccessible. The enemy were fully aware of our intention, were in force, and had every advantage on their side. The troops, however, notwithstanding their being exposed to a very severe cannonade, and under the fire of grape shot, made good their landing, ascended the hill with an intrepidity scarcely to be paralleled, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind him seven pieces of artillery and a number of horses.

The troops that ascended the hill were the 23d and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Colonel Spencer, whose coolness and good conduct Major General Moore has mentioned to me in the highest terms of approbation. It is impossible to pass over the good order in which the 28th and 42d landed, under the command of Brigadier General Oakes, who was attached to the reserve under Major General Moore; and the troops in general lost not a moment in remedying any little disorder, which became unavoidable in a landing under such circumstances. The disembarkation of the army continued on that and the next day. The troops which landed on the 8th advanced three miles the same day.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army
under the Command of General Sir RALPH ABER-
CROMBY, K. B., in the Landing on the Coast of Egypt
—Aboukir, 8th of March 1801.

Brigade of Guards.—1st battalion Coldstream: 1 officer
17 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 11 sergeants, 1 drummer,
57 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.—1st
Battalion 3d regiment; 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file killed; 2
sergeants, 38 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 7 rank and
file missing.

1st Brigade.—2d battalion Royal: 1 sergeant, 11 rank and
file killed; 4 officers, 3 sergeants, 40 rank and file wounded.—
1st battalion 54th: 1 officer, 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer,
2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file wounded.—2d
battalion 54th: 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant,
9 rank and file wounded.

Reserve.—23d regiment: 6 rank and file killed; 2 officers,
1 sergeant, 37 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing,
—28th regiment: 5 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 33 rank
and file wounded.—42d ditto: 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file
killed; 8 officers, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file
wounded.—58th: 1 officer, 9 rank and file killed; 2 officers,
4 sergeants, 41 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.
—1st battalion 40th (flank company): 1 officer, 8 rank and
file killed; 2 officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file wounded,
—2d battalion 40th (ditto): 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file killed;
11 rank and file wounded.—Corsican Rangers: 4 rank and
file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file
wounded;

wounded; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file (missing on the 11th of March.)

Total. — 4 officers, 4 sergeants, 94 rank and file killed; 26 officers, 34 sergeants, 5 drummers, 450 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file missing.

Officers killed. — Ensign Warren, Coldstream Guards; Major Ogle, 58th; Hon. Ensign Meade, 40th flank company; Ensign England, 1st battalion 54th regiment.

Officers wounded. — Guards: Captains Plunket, Beadon, Frederick, Myers, and Surgeon Rose. — 23d; Captains Lloyd and Pearson. — 42d. Lieut. Colonel James Stewart, Captain M'Quarrie, Lieutenants Alexander Campbell, Dick, Frederick Campbell, Stewart Campbell, Charles Campbell, and Ensign Wilson. — 58th: Captain Best, Ensign Rolt. — Corsican Rangers: Captain Panatini. — 40th flank companies: Captain Godfrey, Lieutenant Moore. — 2d battalion Royal: Captain Alexander M'Donald, Lieutenants James Graham, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Lister. — 1st battalion 54th: Captain Shipley. — 2d battalion 54th: Lieutenant G. O'Halloran.

N. B. Lieutenant Guttera, 1 sergeant, and 12 rank and file, taken prisoners on the 11th of March in front of Mandara, are returned in the number of missing.

(Signed) J. HOPE,
Adjutant General.

Extract from the General Orders issued by General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, in consequence of the Landing effected on the Peninsula of Aboukir, March the 8th, 1801.

G. O.

Heights near Aboukir, 9th of March, 1801.

THE gallant behaviour of the troops in the action of yesterday claims from the Commander in Chief the warmest praise he can bestow; and it is with particular satisfaction, that he observed that conduct marked equally by ardent bravery, coolness, regularity, and order.

Majors General Coote, Ludlow, and Moore, and Brigadier General Oakes, who led on the troops that effected the landing and were engaged, will be pleased to accept Sir Ralph Abercromby's thanks, for the able manner in which they conducted the whole operation.

The Commander in Chief has much pleasure in acknowledging the effectual assistance received from the Navy on this occasion, in consequence of the judicious arrangements directed by Admiral Lord Keith, and it is his intention to request his Lordship to communicate his best thanks to Captain Cochrane, of the Ajax, who superintended the debarkation, as well as to the officers and men employed under him on that service, and to the officers and men employed in the gun-boats and the armed launches that covered the landing.

Sir Sidney Smith, the captains, officers, and men of the ships of war who acted with the army on shore, will be pleased to

to accept Sir Ralph Abercromby's thanks, for the activity with which they brought forward the field artillery, and for the intrepidity and zeal with which they acquitted themselves of the service entrusted to them.

G. O.

Camp, within four Miles of Alexandria,
14 March 1801.

THE Commander in Chief has the greatest satisfaction in thanking the troops for their soldier-like and intrepid conduct in the affair of yesterday. He feels it incumbent on him to express his most perfect satisfaction with the steady and gallant behaviour of Major General Cradock's brigade, and desires that Major General Cradock will assure the officers and men of the 90th regiment, that their meritorious conduct commands his admiration. To the 92d and regiment of Dillon, an equal share of praise is due, and where it has been so well earned, the Commander in Chief has the greatest pleasure in bestowing it.

Sir Ralph Abercromby desires, that Lieutenant Colonel Smith, and the battalion of Marines, will accept his thanks for their conduct in the course of their service yesterday. At the request of Lord Keith, that corps will march this afternoon to Aboukir, and will place themselves under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie.

Continuation of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY'S Dispatch,
relating to the Action of the 13th of March.

Camp before Alexandria,
16th March 1801.

ON the 12th the whole army moved forward, and came within sight of the enemy, who was formed on an advantageous ridge, with his right to the canal of Alexandria, and his left towards the sea. It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th, and in consequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank. The troops had not been long in motion, before the enemy descended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Major General Cradock and Major General Earl of Cavan.

The 90th formed the advanced guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the second; both battalions suffered considerably, and behaved in such a manner as to merit the praise both of courage and discipline. Major General Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the enemy; and the troops changed their position with a quickness and precision, which did them the greatest honour. The remainder of the army followed so good an example, and were immediately in a situation not only to face but to repel the enemy. The reserve, under the command of Major General Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the position of the army, moved on in column, and covered the right flank. The army continued to advance, pushing the
enemy

enemy with the greatest vigour, and ultimately forcing them to put themselves under the protection of the fortified heights, which form the principal defence of Alexandria. It was intended to have attacked them in this their last position; for which purpose the reserve, under the command of Major General Moore, which had remained in column the whole of the day, was brought forward, and the second line, under the command of Major General Hutchinson, marched to the left, across a part of Lake Mareotis, with a view to attack the enemy on both flanks: but on reconnoitring their position, and not being prepared to occupy it after it should be carried, prudence required that the troops who had behaved so bravely, and who were still willing to attempt any thing, however arduous, should not be exposed to a certain loss, when the extent of the advantage could not be ascertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and now occupy a position with their right to the sea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mareotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria. I have the greatest satisfaction in saying, that the conduct of the British and foreign troops under my command is deserving of the highest praise; their courage and discipline have been equally conspicuous. To all the general officers I am indebted for their zeal and intelligence. From the Hon. Brigadier General Hope, adjutant general, and Lieutenant Colonel Anstruther, quarter-master general, I have received every testimony of zeal, and the most able assistance in the operations of the army; and to the other officers of the general staff, I feel obligations.

* * * * *

Majors M'Kerras and Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers, who went down in the Peterel frigate to survey the coast of

(C)

Egypt.

Egypt, a short time before we sailed from Marmorice, were unfortunately surprised in a small boat in Aboukir bay; the former was killed, the latter taken prisoner. Our communication is at present kept up by means of the Lake Aboukir. We have been fortunate enough to find water sufficient for the supply of the army, and we begin to derive some supplies from the country.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the
Army under the Command of General Sir RALPH
ABERCROMBY, K. B., near Alexandria, on the 13th
of March, 1801.

Cavalry.—1 rank and file, 13 horses killed; 1 officer, 1 quarter-master, 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery.—2 rank and file, 8 horses, killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file wounded.

Brigade of Guards.—1 officer, 6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, and 18 rank and file wounded.

1st Brigade.—1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 34 rank and file killed; 18 officers, 14 sergeants, 173 rank and file wounded.

2nd Brigade.—2 officers, 2 sergeants, 47 rank and file killed; 25 officers, 23 sergeants, 402 rank and file wounded.

3rd Brigade (including Marines).—3 officers, 32 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 93 rank and file wounded.

4th Brigade.—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file wounded.

5th Brigade.

5th Brigade.—2 sergeants, 23 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file missing; 6 officers, 13 sergeants, 5 drummers, 136 rank and file wounded.

Reserve.—1 officer, 16 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 1 sergeant, 37 rank and file wounded.

Total.—6 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 143 rank and file killed; 66 officers, 1 quarter-master, 61 sergeants, 7 drummers, 946 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing; 21 horses killed; 5 horses wounded.

Officers killed:

Coldstream Guards: Ensign Jenkinson.—13th regiment: Captain Chester.—18th: Captain Jones.—40th: Captain Forster (brigade major).—28th: Captain Godley, Volunteer Lant.—30th: Ensign Rogers.—50th: Lieutenant Stewart.

Officers wounded:

26th Light Dragoons: Lieutenant Woodgate.—Coldstream: Captain Beadon.—First 54th: Ensign Kirby.—Second 54th: Captains Gibson, Cairnes, Roberts; Lieutenants Stone, Mills; Ensign Kelly.—92nd: Lieut. Colonel Erskine (since dead); Captains Ramsey, M'Donald; Lieutenants M'Leod, Doule, M'Donald, T. Campbell (since dead), Clarke, R. M'Donald, Cameron; Ensign Wilkie.—8th: Major Duke; Captains M'Murdo, Fortye; Lieutenants Church, O'Brien, Eason.—13th: Captain Brown; Lieutenants Dolphin, Serle, Copland, Handcock, Rich; Ensigns Hewson, Andrews, O'Mealy.—90th: Colonel Hill; Lieut. Colonel Vigoureux; Captain Eden; Lieutenants Tisdell, Cartwright, Wright.—79th: Lieut. Colonel M'Dowall (since dead); Lieutenants Sutherland, Stuart; Volunteer Alexander Cameron.—30th: Captain Douglas;

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Lieutenant

Lieutenant Duncan (from 21st attached).—44th: Colonel Tilson; Lieutenant Brown (since dead); Ensign Berwick.—De Roll's regiment: Lieut. Colonel Baron Durler; Major de Sonnenberg; Lieutenant Bachman.—Dillon's regiment: Captain Renaud; Lieutenant Montureux; Ensign Kanillac.—28th; Captain Bevan.—42nd: Lieut. Colonel Dixon; Captain Campbell; Lieutenant Fraser; Corsicans, Ensign Guslami.—Royal Artillery: Captain Boger, Lieutenant Sturgeon, Quarter-master Com. Lane.—Lieutenant O'Brien, 8th (since dead).

(Signed) JOHN HOPE,
Adjutant General.

N. B. Lieut. Colonel Brice, commanding the Coldstream, wounded and taken prisoner while visiting the Piquets on the night of the 14th of March, since dead.

Return of Ordnance taken on the 8th of March, at Aboukir.

Brass and French measure.—One 8-pounder, three 4-pounders, one 6-inch howitzer, one 9 and one 6-pounder (iron), one ammunition waggon.—One 26-pounder (brass) taken in Mandara on the 10th.

On the 13th of March.

Four field pieces, one howitzer, taken with a quantity of shot and shells.

(Signed) R. LAWSON,
Brigadier.

Articles of Capitulation of the Fort of Aboukir, together with a Return of the Prisoners surrendered, and of the Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort.

Article 1st. — The garrison of the fortress of Aboukir shall march out with the honours of war, with colours flying and matches lighted. They shall be conducted to Alexandria by sea, there to be exchanged for an equal number of prisoners, and they shall engage not to serve till regularly exchanged.

— Answer. The garrison shall surrender prisoners of war, shall march out with the honours of war, and after having laid down their arms upon the glacis, shall be conveyed on board the fleet.

Article 2nd. — The officers shall in every situation preserve their arms; as many of the movables and effects shall be carried away as can be removed both by the officers and the troops. No allusion is made in this article except to individual property, nor is it at all meant to apply to military stores. — Answer. Granted, with the exception of the movables, which must all remain in the place. The whole garrison must be embarked within three hours.

Article 3rd. — Twenty-four hours shall be granted to the garrison to dispose of their baggage before their departure.

— Answer. The 2nd Article provides for this.

Article 4th. — Every thing that belongs to the fortification, to the artillery, and other stores, such as provision, shall be given up to the conqueror in the exact state in which they are,

are, after an inventory made and agreed upon by the officers and civil agents of the two armies. The papers relative to the service of the place shall also be given up.—Answer. Agreed to.

Article 5th.—Any unforeseen difficulties, that may arise, shall be discussed and determined on by the two parties. The conditions shall not begin to take effect till twenty-four hours after the signing of the capitulation. — Answer. The 3rd Article provides for this. Neither Greeks nor Egyptians shall be included in the capitulation.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Colonel.
VENACHE, Chief of the Battalion
of Engineers, Commander of the
Garrison and Fort of Aboukir.

Approved by the
Commander in Chief.

(Signed) J. HOPE, Adjutant General.

Return of Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort
of Aboukir the 18th of March.

Brass guns.—4 French 24-pounders, 2 French 12-inch
mortars.

Iron guns.—3 French 8-pounders, 3 French 3-pounders.

Return of Prisoners surrendered in the Castle of
Aboukir.

Two chiefs of battalion, 8 inferiour officers, 140 noncom-
missioned and privates.

Travelling

Travelling carriages, four 24-pounders; standing ditto, three 8-pounders, and three 3-pounders; two iron beds for mortars, 800 round and 40 grape 24-pound shot, 600 shells, 90 barrels of powder of 200lb. each.

Appendix, No. 5.

The following is a Copy of Major General HUTCHINSON's official Letter concerning the Cavalry skirmish, which took place on the left of our position on the 18th of March.

Camp, four miles from Alexandria,
April the 5th, 1801.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March, an affair took place between a patrol of our cavalry and one of the enemy, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Colonel Archdall, of the 12th Light Dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men. Enclosed herewith I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the killed, wounded, and taken prisoners that day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Right Honourable
His Majesty's Secretary at War,
&c.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of
Major General FINCH's Brigade, March the 18th,
1801.

12th Light Dragoons.—5 horses killed; 1 officer 1 sergeant wounded; 2 officers, 7 rank and file, 7 horses missing.

26th Light Dragoons.—1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 18 horses killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses wounded; 1 officer, 1 quarter-master, 5 rank and file, 7 horses missing.

Total.—1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses missing.

Officers killed.—26th Light Dragoons: Quarter-master John Simpson.

Officers wounded.—12th Light Dragoons; Colonel Merwyn Archdall.

26th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant and Adjutant John Harte.

Officers missing (taken prisoners).—12th Light Dragoons: Honourable Captain Pierce Butler, Cornet Earle Lindsay Daniel.

26th Light Dragoons.—Captain Charles Turner (Brigade Major), Quarter-master Abraham Houlton.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Deputy Adjutant General.

Appendix, No. 6.

Copy of Major General HUTCHINSON'S Official Dispatch, concerning the Action of the 21st of March.

Camp before Alexandria,
April the 5th, 1801.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that after the affair of the 13th of March, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the Canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the Lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained without any material occurrence taking place till the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thousand men. Of fourteen demibrigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

The enemy made the following disposition of their army:— General Lanusse was on their left, with four demibrigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by General Roize; Generals Friant and Rampont were in the centre, with five demibrigades; General Regnier on the right, with two demibrigades and two regiments of cavalry; General d'Estaing commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demibrigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

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The

The action commenced about an hour before daylight, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major General Cradock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were however directed against our right, which they used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline. The contest was unusually obstinate; the enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French, during the whole action, refused their right. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line.

We have taken about 200 prisoners (not wounded), but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably; few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the numbers engaged on both sides.

We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action,
4 and

and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity, which have ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him, more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country — will be sacred to every British soldier—and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers, and to the gallantry of the soldiers of the army. The Reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major General Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and cooperation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier General Oakes was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of the service of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42nd regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Colonel Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

Brigadier General Stuart and the foreign brigade supported the Reserve with much promptness and spirit; indeed it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have, on all occasions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and have perfectly succeeded. Major General Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: under his guidance, the Guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldierlike manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of General Coote's brigade. Brigadier General Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the service of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer.

The loss of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Bodet are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed that several other general officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that in the arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, His Majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B., in the Action near Alexandria, the 21st of March, 1801.

Cavalry.—2 horses killed; 1 trumpeter, 13 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.

Artillery.—14 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 40 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Brigade of Guards.—1 officer, 3 sergeants, 45 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 9 sergeants, 197 rank and file wounded.

1st Brigade.—1 officer, 16 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 173 rank and file wounded.

2nd Brigade.—1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

3rd Brigade.—1 sergeant, 2 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 4 sergeants, 58 rank and file wounded.

4th Brigade.—7 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 8 sergeants, 49 rank and file wounded.

5th Brigade.—3 officers, 2 sergeants, 61 rank and file killed; 17 officers, 14 sergeants, 1 drummer, 235 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file missing and taken prisoners.

Reserve.—5 officers, 3 sergeants, 78 rank and file killed; 16 officers, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 330 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Total.

Total.—10 officers, 9 sergeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horses killed; 60 officers, 48 sergeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horses wounded; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file missing.

Officers killed :

3rd Guards; Ensign Campbell.—42nd: Major Bissett; Lieutenants C. Campbell, R. Anderson, A. Stuart.—58th: Lieutenant Jocelyn.—Stuart's regiment: Colonel Dutens, Lieutenants Duverger and Dejean.—2nd battalion 54th: Captain Gibson.

Officers wounded :

His Excellency Sir R. Abercromby, K. B., Commander in Chief (since dead); Major General Moore; Brigadier General Hope, Adjutant General; Brigadier Generals Oakes and Lawson; Majors of Brigade Doyle and St. Pern (since dead); Captain Anderson, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Moore.—3rd Guards: Captains Rooke, Ainslie, Doare.—Royals: Captain Gardner; Lieutenants Gordon, Johnson, M'Pherson (since dead.)—Second 54th: Lieutenants Couran and Predam.—92nd: Captain Cameron, Lieutenant Mathison.—50th: Captain Ogilvy; Lieutenants Campbell and Tilsby; Ensign Rowe.—79th: Lieutenant Ross.—Queen's: Ensign Aliman.—44th: Lieut. Colonel Ogilvie (since dead).—89th: Captain Blake, Lieutenant Agnew.—Stuart's: Captains Missett, Mahony, Richardson; Lieutenants M'Carthy, Sutton, Hutton, Zehender, Loreg, Girard; Ensign O'Herman.—De Roll's: Lieutenant Metzger, Adjutant la Ville.—Dillon's: Captains Dupont, Renaud, d'Heral; Lieutenants Laury, Daville.—23rd: Lieutenant Cooke (since dead).—28th: Colonel Paget; Lieutenants J. Meacham, Hearne, Ford.—1st battalion 40th: Lieutenant

Lieutenant Southwell. — 42nd: Major Stirling; Captain D. Stuart; Lieutenants H. Rowe, M'Nicholl (since dead), Donaldson (since dead), Sutherland, Grant, Cuninghame, Campbell; Ensign M'Kenzie. — 58th: Lieutenant Curry Toole. — Artillery: Lieutenants Gamble, Campbell, Lawson, and Burlem. — 1 stand of colours and 2 guns taken.

(Signed) J. ABERCROMBY.

Appendix, No 7.

General Orders.

Horse Guards, the 16th of May, 1801.

THE recent events, which have occurred in Egypt, have induced His Majesty to lay his most gracious commands on His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to convey to the troops employed in that country His Majesty's highest approbation of their conduct; at the same time His Majesty has deemed it expedient, that these his gracious sentiments should be communicated to every part of his army, not doubting that all ranks will thereby be inspired with an honourable spirit of emulation, and an eager desire of distinguishing themselves in their country's service.

Under the blessing of Divine Providence, His Majesty ascribes the successes, that have attended the exertions of his troops in Egypt, to that determined bravery, which is inherent in Britons; but His Majesty desires it may be most solemnly and most forcibly impressed on the consideration of every part of the army, that it has been a strict observance of order,
discipline,

discipline, and military system, which has given it's full energy to the native valour of the troops, and has enabled them proudly to assert the superiority of the national military character, in situations uncommonly arduous, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

The illustrious example of their commander cannot fail to have made an indelible impression on the gallant troops, at whose head, crowned with victory and glory, he terminated his honourable career; and His Majesty trusts, that a due contemplation of the talents and virtues, which he uniformly displayed in the course of his valuable life, will for ever endear the memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby to the British army.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having thus obeyed His Majesty's commands, cannot forbear to avail himself of this opportunity of recapitulating the leading features of a series of operations so honourable to the British arms.

The boldness of the approach to the coast of Aboukir, in defiance of a powerful and well directed artillery—the orderly formation upon the beach, under the heaviest fire of grape and musquetry—the reception and repulse of the enemy's cavalry and infantry—the subsequent charge of our troops, which decided the victory, and established a footing on the shores of Egypt! are circumstances of glory never surpassed in the military annals of the world.

The advance of the army, on the 13th of March, towards Alexandria, presents the spectacle of a movement of infantry
through

through an open country, who being attacked upon their march, *formed* and *repulsed* the enemy; then advanced in line for three miles, engaged along their whole front, until they drove the enemy to seek his safety under the protection of his intrenched position. Such had been the order and regularity of the advance.

Upon the 21st of March, the united force of the French in Egypt attacked the position of the British army.

An attack, begun an hour before daylight, could derive no advantage over the vigilance of an army ever ready to receive it. The enemy's most vigorous and repeated attacks were directed against the right and centre. Our infantry fought in the plain, greatly inferior in the number of their artillery, and unaided by cavalry.

They relied upon their discipline and courage. The desperate attacks of a veteran cavalry, joined to those of a numerous infantry, which had vainly styled itself Invincible, were every where repulsed; and a conflict the most severe terminated in one of the most signal victories, which ever adorned the annals of the British nation.

In bringing forward these details, the Commander in Chief does not call upon the army merely to admire, but to emulate such conduct. Every soldier who feels for the honour of his country, while he exults in events so splendid and important in themselves, will henceforth have fresh motives for cherishing and enforcing the practice of discipline; and by uniting in the greatest perfection *order* and *precision* with activity and courage, will seek to uphold, and transmit undiminished to posterity, the glory and honour of the British arms.

Nor is a less useful example to be derived from the conduct of the distinguished Commander, who fell in the field.

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His steady observance of discipline—his ever watchful attention to the health and wants of his troops—the persevering and unconquerable spirit, which marked his military career—the splendour of his actions in the field, and the heroism of his death—are worthy the imitation of all who desire, like him, a life of honour, and a death of glory.

By order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Colonel and Adjutant General.

Appendix, No. 8.

Proclamation of General MENOU to the Inhabitants of Egypt, on the Appearance of the English Fleet on the Coast.

MENOU, GENERAL EN CHEF,

A tous les grands et petits, riches et pauvres, à tous les Cheyks et Ulimas, à tous ceux qui suivent la vraie religion, à tous les habitans de l'Egypte enfin salut.

Au Quartier Général du Kaire, le 14 Ventose, an 9
de la République Française, une et indivisible.

Au nom de Dieu clément et miséricordieux. In n'y a de dieu que Dieu, et Mahomet est son Prophète.

C'est Dieu qui dirige les armées, il donne la victoire à qui il lui plaît, l'épée flamboyante de son ange précède toujours les troupes Françaises, et anéantit leurs ennemis. Les Anglais, qui partout sont les oppresseurs du genre humain, viennent de paroître sur les côtes; s'ils mettent pied à terre, ils seront

culbutés dans la mer—Les Osmanlis poussés par ces mêmes Anglais font aussi du mouvement; s'ils s'avancent ils rentreront dans la poussière des déserts qui les engloutira.

Vous, habitans de l'Egypte et du Kaire, je vous préviens, que si vous vous conduisez, ainsi que le doivent faire les hommes craignant Dieu, si vous restez tranquilles dans vos maisons, si vous vaquez à vos affaires comme de coutume, vous n'avez rien à craindre; mais je vous préviens aussi, que s'il arrivait à quelqu'un d'entre vous de vouloir exciter des mouvemens, et de se révolter contre le Gouvernement Française, je le jure au nom de Dieu et de son Prophète, sa tête tombera à l'instant. — Rappellez vous ce qui est arrivé lors du dernier siege du Kaire— le sang de vos pères, de vos enfans, de vos femmes, a coulé dans toute l'Egypte et principalement dans la ville du Kaire, vos propriétés ont été pillées et ravagées, vous avez étés taxés à de tres fortes contributions extraordinaires. Mettez bien dans votre esprit tout ce que je viens de vous dire.—Salut à qui est dans la bonne voie, malheur à qui s'en écarte.

(Signé)

MENOU.

TRANSLATION.

MENOU, COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

To all manner of persons, great and small, rich and poor, to all the Sheicks and Ulemas, to all who profess the true religion, and to all the inhabitants of Egypt, greeting.

Head Quarters at Cairo, Ventose the 14th,
Year 9 of the French Republic, one and
indivisible (March the 5th, 1801.)

In the name of God most merciful. There is no god but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet.

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It is God by whom armies are guided: he gives the victory to whomsoever he pleases; the flaming sword of his angel always goes before the French troops, and destroys their enemies. The English, who are every where the oppressors of mankind, just now appear on the coast: if they set foot on the land, they shall be tumbled headlong into the sea. The Ottomans, impelled by these English, are likewise in motion: if they advance, they shall be driven back into the deserts, the sands of which will swallow them up.

To you, inhabitants of Egypt and of Cairo, I give notice, that, if you conduct yourselves as men who fear God ought, if you remain peaceable in your houses, and follow your business as usual, you have nothing to fear: but at the same time I give you warning, that, if any one of you shall attempt to excite any commotion, or revolt against the French government, I swear, in the name of God and of his Prophet, his head shall that instant be taken off. Remember what occurred at the last siege of Cairo—the blood of your fathers, of your children, of your wives, flowed in every part of Egypt, and particularly in the city of Cairo; your property was pillaged and laid waste; and very heavy extracontributions were levied on you. Consider well all that I have said to you. Prosperity to all who are in the right way; but woe to him who deviates from it.

(Signed) MENOU.

Appendix, No. 9.

The following Papers were found in the pocketbook of General Roize, who was left dead on the Field of Battle, on the 21st of March.

Liberté. Armée d'Orient. Egalité.
République Française.

Au Quartier Général du Kaire,
le 20 Ventose (11 Mars).

MENOU, Général en Chef.

Il est ordonné au Général Roize de partir sur le champ avec le 7^{me} d'hussards, le 14^{me} et 15^{me} de dragons, pour se rendre avec la plus grande diligence à Rahmanié. Il emmenera avec lui le Général Boussard, et l'artillerie de sa division de cavalerie.

(Signé). ABD. MENOU.

TRANSLATION.

Liberty. Army of the East. Equality.
The French Republic.

Head Quarters at Cairo, Ventose the
20th (March the 11th).

MENOU, Commander in Chief.

General Roize is hereby ordered to set off immediately with the 7th hussars, and the 14th and 15th dragoons, to repair with the utmost diligence to Rahmanieh. He will take with him General Boussard, and the artillery of his division of horse.

(Signed) ABD. MENOU.

Au Quartier Général du Kaire,
le 20 Ventose (11 Mars) an 9.

Le Général en Chef de l'état Major de l'armée,

Au Général Roize, commandant le Cavalerie à Boulac.

Le Général en Chef désire, Citoyen Général, que vous laissez au Kaire vingt-cinq hommes de cavalerie, qui seront pris indistinctement sur toute la cavalerie, et de préférence, les hommes les plus mal-montés.

Ce détachement sera à la disposition du Général Béliard, l'officier qui les commandera viendra prendre ses ordres.

(Signé) LAGRANGE.

TRANSLATION.

Head Quarters at Cairo, Ventose the 20th,
Year 9 (March the 11th, 1801).

The Commander in Chief of the Staff of the Army.

To General Roize, commanding the Cavalry at Bulac.

The Commander in Chief desires you, Citizen General, to leave at Cairo twenty-five horsemen, taken indiscriminately from all the cavalry, preferring those who are worst mounted.

This detachment is to be at the disposal of General Béliard, and the officer commanding them will come to him to receive his orders.

(Signed) LAGRANGE.

Liberté. Armée d'Orient. Egalité.
République Française.

Au Quartier Général de Rhamanié le 24 Ventose
(15 Mars) an 9 de la République, une et
indivisible.

MENOU, Général en Chef,

Au Général ROIZE, Commandant la Cavalerie de l'Armée.
Citoyen Général,

Je donne l'ordre au Général BRON de partir avec toute la cavalerie qui est ici, pour se rendre sous vos ordres à Damanhour.—Je ne garde avec moi que mes guides. Vraisemblablement arriveront demain matin, avec la division du Général Rampont, cent dragons du 20^me régiment; des qu'ils seront arrivés je les ferai filer sur Damanhour.

Le pauvre Latour étant hors d'état de commander son régiment, et le chef d'escadron Réfrogné ayant été tué, l'autre chef blessé, il est important de choisir un excellent capitaine pour commander ce régiment.—Je vous autorise à faire ce choix; vous en causerez avec le Général BRON.

Tous les jours vous porterez des reconnoissances sur la route d'Alexandrie, et même jusque sous les murs de cette ville, jusqu'à ce que j'ai rassemblé toutes les troupes, et que je vous ai rejoint, ce qui, j'espère, ne tardera pas.—L'ennemi n'a point de cavalerie, ainsi vous pouvez pousser vos reconnoissances aussi loin que possible. — Il est important de s'assurer si l'ennemi n'aura pas coupé et retranché la digue, par-delà Béda, s'il n'aura pas tenté de faire entrer l'eau du Lac Maadie dans le calisch, et de là dans la plaine.

Vous

Vous examinerez s'il y auroit quelques moyens d'éviter le chemin de la digue en prenant dans le Lac Mareotis — Vous sentez, Citoyen Général, qu'il faut que les reconnoissances soient faites avec beaucoup de soin.

J'envoie à Damanhour, un officier du génie, avec un officier d'artillerie, l'un et l'autre sont chargés de faire les reconnoissances les plus complètes de l'ennemi, de ses positions, et des chemins les plus convenables pour se porter sur Alexandrie dans toutes les hypothèses possibles.—Vous leur donnerez un bon détachement pour remplir cette mission.

Il est très important que vous trouviez les moyens de faire arriver un billet à Alexandrie, au Général Friant, soit par des hommes du pays, soit par un détachement de votre cavalerie, ou par tous deux à la fois.—Le billet que vous donneriez aux gens du pays, porteroit seulement ce qui suit, le Général en Chef arrive avec l'armée.

Le détachement de cavalerie pourroit porter des details plus circonstanciés sur le nombre des troupes, qui consistent dans la 13^{me}, la 85^{me}, la 21^{me}, la 2^{me}, la 32^{me}, la 88^{me}, un bataillon de la 25^{me}, un bataillon Grec, et toute la cavalerie. J'espère avec tout cela reuni, nous ferons vigoureusement rebrousser chemin à Messieurs les Anglois.

Dites aux troupes que vous commandez, Citoyen Général, que c'est en Egypte que se fera la paix Générale, que l'armée d'Orient a commencée la guerre en Europe, qu'elle la finira en Egypte. C'est le dernier coup de collier des Anglois.

Nous sommes à Naples, j'ai reçu des dépêches du Général Murat.

Je vous salue,

(Signé)

ABD. MENOÜ.

P. S. Je sais que les Anglois ont fait demander des vivres à quelques villages, faites bien dire à tous ceux qui sont sur la route d'Alexandrie, qu'on détruira de fond en comble tous ceux qui auroient fournis même un seul mouton.

A. M.

TRANSLATION.

Liberty. Army of the East. Equality.
The French Republic.

Head Quarters at Rhamanieh, Ventose the 24th,
Year 9 of the Republic, one and indivisible
(March the 15th, 1801.)

MENOU, Commander in Chief,

To General ROIZE, Commander of the Cavalry.

Citizen General,

I am giving orders to General Bron, to set off with all the cavalry here, and put himself under your command at Damanhour. I keep with myself only my guides. A hundred dragoons of the 20th regiment will probably be here to morrow, with the division of General Rampont; as soon as they arrive, I shall send them on to Damanhour.

Poor Latour not being in a condition to command his regiment, and *Chef d'escadron*, Réfrogné, having been killed, and the other commanding officer wounded, it is of importance

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ance

ance to select a good Captain to command this regiment. I authorize you to make this choice, respecting which you will consult with General Bron.

Every day you will send out reconnoitring parties on the road to Alexandria, and even as far as the walls of that city, till I have assembled all the troops, and joined you, which I hope will be soon. The enemy has no cavalry; you may push your reconnoitring parties, therefore, as far as possible. It is of importance to be certain, whether the enemy have not cut and entrenched the dike beyond Beda, and have not attempted to let the water of Lake Maadie (Aboukir) into the calish, and thence into the plain.

You will examine, whether there be not some means of avoiding the way of the dike, by passing through Lake Mareotis. You are sensible, Citizen General, that your reconnoitrings must be executed with great care.

I send off to Damanhour an officer of engineers, with an officer of the artillery; both of whom are ordered, in the most complete manner, to reconnoitre the enemy, his positions, and the most convenient roads for reaching Alexandria on every possible supposition. You will furnish them with a strong detachment, to accomplish the object of their mission.

It is of great importance, that you find means of conveying a note to Alexandria, to General Friant, either by natives of the country, or by a detachment of your cavalry, or by both at the same time. The note you entrust to the natives must contain only what follows: "The Commander in Chief is arriving with the army."

The detachment of horse may carry a more circumstantial account of the number of troops, which consist of the 13th, 55th, 21st, 2nd, 32nd, and 88th, a battalion of the 25th, a
battalion

battalion of Greeks, and all the cavalry. With all these united I hope we shall make these English gentlemen retread their steps briskly.

Say to the troops under your command, Citizen General, that in Egypt a general peace will be effected; that the army of the East began the war in Europe, and will bring it to a conclusion in Egypt*. It is the last effort of the English.

We are at Naples, as I learn by dispatches from General Murat.

I am yours,

(Signed) ABD. MENOU.

P. S. I know that the English have demanded provision from some of the villages: take care to tell all those on the road to Alexandria, that every one, by which they shall be supplied with even a single sheep, shall not have a house left standing.

A. M.

27 Ventose (18 Mars) au Soir.

Le Général D'ESTAING

Au Général ROIZE.

Je vous envoie mon General dix neuf prisonniers Anglois que nous avons pris aujourd'hui apres avoir tué trente et blessé

* The new mussulman prophet certainly predicted the truth: however, if he were inspired, he did not understand the meaning of the prophecy he uttered. The general peace was effected in Egypt, it is true; but by the defeat of the army of the East, not by it's victory.

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autant

autant de cavaliers, ce qui réduit de plus de moitié leur disponible dans cette arme. Le Colonel qui la commandoit a été tué. Le détachement du 7^{me} s'est très bien conduit, mais il étoit trop foible. Envoyez moi du monde dès le matin, et donnez moi des nouvelles des deux reconnoissances car je n'en ai pas. Envoyez aussi prendre deux blessés que je ne peux vous envoyer. Le Cap^{te} Vivier est du nombre : il a été blessé par un cavalier qui étoit déjà rendu. Cet officier s'est très bien conduit, mais il est à craindre qu'il n'en revienne pas. Notre perte est fort légère : nous avons un maréchal de logis tué, cinq blessés. La compagnie de grenadiers nous a fort servie. Veuillez faire passer au Général en Chef le paquet ci-joint avec les prisonniers.

Je vous salue,

D'ESTAING.

TRANSLATION.

Ventose the 27th (March the 18th) Evening.

General D'ESTAING
To General ROIZE.

I send you, my General, nineteen English prisoners, whom we took to day, after having killed thirty horsemen, and wounded as many more, which reduces the number they have for service more than half. The Colonel, who commanded them, was killed*. The detachment of the 7th behaved very well, but was too weak. Send me some people in the morning, and let me have the news of the two reconnoitings, for I have received none. Send likewise for two wounded men,

* Colonel Archdall lost his arm, but was not killed.

whom

whom I cannot convey to you. Captain Vivier is of the number; he was wounded by a horseman, who had before surrendered. This officer behaved very well, but it is to be feared he will not recover. Our loss is very trifling: we had a quarter-master killed, and five wounded. The company of grenadiers was of great service to us. Be so good as to transmit to the Commander in Chief the packet accompanying this, with the prisoners.

I am yours,

D'ESTAING.

Au Quartier Général d'Alexandrie le 29 Ventose
(20 Mars) An 9.

Ordre de jour:

L'armée attaquera les Anglois demain 30. En consequence toutes les troupes seront à 3 heures précises demain en bataille, sans batterie et sans faire aucune espèce de bruit, à deux cents pas en avant du camp actuel, qui est au delà de la porte de Rosette.

L'attaque commencera une heure et demie précise avant le jour, c'est à dire à quatre heures et demie du matin. L'armée sera placée dans l'ordre suivant:

La division Regnier composée des 13^{me} et 85^{me} demi-brigades, appuyera sa droite vers le pont, qui est sur le Canal d'Alexandrie, en avant du camp actuel.

A la gauche de la division Regnier sera la division Friant, composée des 25^{me}, 61^{me}, et 75^{me}, demi-brigades.

A la gauche de la division Friant et parcourant au centre, sera la Colonne Commandée par le General d'Estaing, composée

posée de la 21^{me} brigade ; de deux compagnies de grenadiers de la 25^{me}, et des grenadiers Grecs. Cette Colonne est destinée de former l'avant garde.

A la gauche de la Colonne d'Estaing sera la division Rampont, composée de la 32^{me} demi-brigade et de 3 compagnies de carabiniers de la 2^{me} légère. Elle formera le centre de l'armée, conjointement avec la Colonne du Général d'Estaing.

A la gauche de la division Rampont sera la division Lanusse, composée de la 4^{me}, 18^{me}, 69^{me}, et 88^{me} demi-brigades. Elle appuiera sa gauche à la mer.

Il résulte de cet ordre, que les divisions Regnier et Friant formeront l'aile droite. Les divisions d'Estaing et Rampont le centre, la division Lanusse la gauche. Un corps léger se portera sur la gauche de l'ennemi, pour faire une fausse attaque, qui commencera à la même heure que la véritable. Ce corps sera composée du régiment de Dromadaires, et de 30 hommes à cheval.

Trois cents hommes à cheval se porteront sur la droite de l'armée au delà du Canal, pour inquiéter aussi toute la gauche de l'ennemi, en jettant continuellement des tirailleurs en avant. Leur manœuvre commencera au même temps que la fausse attaque faite par les Dromadaires. Ils suivront les ordres du Général Regnier.

Le reste de la cavalerie de l'armée se tiendra en arrière du centre. L'artillerie de réserve se placera derrière la cavalerie ; derrière elle seront les guides à pied.

La grande attaque commencera par l'aile gauche de l'armée, sous les ordres du General Lanusse, et par le centre commandé par les Généraux Rampont et d'Estaing. Ils marcheront sur les redoubtes qui sont en avant de leur position, et s'en empareront à la bayonnette.

En même tems la droite de l'armée commandée par le Général Regnier refusera un peu jusqu'à ce que l'affaire soit vivement engagée par la gauche. Le centre secondera l'aile gauche, et alors l'aile droite se portera vivement en avant pour attaquer et culbuter tout ce qu'elle trouvera devant elle.

Lorsque les positions de la droite et du centre de l'ennemi seront emportées, et toute sa première ligne culbutée, il faudra promptement que l'armée Française se réforme, pour marcher sur la 2^{de} ligne de l'ennemi. On n'excepte de cette mesure que les tirailleurs.

Ce mouvement sur la seconde ligne de l'ennemi, commencera par l'aile gauche, qui refusera un peu sa droite en tâchant de déborder l'ennemi. Le centre suivra ce mouvement, et l'aile droite tiendra en échec toute la gauche de l'ennemi. Le but de ce mouvement est, de tâcher de reculer les Anglois au Lac Maadie.

Le Général Roize commandant la cavalerie aura l'œil sur toute le mouvement de l'ennemi, et profitera de toutes les circonstances favorables, ainsi que du tems pour se porter en avant, et détruire tout ce qui aura été ébranlé par les attaques de l'infanterie.

Le General Songis aura la même attention pour employer utilement son artillerie, il sera nécessaire qu'il a l'œil sur les chaloupes canonnières qui sont sur les flancs de la position. Il sera peut-être nécessaire de les écarter avec des pieces de douze. Les Généraux commandans les divisions emploieront leur artillerie, soit de position, soit de bataille, de la manière qui leur paroîtra la plus convenable. Il en sera de même du Général commandant la cavalerie.

Les Généraux de divisions formeront aussi leur tête de
colonne

colonne d'attaque, ainsi que leur seconde ligne, s'ils le jugent nécessaire, de la manière qu'ils croiront la plus avantageuse. Le Général en Chef se trouvera partout pour donner les ordres en raison des nouvelles circonstances qui pourront se présenter.

(Signé) MENOU.

TRANSLATION.

Head Quarters at Alexandria, Ventose the 29th,
Year 9 (March the 20th, 1801).

General Orders:

The army will attack the English to morrow, the 30th (21st). In consequence all the troops will be in order of battle by 3 o'clock to morrow precisely, without beat of drum, and without any kind of noise, two hundred paces in front of the present camp, which is beyond the Rosetta gate.

The attack will commence exactly an hour and half before day, that is to say, at half after four in the morning. The army will be drawn up in the following order:

Regnier's division, consisting of the 13th and 85th demi-brigades, will extend it's right toward the bridge, which is on the canal of Alexandria, in front of the present camp.

On the left of Regnier's division will be Friant's consisting of the 25th, 61st, and 75th demibrigades.

On the left of Friant's division, and stretching to the centre, will be the column commanded by General d'Estaing, consisting of the 21st brigade, and two companies of grenadiers, those of the 25th and the Greeks. This column is intended to form the advanced guard.

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On the left of d'Estaing's column will be Rampont's division, consisting of the 32nd demibrigade and three companies of carabiniers of the 2nd light regiment. This, in conjunction with General d'Estaing's column, will form the centre of the army.

On the left of Rampont's will be Lanusse's division, consisting of the 4th, 18th, 69th, and 88th demibrigades. It will extend its left to the sea.

It follows from this order, that Regnier's and Friant's divisions will form the right wing; d'Estaing's and Rampont's, the centre; and Lanusse's the left wing. A light corps will advance on the enemy's left, to make a false attack, which will commence at the same hour as the true. This corps will be composed of the regiment of Dromedaries, and thirty horsemen.

Three hundred horsemen will advance on the right of the army beyond the canal, likewise to alarm the whole of the enemy's left, by continually pushing forward riflemen. This manoeuvre will commence at the same time as the false attack by the Dromedaries. They will obey the orders of General Regnier.

The rest of the cavalry will remain in the rear of the centre. The artillery of the reserve will post itself behind the cavalry; and behind it will be the foot guides.

The grand attack will be begun by the left wing of the army, under the orders of General Lanusse, and by the centre, commanded by Generals Rampont and d'Estaing. They will march forward to the redoubts in front of their position, and carry them with the bayonet.

At the same time the right of the army, commanded by General Regnier, will refuse itself a little, till the left is closely engaged with the enemy. The centre will second the left

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wing;

wing; and then the left will advance briskly, to attack and bear down every thing before it.

When the positions of the enemy's right and centre are carried, and the whole of his front line overthrown, the French army must form anew with promptness, to march against the second line. From this measure the riflemen only are excepted.

This movement against the second line of the enemy will be begun by the left wing, which will refuse it's right a little, endeavouring to outflank the enemy. The centre will follow this movement, and the right wing will keep the whole of the enemy's left in check. The object of this movement is, to endeavour to drive the English into Lake Maadie.

General Roize, who commands the cavalry, will have an eye on every movement of the enemy, and avail himself of every favourable circumstance, as well as of the moment for advancing and cutting down whatever has been shaken by the attacks of the infantry.

General Songis will have the same attention to employ his artillery with advantage: it will be necessary for him to have an eye on the gun-boats, that are on the flanks of his position. Perhaps it will be necessary for him to drive them off with some twelve-pounders. The Generals commanding divisions will employ their artillery, whether battering or field pieces, in the way that shall appear to them most suitable. The General who commands the cavalry will do the same.

The Generals of the divisions will likewise form the head of their columns of attack, as well as their second line, if they deem it necessary, in whatever manner they think most advantageous. The General in Chief will be every where, to give orders according to the new circumstances that may arise.

(Signed) MENOU.

Appendix, No. 10. — State of the Troops under the immediate Command of Major-General COOTE.

CAMP, 4 Miles from Alexandria, the 25th of April, 1801.

REGIMENTS.		Commed Officers.					Sergeants.		Rank and File.						
		Lt.Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick at A-boukir and on board.	Sick in the Mediterranean.	On Command.	Grand Total.
Brigade of Guards.	Coldstream --	-	-	2	12	4	4	34	11	646	97	78	20	2	843
	3rd Guards --	-	-	2	8	2	4	35	10	585	105	123	13	7	833
1st Brigade.	54th, 1st Batt ⁿ	2	-	5	11	4	2	32	18	395	64	35	73	5	572
	54th, 2d Batt ⁿ	1	2	3	12	7	5	38	12	357	82	42	51	9	541
	Marines - - -	1	1	8	21	-	3	28	17	367	88	15	-	6	476
3d Brigade.	13th - - - - -	1	2	5	10	12	2	39	13	404	157	75	34	28	608
	27th - - - - -	-	1	2	14	8	5	34	10	497	63	23	121	-	704
	44th - - - - -	-	1	3	10	2	4	37	16	224	30	14	17	1	286
5th Brigade.	Stuart's - - -	-	2	4	14	5	5	53	22	728	83	82	31	-	924
	De Roll's - - -	1	1	5	4	5	4	43	21	421	26	58	15	7	527
	Dillon's - - -	1	1	5	7	5	4	45	18	422	33	64	21	-	540
Reserve.	23d - - - - -	-	1	5	11	2	4	35	12	372	47	61	48	2	530
	28th - - - - -	2	-	6	17	4	5	42	18	451	36	64	25	-	576
	42d - - - - -	1	2	3	11	2	3	37	18	517	67	243	15	-	842
	50th - - - - -	2	1	6	16	3	5	28	11	405	48	41	14	4	512
Staff Corps - - - - -		-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	73	3	12	-	-	88
92d at Aboukir - - - -		-	2	6	10	5	6	21	20	305	183	94	17	15	614
TOTAL - - - -		12	17	70	188	72	65	584	247	7169	1212	1124	515	86	10106

CAVALRY.

REGIMENTS.		Comm ^d Officers.					Rank and File.			Horses.										
		Lt. Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Cornets.	Staff.	Quar. Masters.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Fit for Duty.	Sick at Aboukir.	Aboard & in Camp.	On Command.	Total.	Officers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick or lame.	On Command.	Total.
26th Light Dragoons	Mounted - -	1	1	-	4	-	4	4	13	3	183	-	-	48	231	-	190	9	51	250
	Dismounted -	-	-	1	2	2	-	3	13	6	170	2	35	-	207	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -		1	1	1	6	2	4	7	26	9	353	2	35	48	438	46	190	9	51	250

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Officers.					Rank and File.			Gunner Drivers.				Horses.			CORPS.		Officers.		Artificers.			
Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	On Command.	Total.	Fit for Duty.	Sick or Lame.	Total.	Royal Engineers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Sick.	Total.	
3	10	2	3	5	247	29	276	12	4	-	16	20	10	30	Total.	1	4					

Appendix, No. 11.

Report and Observations upon the Patrole made by
Major MOORE, of the 26th Light Dragoons, May
the 8th, 1801.

At three o'clock yesterday morning the Patrole commenced it's march, keeping on the left of the canal of Alexandria, between it and the inundation. At five we reached Bédah, where there is only a well and an old redoubt constructed by the French. The village is entirely destroyed, and no traces of it are left. Continuing our route, we crossed the canal and arrived at Kafr-Selim at half past five, where we halted for a short time, in order to procure what intelligence we could. Here we were joined by a sergeant and twelve dragoons, who had been left there since the preceding evening. At half past eight we got to Birket, without having met or heard any thing of General Hutchinson's patroles. The result of all the intelligence we received was, that 400 camels, escorted by 100 cavalry, 60 infantry, and one gun, had passed through Birket, going from Demanhour to Alexandria. We remained at Birket till half past twelve, when seeing nothing of General Hutchinson's division, nor being able to learn any thing *certain* of him (though we had parties detached considerably to the left towards Derout) we determined to return. About a mile on this side of Birket, we chased two parties of mounted Arabs, whom we conceived to be a party of French; and meeting nothing extraordinary during the remainder of our march, arrived at the Cut at half past six in the evening.

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The whole country on the other side of Kafr-Selim is a continued plain. All the villages are built upon small eminences, to protect them from the inundation of the Nile: they are all a wretched assemblage of huts, made of mud, and bear the marks of the greatest misery imaginable; some of these villages are enclosed with a mud wall, flanked with towers. The country we went over is subject to the overflowing of the Nile, of which we plainly saw the marks. The most part is, however, not cultivated, and several villages are totally deserted.

It is extremely difficult, after seven or eight in the morning, to ascertain any object, even at the shortest distance, on account of the amazing glare caused by the sun, which gives the whole country the appearance of being under water.

Birket is very well calculated for a cavalry post, being entirely surrounded with fields of the finest barley, and having an abundance of good water. This sufficiently accounts for the French having generally kept a strong force of cavalry at that place. Its situation is also nearly central between Rahmanieh, Demanhour, and Alexandria, and consequently well adapted to support or intercept any convoy passing through that part of the country.

As to the possibility of establishing a communication with General Hutchinson by signals, it appears to be totally out of the question, for the following reasons: The distance between both divisions is at present so great and unoccupied by us, that any posts fixed for this purpose must be liable to be carried off by the French, or assassinated by parties of Bedoweens: at any rate, as long as the French continue to retain Rahmanieh, or have any communication through that part of the country, it seems to be quite impossible.

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It appears from what we could learn, that the enemy is obliged to make a détour of five days, from Demanhour to Alexandria, on account of the inundation, which still continues to gain ground every day. Several Arab villages and a number of corn fields have already been destroyed by it.

Distances:

From the Cut to Bédah, is nine miles.

From Bédah to Kafr-Selim—one and a half.

From Kafr-Selim to Birket—eleven.

(Signed)

THOS. WALSH,
Aide de Camp to Major
General Coote.

Appendix, No. 12.Correct Statement of the Division of the Army under the
Command of Major-General HUTCHINSON.

Derout on the Nile, the 6th of May, 1801.

Major-General Cradock's Brigade - - -	<div> <div>8th Regiment - - -</div> <div>18th Ditto - - -</div> <div>79th Ditto - - -</div> <div>90th Ditto - - -</div> </div>	1650
Brigadier-General Doyle's Brigade - - -	<div> <div>2nd Battalion Royal -</div> <div>30th Regiment - - -</div> <div>50th Ditto - - -</div> <div>92nd Ditto - - -</div> </div>	1650
Reserve, under Colonel Spencer - - -	<div> <div>2nd, or Queen's - - -</div> <div>58th Regiment - - -</div> <div>40th Flank Companies</div> <div>Corsican Rangers - - -</div> </div>	1150
Column in the Delta, under Col. Stewart -	89th Regiment - - -	350
Total Infantry - - - - -		4800
Cavalry:		
12th Light Dragoons - - - - -		350
26th Ditto - - - - -		80
Detachment of the 11th Light Dragoons, with the Reserve -		50
Detachment of the 12th Ditto, with Colonel Stewart's Column		30
Total Cavalry - - - - -		510
Making Total British, not including Artillery - - - -		5310
Albanians, with Colonel Stewart's Column - - - - -		1000
Turkish Regulars, under the Capoutan Pacha - - - - -		1100
Irregulars, under Ditto - - - - -		1500
Turkish Cavalry, under Ditto - - - - -		600
Total Combined Forces - - - - -		9510

Appendix, No. 13.

Copy of Major-General HUTCHINSON'S Dispatch, concerning the Capture of Rahmanieh.

Camp near Algam, June the 21st, 1801.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the French abandoned the position of Elaft on the 7th of May, which we occupied on the same evening, and on the 9th we advanced to Rahmanieh, where the French were posted with upwards of 3000 infantry and 800 cavalry. We at first imagined, that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that position, but our corps on the eastern bank of the Nile having got in their rear, took the fort of Rahmanieh in reverse, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a Chéf de Brigade; we also took the same day about 50 men and three officers, coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcement from India. Nothing of importance happened until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of germes on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the canal of Menouf, which joins the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the river. From this circumstance they knew
nothing

nothing of General la Grange's retreat from Rahmanieh. About one hundred and fifty prisoners fell into our hands, and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy in itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board clothing, wine, and spirits, and £. 5000 in money. On the 17th, when encamped at Algam, we were informed by the Arabs, that a considerable body of French coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the Captain Pacha were. The cavalry were ordered out with two pieces of cannon, under Brigadier General Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the Captain Pacha, suspected that our army was near, and retired into the desert, where we followed him. The cavalry, after a march of three hours, came up with him; a flag of truce was sent in by Major Wilson, of the Hompesch, requiring them to surrender, on condition of their private property being respected, and their being sent to France. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted in all to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and part of the dromedary corps, one four-pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners are Frenchmen, and of the best troops in Egypt. On the 17th of May the enemy retired from the fort of Lesbeh, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with 200 men they had at Burlos. This fort they evacuated, and embarked in five vessels; four have been taken, the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but as a Turkish frigate was left in chase of her, it is more than probable she has shared the same fate. The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about

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700

700 men; so that we have taken in all, from the 9th to the 20th, 1600 men. The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rahmanieh to Cairo, where they arrived on the 13th, and immediately crossed to Bulac. On the 15th they marched to attack the Vizier's army. His Highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked about eight in the morning; after an action of seven hours, the French retired, having lost between 3 and 400 men killed and wounded. They were the same people who retired from Rahmanieh, and 4 to 5000 strong. I congratulate your Lordship upon the event of this important action; I have also much pleasure to inform you, that the Mamalukes (under Osman Bey, successor to Mourad Bey) have joined us, about 1500 cavalry, inferior certainly to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope, that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence among the inhabitants. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, as also the capitulation of Rahmanieh, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Capitulation of Rahmanieh:

Article 1st. — Officers, prisoners of war, and allowed to wear their swords.

2nd.—Garrison to be sent to France, and not to serve until exchanged.

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3rd.—The

3rd—The wounded placed under the protection of British humanity.

Return of killed and wounded:

1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Names of officers wounded:

Captain King, 26th light dragoons; Lieut. Colonel Thompson, Royal Artillery (since dead); Captain Adye, ditto; and Captain M'Doual, 79th regiment.

P. S. A letter has just reached me from Lieut. Colonel Murray, dated the 14th of May, informing me of his arrival at Cosseir, with the first division of the Bombay detachment of troops, and that he was in daily expectation of General Baird with the remainder.

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Appendix, No. 14.

Copy of Dispatches sent to the Right Hon. Lord HAWKESBURY, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Earl of ELGIN and Major HOLLOWAY.

Imperial Ottoman Camp of the Grand Vizier,
Benerhasset, May 20.

My Lord,

I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 2d of May from Salahieh, which place His Highness the Grand

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Vizier

Vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Belbeis, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for some time before.

On the 15th inst. his Highness received intelligence, that the enemy had early that morning marched a considerable force from Cairo on the road towards Belbeis, where his Highness was then encamped. In the evening, a further confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The Vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with three thousand cavalry, and three light field-pieces, to advance to meet them, and, if a favourable opportunity offered during the obscurity of the night, to attack; if not, to impede their progress as much as possible. About ten o'clock at night they met, about three miles from camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight o'clock in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was soon after reinforced by fifteen hundred cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about fourteen pieces of artillery, six hundred cavalry, and four thousand infantry. His Highness therefore ordered Méhémméd Pacha to move forward with five thousand men, cavalry and Albanian infantry, and nine light field-pieces; the enemy had eight-pounders in the field. His Highness afterwards advanced himself, and took the command which was attended with the happiest effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great spirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking position on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow square on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this situation galled them

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considerably; and upon the Turkish cavalry threatening their right, they changed position, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry, who gained the summit. In this manœuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his Highness on the occasion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El-Hanka, a distance not less than seven miles from the place of the first operations. The Grand Vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt decision, then gave orders for them not to pursue any further. The loss on either side for the time they were engaged was but small. The Turks had about thirty killed and eighty wounded. The French, I think, had about fifty killed, and one prisoner; the number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they took them off the field.

The Turkish force engaged on this occasion, did not at any time exceed nine thousand.

Whilst I was congratulating his highness in the field of battle on the success of the day, we received additional satisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Leslie at Damietta, and two smaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the Vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your Lordship, in my letter of the 2nd of May, that his Highness intended sending a force against Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with two thousand five hundred men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpose; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the Vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Leslie on the morning of the 14th instant, when

when it was discovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garrison had retired.

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that during the action of the 16th instant, myself and Major Hope of the Royal Artillery, were in the field with the Grand Vizier, Captain Lacey of the Royal Engineers with Méhémméd Pacha, and Captain Leake of the Royal Artillery with Tahir Pacha, to render every assistance in our power.

The combined forces under Major General Hutchinson and the Captain Pacha are about five hours distance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the General this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of five hundred and fifty camels, and six hundred French prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HOLLOWAY,

Major Commandant, &c.

Appendix, No. 15.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier General DOYLE to Major General HUTCHINSON, Commander in Chief of the British Army serving in Egypt, dated in the Desert, May 17th, 1801.

Sir,

I BEG leave to congratulate you upon the success of the enterprise which you did me the honour to entrust to my charge; and forward for your approbation the terms, on which the French commander surrendered his force, and the convoy accompanying it, to my detachment. Agreeably to your orders, I proceeded to the Desert, in pursuit of the enemy, which was stated by the Arabs to be 2000 men, with such of the dragoons as I could find in the camp, amounting to 250 men, leaving directions for the infantry of my brigade to follow with as much alacrity, as the heat of the weather and the deep sands would permit. I pressed forward with the cavalry as fast as I could, without blowing the horses, and after a chase of four hours in the Desert, I came up with the enemy, who had formed a hollow square, in the centre of which he had placed his convoy of 5 or 600 camels, with one four-pounder. As soon as we came near the French, they exchanged some shots with our flankers, when a flag of truce was sent in to them by that zealous and active officer, Major Wilson, of Hompesch's hussars, summoning them to surrender, otherwise they must abide the consequences of several columns moving upon them in different directions; after some consideration they agreed to surrender
upon

upon the enclosed terms, which I trust will meet your approbation.

It is impossible to say too much of the zeal and perseverance of the troops, who marched the whole day in the Desert, without provisions or water, persevering in their usual cheerfulness.

I cannot express my obligations to Colonel Abercromby, for his animated zeal, and I consider the success of the enterprise as greatly owing to his activity and intelligence.

Lieutenant Sutton, of the Minorca regiment, was extremely careful in encouraging a small party of Arabs to hang upon the enemy's flanks, and in restraining their impetuosity during the parley.

I thank you, Sir, for affording me the opportunity of manifesting my zeal for the service, which is all that I have to boast.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. DOYLE, Brigadier General.

P. S. — A Return of the Prisoners and Stores, taken from the Enemy, is herewith enclosed.

Cavalry. — 8 officers, 190 privates, horses 200, camels 660.

Artillery. — 1 officer, 68 privates.

Infantry. — 19 officers, 311 privates.

Total 28 officers, 569 privates, 200 horses, 660 camels.

N. B.—There were about 70 dromedaries, and one light four-pounder taken at the same time.

Conditions accordées aux Troupes sous les Ordres du Chef de Brigade Cavalier, commandant le Régiment de Dromadaires, chargés de l'escorte d'un Convoi allant d'Alexandrie au Kaire, qui se rendent aux Troupes Angloises commandés par le Brigadier Général Doyle.

Article 1^{er}. — Les troupes recevront tous les honneurs de la guerre, les officiers conserveront leurs armes, et les soldats ne les déposeront qu'au Quartier Général des troupes Angloises.

Article 2nd. — Les officiers et les soldats seront conduits en France, libres de leurs personnes.

Article 3^{me}. — Tous les effets appartenans aux officiers, soldats et autres personnes à la suite de la colonne leur seront conservés.

Article 4^{me}. — Il sera permis aux troupes Françaises d'envoyer au Kaire et à Alexandrie pour chercher les effets qui leur appartiennent.

Article 5^{me}. — Les officiers de santé, et employés à la suite de la colonne seront également envoyés en France.

Article 6^{me}. — Les chevaux, les chameaux, et les effets des officiers leur seront conservés.

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Article 7^{me}. — Tout ce qui appartient au gouvernement François, sera remis au Commandant Anglois.

Fait dans le désert à la hauteur du village de Commé-Scherif le 27 Floreal, an 9 de la République Française, répondant au 17 Mai, 1801.

(Signé) CAVALIER, Chef de Brigade.
J. DOYLE, Brigadier-General.

Approuvé par le Général en Chef,
(Signé) J. H. HUTCHINSON, Major-General.

TRANSLATION.

Conditions, on which the Troops under the Command of the Chief of Brigade Cavalier, commanding the Regiment of Dromedaries, escorting a Convoy going to Cairo, surrender to the British Troops, commanded by Brigadier-General DOYLE.

Article 1st. — The troops shall receive all the honours of war, the officers shall retain their arms, and the soldiers shall not deposit theirs until their arrival at the British head quarters.

Article 2nd. — The officers and soldiers shall be sent to France, without being considered as prisoners.

Article 3rd. — The officers, soldiers, and other persons with the column, shall keep all the effects belonging to them.

Article 4th. — Permission shall be granted to the French troops

troops to send to Cairo and Alexandria for such effects as belong to them.

Article 5th. — The medical officers, and other persons employed with the column, shall likewise be sent back to France.

Article 6th. — The officers shall keep all their horses, camels, and other effects.

Article 7th. — Every article belonging to the French government shall be given up to the British Commander.

Done in the desert, on a line with the village of Commi-Cherif, the 27th of Floreal, 9th year of the French Republic, answering to the 17th of May, 1801.

(Signed) CAVALIER, Chief of Brigade.
J. DOYLE, Brigadier-General.

Approved by the Major-General, commanding in Chief,
(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Appendix, No. 16.

Copy of Lieut.-General Sir JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON'S
Dispatch, concerning the Surrender of Grand
Cairo.

Head Quarters, Camp before Gizeh,
the 29th of June 1801.

My Lord,

THE combined armies advanced on both sides of the river on the 21st instant. The British troops, and those of his Highness the Capitan Pacha, invested Gizeh on the left bank

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of

of the Nile, whilst the army of his Highness the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a position nearly within cannon shot of Cairo. On the 22d, in the morning, the enemy sent out a flag of truce, and informed me, that they wished to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain terms. After a negotiation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Hope with much judgment and ability, they agreed to surrender the town and forts on the conditions which I have the honour to enclose. We took possession of the gate of Gizeh yesterday evening, at five o'clock, and also of the fort of Sulkoski, on the Cairo side of the river. Hostages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about ten days. I should suppose that there are near six thousand troops of all kinds in the town; but I speak without a perfect knowledge on the subject, as I have not yet received any returns.

This has been a long and arduous service: the troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have suffered a considerable degree of fatigue; but both men and officers have submitted to it with the greatest patience, and have manifested a zeal for the honour of His Majesty's arms that is above all panegyric: the conduct of the soldiers has been orderly and exemplary; and a discipline has been preserved, which would have done honour to any troops. I am extremely obliged to Lieut.-Colonel Anstruther, Quarter-Master-General, for the great zeal and ability which he has shown, under very difficult circumstances, in forwarding the public service. From Generals Cradock and Doyle, who were the general officers employed immediately under my orders,

orders, I have derived the greatest assistance, and I beg leave to recommend them as highly deserving of His Majesty's favour. The exertions of Captain Stevenson, of the navy, have been extremely laborious and constant during this long march; they have done every thing that was possible to forward our supplies; and, indeed, without their powerful aid, it would have been impossible to have proceeded. Your Lordship will recollect, that the river is extremely low at this season of the year, the mouth of the Nile impassable for days together, and the distance from Rosetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Captain Stevenson has been ably supported by Captains Morrison, Curry, and Hyllier, who were employed under him. The service in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one, but I hope it will be recollected it has been most useful, and has required constant vigilance and attention; it has lasted now for many weeks; the labour has been excessive, and the fatigue greater than I can express. This dispatch will be delivered to you by my Aide-de-Camp, Major Montresor, who has been in the most intimate habit of confidence with me since my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your Lordship a most perfect account of the situation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection, as an officer of merit, and highly deserving of His Majesty's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON,
Major-General.

Appendix, No. 17.

Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt by the French and Auxiliary Troops, under the Command of the General of Division BÉLIARD, concluded between Brigadier General HOPE, on the Part of the Commander in Chief of the British Army in Egypt, OSMAN BEY, on the Part of his Highness the GRAND VIZIER, and ISAAC BEY, on the Part of his Highness the CAPOUTAN PACHA; the Citizens DONGELOT, General of Brigade, MORAND, General of Brigade, and TARAYRE, Chief of Brigade, on the Part of the General of Division BÉLIARD, commanding a Body of French and Auxiliary Troops. The Commissioners above named having met and conferred, after the Exchange of their respective Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article 1st. — The French forces of every description, and the auxiliary troops under the command of the General of Division Béliard, shall evacuate the city of Cairo, the citadel, the forts of Boulac, Gizeh, and all that part of Egypt which they now occupy.

Article 2nd. — The French and auxiliary troops shall retire by land to Rosetta, proceeding by the left bank of the Nile, with their arms, baggage, field artillery, and ammunition, to be there embarked and conveyed to the French ports of the Mediterranean, with their arms, artillery, baggage, and effects,

effects, at the expense of the allied powers. The embarkation of the said French and auxiliary troops shall take place as soon as possible, but at the latest within fifteen days from the date of the ratification of the present convention. It is also agreed, that the said troops shall be conveyed to the French ports above mentioned by the most direct and expeditious route.

Article 3rd.—From the date of the signature and the ratification of the present convention, hostilities shall cease on both sides. The fort of Sulkosky, and the gate of the pyramids, of the town of Gizeh, shall be delivered up to the allied army. The line of advanced posts of the armies respectively shall be fixed by commissioners, named for this purpose, and the most positive orders shall be given, that these shall not be encroached upon, in order to avoid all disputes; and if any shall arise, they are to be determined in an amicable manner.

Article 4th.—Twelve days after the ratification of the present convention, the city of Cairo, the citadel, the forts, and the town of Boulac, shall be evacuated by the French and auxiliary troops, who will retire to Ibrahim Bey, the isle of Rodha, and its dependencies, the fort of Lequoi, and Gizeh, whence they shall depart as soon as possible, and at the latest in five days to proceed to the places of embarkation. The Generals commanding the British and Ottoman armies consequently engage, that means shall be furnished, at their charge, for conveying the French and auxiliary troops as soon as possible from Gizeh.

Article 5th.—The march and encampment of the French and auxiliary troops shall be regulated by the Generals of
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the respective armies, or by officers named by each party; but it is clearly understood, that, according to this article, the days of march and of encampment shall be fixed by the Generals of the combined armies, and consequently the said French and auxiliary troops shall be accompanied on their march by English and Turkish commissaries, instructed to furnish the necessary provision during the continuance of their route.

Article 6th.—The baggage, ammunition, and other articles transported by water, shall be escorted by French detachments, and by armed boats belonging to the allied powers.

Article 7th.—The French and auxiliary troops shall be subsisted from the period of their departure from Gizeh to the time of their embarkation, conformably to the regulation of the French army; and from the day of their embarkation to that of their landing in France, agreeably to the naval regulations of England.

Article 8th.—The military and naval commanders of the British and Turkish forces shall provide vessels for conveying to the French ports of the Mediterranean the French and auxiliary troops, as well as all French and other persons employed in the service of the army. Every thing relative to this point, as well as in regard to subsistence, shall be regulated by commissaries named for this purpose by the General of Division Béliard, and by the naval and military Commanders in Chief of the allied forces. As soon as the present convention shall be ratified, these commissaries shall proceed to Rosetta or to Aboukir, in order to make every necessary preparation for the embarkation.

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Article 9th.—The allied powers shall provide four vessels (or more if possible) fitted for the conveyance of horses, water casks, and forage sufficient for the voyage.

Article 10th.—The French and auxiliary troops will be provided by the allied powers with a sufficient convoy for their safe return to France. After the embarkation of the French troops, the allied powers pledge themselves, that to the period of their arrival on the continent of the French Republic, they shall not be in the least molested; and on his part the General of Division Béliard, and the troops under his command, engage that no act of hostility shall be by them committed, during the said period, against the fleet or territories of his Britannic Majesty, of the Sublime Porte, or of their allies. The vessels employed in conveying and escorting the said troops, or other French subjects, shall not touch at any other than a French port, except in cases of absolute necessity. The commanders of the British, Ottoman, and French troops enter reciprocally into the like engagements during the period that the French troops remain in Egypt, from the ratification of the present convention to the moment of their embarkation. The General of Division Béliard, commanding the French and auxiliary troops, on the part of his government engages, that the vessels employed for their conveyance and protection shall not be detained in the French ports after the disembarkation of the troops; and that their commanders shall be at liberty to purchase, at their own expense, the provision which may be necessary for enabling them to return. General Béliard also engages, on the part of his government, that the said vessels shall not be molested on their return to the ports of the allied powers, provided they

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they do not attempt, or are made subservient to, any military operation.

Article 11th.—All the administrations, the members of the commission of arts and sciences, and in short every person attached to the French army, shall enjoy the same advantages as the military. All the members of the said administrations, and of the commission of arts and sciences, shall also carry with them not only all the papers relative to their mission, but also their private papers, as well as all other articles which have reference thereto.

Article 12th.—All inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation they may be, who wish to follow the French troops, shall be at liberty so to do; nor shall their families, after their departure, be molested, or their goods confiscated.

Article 13th.—No inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion, who may not wish to follow the French troops, shall suffer either in person or property, on account of the connexion he may have entered into with the French during their continuance in Egypt, provided he conforms to the laws of the country.

Article 14th.—The sick, who cannot bear removal, shall be placed in an hospital, and attended by French medical and other attendants, until their recovery, when they shall be sent to France on the same conditions as the troops. The commanders of the allied armies engage to provide all the articles, that may appear really necessary for this hospital; the advances to be made on this account shall be repaid by the French government.

Article 15th. At the period when the towns and forts mentioned in the present convention shall be delivered up,
commissaries

commissaries shall be named for receiving the ordnance, ammunition, magazines, papers, archives, plans, and other public effects, which the French shall leave in possession of the allied powers.

Article 16th. — A vessel shall be provided as soon as possible by the naval commanders of the allied powers, in order to convey to Toulon an officer and a commissioner, charged with the conveyance of the present convention to the French government.

Article 17th. — Every difficulty or dispute, that may arise respecting the execution of the present convention, shall be determined in an amicable manner by commissioners named on each part.

Article 18th. — Immediately after the ratification of the present convention all the English or Ottoman prisoners at Cairo shall be set at liberty, and the Commanders in Chief of the allied powers shall in like manner release the French prisoners in their respective camps.

Article 19th. — Officers of rank from the English army, from his Highness the Supreme Vizier, and from his Highness the Capoutan Pacha, shall be exchanged for a like number of French officers of equal rank, to serve as hostages for the execution of the present treaty. As soon as the French troops shall be landed in the ports of France, the hostages shall be reciprocally released.

Article 20th. — The present convention shall be carried and communicated by a French officer to General Menou at Alexandria, and he shall be at liberty to accept of it for the French and auxiliary forces (both naval and military) which may be with him at the above mentioned place, provided his acceptance of it shall be notified to the General commanding

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the English troops before Alexandria within ten days from the date of the communication being made to him.

Article 21st.—The present convention shall be ratified by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies within twenty-four hours after the signature thereof.

Signed in quadruplicate, at the place of conference between the two armies, the 27th of June 1801, or of the Siege of Saffar, 1216, or the 8th Messidor, 9th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) J. HOPE, Brigadier-General.
OSMAN BEY.
ISAAC BEY.
DONZELOT, Général de Brigade.
TARAYRE, Chef de Brigade.

Approved and ratified the present convention at Cairo, the 9th Messidor, ninth year of the French Republic.

(Signed) BE'LIARD, Général de Division.

Approved.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON,
Commander in Chief.

We have approved the articles of the present convention for the evacuation of Egypt, and its surrender to the Ottoman Porte.

(Signed) HHADJY YOUSOUF ZIA, Vizier.
HUSSEYN, Capoutan Dérya.

Appendix, No. 18.

The following is General BÉLIARD's official Statement of the Fall of Cairo, giving a very fair Account of every Event previous to the Surrender.

Cairo the 30th of June 1801.

AFTER the General in Chief Menou and the army had departed for Aboukir, I remained on the 12th of March in the centre of this country, with a body of 2553 men to defend Egypt, the city of Cairo, and it's district, against the Grand Vizier's army, which was approaching through the deserts of Syria, and the English troops which arrived at Cosseir and Suez from India. It was known, besides, that many of the enemy's ships were in the Red Sea, off Gedda. A part of the troops under my command garrisoned the castle, the towers of the walls of Cairo, the places of Gizeh, Old Cairo, and Bulac. There remained with me a reserve of 485 men, who had to do duty in the place, collect corn and provision, protect the several convoys of the army, oppose the Vizier's troops, and manœuvre before them when they should appear, in order to give time to the Commander in Chief to put the English to the route, and come with all his forces against the Turks. On the 15th I wrote to General Donzelot, who had been left at Siut, to evacuate Upper Egypt, and come to Cairo with his troops by forced marches. I also desired Murad Bey (who faithfully observed the treaties) to occupy Siut and Minieh, prevent the tranquillity of the country from being disturbed, and send us corn. I likewise directed the

Commanders

Commanders of Minieh and Bénézoéf to collect vessels, and send us as much corn as possible to Cairo, as our granaries were almost empty. On the 25th I heard of the unfortunate battle of the 21st, and from that day no hopes remained of compelling the English army to reembark. There was still a resource left, that of detaining them in the sands of Aboukir, preventing the Vizier's invasion, and the reunion of the two hostile armies. The Commander in Chief retreated to Alexandria with his own force, and ordered an intrenched camp to be formed, and the place to be put into a state of defence. In compliance with his orders Salahieh and Belbeis were quitted by all those who could be of no use for their defence, and both places being well supplied with stores, I directed a part of them to be brought to Cairo. On the 4th of April, in conformity to orders received from the Commander in Chief, I gave directions to the Commanders of Salahieh and Belbeis to evacuate those places, collecting all the ammunition and provision within their reach, previously blowing up the castles, and leaving them in such a state that the enemy could make no use of them, as soon as they should hear that considerable forces were proceeding from Syria into Egypt. The Turkish army was already known to be on its march. On the 6th I was joined by a reinforcement of 570 men, brought by General Donzelot from Upper Egypt. The plague was making a dreadful havock among the inhabitants and garrison of Cairo. On the 11th I heard of the capture of Rosetta, and the arrival of the Ottoman army at Salahieh: the garrison of the latter place, and those of Belbeis and Birket-el-Hadgé, repaired to Cairo, where they arrived on the 14th. I gave orders also to the garrison of Suez to come to Cairo, effecting their retreat through the valley of Extravio. I

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was also informed, that Damietta had been evacuated, and that there remained 200 men to garrison Lesbé and the castles on the coast. In this manner seeing the Charkié invaded, one of the arms of the Nile open to the enemy, and another on the eve of being so; the loyalty of the Mamalukes, who could be depended upon from Murad Bey's character, now became doubtful from his death and our defeats; I took the only course left me in such extremity, that of fortifying the precincts of Cairo, to put myself into so respectable a state as might deter the enemy from advancing against us, till they had collected very powerful forces. The Vizier, who retarded his march, had stopped at Salahieh and Belbeis, there to form magazines, set his army in order, and increase it with Arabs, Mamalukes, and natives of the country. At that time I heard that the General of Division Lagrange covered Rahmanieh with a body of 3900 men, who joined together on the 16th, which increased my means of exertion and hopes. It might, perhaps, have been advantageous to unite our two bodies, and attack the Vizier, when he was just emerging from the desert, and before he could have set his troops in order, to gain influence in the country, and raise it against him; but General Lagrange was ordered to cover Rahmanieh, and never thought of abandoning it, till compelled to do so by the English army and Capoutan Pacha's troops, in an obstinate action which lasted the whole of the 9th of May, and on the 13th he arrived at Cairo with his corps. I was also informed, that the dyke of lake Maadié had been broken, and that the water introduced into the lake Mareotis rendered the communication between Alexandria and Rahmanieh very difficult. At last I was made acquainted with the English having arrived at Suez. Scarcely had I been joined by General

neral Lagrange's troops, when I thought it necessary, before the English army drew near Cairo, that I should proceed to Belbeis, in order to reconnoitre the enemy, dive into their projects, attack them, and see whether there was any possibility to drive them back to Salahieh. In effect, on the 14th I selected the small body which was to be entrusted with the defence of Cairo, under General Almeras's orders, and on the 15th I marched out with the rest of the troops, commanded by the Generals of Division Lagrange and Robin. We spent the night of that day in Elmeneyer, having driven away a few detachments of the enemy we met with. On the 16th, at daybreak, I was preparing to proceed to Belbeis, when our enemies presented themselves, advancing towards us with artillery. I marched against them, occupying the heights of the desert to the east of Elmeneyer. I send you a separate account of this engagement, which lasted till noon. On seeing that the enemy retreated to another quarter, and abandoned their post, when I went to attack them; that they were obstinately bent upon not evacuating Egypt; and that by attacking them in this manner, I spent my ammunition, and lost my people, without the least utility: dreading on the other hand, lest a pretty considerable number of horse, which had disappeared that morning after a very warm attack, should have gone to Cairo; considering, besides, that the English and Capoutan Pacha's troops might have followed General Lagrange, and actually be within one or two days march of Cairo; I resolved to trace my way back, in order to defend the Nile, raise batteries, fortify Gizeh, and protect, as much as possible, the whole of our immense line. On my return to Cairo, General Almeras acquainted me, that he had sent several expresses to announce the arrival

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of the English and Capoutan Pacha at Terrané. Surrounded by three numerous armies, which were daily reinforced by natives of the country, Arabs and Mamalukes (for all those of Upper Egypt listed themselves under the Capoutan Pacha's banners) and also by inhabitants of Asia, allured by hopes of plunder, I had to defend the city of Cairo, the inhabitants of which, if they should side with the enemy against us, could have supplied 25 or 30000 men. The line of circumvallation of our camps occupied an extent of 12600 toises. I had no cash. The monies gathered since the departure of the army are due to the general and private officers, and the people employed in the army, who, being requested so to do, lent their money to defray the expenses of the troops. We likewise derived some supply from ordinary and extraordinary contributions, and from the mint. We had but a scanty supply of provision, and ammunition for the artillery was very scarce; stores, gunpowder, and gun carriages must have been collected, intrenchments raised, &c. Alexandria was like an island of very difficult access, and with it I had not had any kind of intercourse for twenty two days. I revolved in my mind whether we could retreat to Upper Egypt; but that country, attentively examined, offered no military post. I had but few means of transport, and it was not to be hoped, that the enemy would allow me time to prepare my retreat. In no city were to be found conveniences to erect an arsenal, or stores for the works I had to undertake: and, on the other hand, a dreadful plague was raging in that country. We might have retreated to Damietta, but, from the accounts I had received, that city and the place of Leslie were in the hands of the Ottoman army, and I had not a sufficiency of ammunition to gain two battles.

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Both generals, officers, and soldiers employed themselves in digging ditches, and entrenchments were raised and guns mounted. Our position looked respectable on all sides, and we were supposed to be so strong, that the enemy fancied they must, before they could get into Cairo, open their way through it's ruins and heaps of slain. The inhabitants of Cairo persuaded themselves, that the least rebellious motion against us would prove the signal of death for their Chiefs, who were in custody, and of destruction for their city. It was known, that we were all determined to perish, or dictate the terms of our retreat; and therefore all the motions of the enemy were very slow, they proceeded with the greatest caution, and they would not approach us till after uniting very powerful means. This served to give us time, and enable us to receive the instructions of the Commander in Chief, from whom I had not heard for forty-five days. On the 13th of June a detachment of Dromedaries arrived, and I got a letter, but without instructions concerning the line of conduct I was to pursue in these critical circumstances. I sent the detachment back, to inform the General in Chief of our situation, with which he seemed to be unacquainted. On the 20th we saw ourselves completely surrounded by the combined armies, and all communication from without cut off. On the following days the enemy drove in some of our advanced posts, and began to raise batteries. They had formed a bridge of boats in the villages of Chaubrat, and a body of troops was coming down from Upper Egypt. On the 22d a suspension of arms was agreed upon. On the 23d a conference took place between three French officers, and an equal number of those of the combined armies. On the 24th we proposed the terms of our retreat. On the 27th they were accepted, and

and ratified on the 28th. Our lines of circumvallation could not be defended against an assault, on account of their immense extent, and the weakness of several points. We had scarcely 150 rounds for each gun; and the inhabitants of Cairo in our rear, no longer getting provision from the country, would certainly, in case of attack, have concerted their measures with the besiegers. Our lines being carried, the troops could not have retreated to the castle without much difficulty; every thing must have been left behind. Our resistance, the quantity of our provision considered, might have lasted between twenty and twenty-five days; but then there remained no hope of being admitted to negotiate; we must forcibly surrender at discretion, and comply with the enemy's orders. What capitulation could we have expected from two Turkish armies, masters of Egypt and Cairo? Would the English have been able to keep them within bounds? However, we should have taken this course, if any means of communication with France or any hopes of assistance had been left us. You must have been acquainted, for eight months past, with General Abercromby's expedition; you have done whatever lay in your power for the brave soldiers of Egypt, whom you regard as your children. You sent Gantheaume with 5000 men; if he could have arrived in time, our situation would have been quite different. He could not join us, and all our exertions have been of no avail. For these four months we have defended every inch of ground. Our situation is not unknown to you; and you have undoubtedly done every thing to better it, but nothing arrived. What could we expect? I shall bestow no encomiums either on the generals, chiefs, officers, or soldiers. These warriors, covered with wounds, put to the rout, under your

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orders, five Austrian armies in Italy, and conquered Egypt. They have been struggling these three years with the want of all necessaries, with the plague, and the united exertions of Europe and Asia. You know every one of them; they have constantly shown themselves worthy of their former commander. You will find annexed the plan of the military district of Cairo. Look at it, and let your attention be directed to the situation of the troops, and the stock of our ammunition and cash. Read also the statements of the Chief Engineer and Commandant of Artillery.

(Signed) BE'LIARD.

Appendix, No. 19.

Extract from the General Orders, July the 14th, 1801.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hely Hutchinson has received His Majesty's orders, to return the generals, officers, and soldiers of the army His thanks for the brilliant services they have rendered to their country, and for the manner in which they sustained and increased the honour of the British name, and the glory of the British arms.

You landed in Egypt to attack an enemy your superiour in numbers, provided with a formidable body of cavalry and artillery, accustomed to the climate, flushed with former victory, and animated by a consciousness of hard and well-earned renown.

Notwithstanding these advantages, you have constantly seen a warlike and a victorious enemy flee before you, and you are now in possession of the capital.

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Such are the effects of order, discipline, and obedience; without which even courage itself must be unavailing, and success can be but momentary; such also are the incitements, which ought to induce you to persevere in a conduct, which has led you to victory, has acquired you the applause of your Sovereign, the thanks of Parliament, and the gratitude of your Country.

To such high authorities it would be superfluous in me to add any testimony; but be assured, that your services and conduct have made the deepest impression on my heart, and never can be eradicated from my memory.

During the course of this arduous undertaking you have suffered some privations, which you have borne with the firmness of men, and with the spirit of soldiers.

On such painful occasions, no man has ever felt more sensibly than I have done; but you yourselves must know, that they are the natural consequences and effect of war, which no human prudence can obviate. Every exertion has been made to diminish their extent and duration; they have ceased, and, I hope, are never likely to return.

Nothing now remains to terminate your glorious career, but the final expulsion of the French from Egypt; an event which your country anticipates, and a service which, to such troops as you are, can neither be doubtful nor difficult.

The prevalence of contrary winds has prevented the arrival of ships from England with money; your pay has been in arrear: but this inconvenience is now at an end, and every thing that is due shall be put in a course of payment, and discharged as soon as possible.

Appendix, No. 20.

Orders issued by Major General COOTE to the Division of the Army under his Command, before Alexandria, previous to it's Junction with that under the immediate Orders of Lieutenant-General Sir John H. Hutchinson, K. B.

M. G. C. O.

Camp, before Alexandria, the 2nd of August, 1801.

Previous to the junction of the part of the army under the immediate command of Lieutenant-General Sir John H. Hutchinson with this division, Major-General Coote feels himself bound to express, in the strongest manner, his best thanks for the zeal, activity, and attention shown by the troops, seamen, and marines under his command upon all occasions.

He therefore takes this opportunity of testifying to them how much he feels himself obliged, for the readiness and alacrity with which they have at all times obeyed, and even anticipated, any wish or order, which it may have been necessary to issue.

It will always be with much pleasure, that the General will bear testimony of the uniform good conduct and behaviour of the troops he has had the honour to command, during a long and harassing period of three months, which must reflect the highest credit upon every individual.

Appendix, No. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General COOTE to the
Officer commanding the 26th Regiment of Light
Dragoons.

Camp before Alexandria, August the 2d, 1801.

Sir,

In addition to the orders of this day, I think it incumbent upon me to express to you, in a particular manner, the high sense I entertain of the honourable conduct of the regiment under your command, during a long and fatiguing period of three months, in which time all the cavalry duties of the advanced piquets fell to their lot.

Their constant vigilance and steady behaviour as vedettes must ever reflect the greatest credit upon the 26th dragoons; and I beg you will have the goodness to make known to the corps my warm approbation, and best thanks for their good behaviour, of which I shall always be happy to bear testimony.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE,
Major-General.

Appendix, No. 22.—New Arrangement for BRIGADING the Army under Lieut.-General Sir JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, K. B.; Camp near Alexandria, the 9th of August, 1801.
Major-General COOTE, Second in Command.

BRIGADES.	REGIMENTS and CORPS.	Effective Rank and File.	TOTAL STRENGTH.
Brigade of Guards: Major-Gen. Earl of Cavan.	Coldstream Guards 3rd Regt. Ditto	552 590	Brigade-Major Carey. 1142.
1st Brigade: The Hon. Major-Gen. Ludlow.	25th Regiment - 27th, 1st Battalion 27th, 2nd Ditto - 44th Regiment -	526 538 465 334	Brigade-Major Ramsay. 1863.
2nd Brigade: The Hon. Major-Gen. Finch.	2nd Bat. Royal 26th Regiment - 54th, 1st Battalion 54th, 2nd Ditto -	352 438 381 384	Brigade-Major Popham. 1555.
3rd, or Foreign Brigade: Brigadier-General Stewart.	Stuart's Regiment De Roll's Ditto - Dillon's Ditto - - Watteville's Ditto	690 383 393 572	Brigade-Major Missett. 2038.
4th Brigade: The Hon. Brigad.-Gen. Hope.	8th Regiment - 18th Ditto - - 79th Ditto - - 90th Ditto - - -	285 293 434 437	Brigade-Major M'Kenzie. 1449.
5th Brigade: Brigadier-General Doyle.	30th Regiment - 50th Ditto - - 89th Ditto - - - 92nd Ditto - -	269 337 311 414	Brigade-Major Sutton. 1331.
6th Brigade: Brigadier-General Blake.	20th, 1st Battalion 20th, 2nd Ditto - 24th Regiment - Ancient Irish - -	604 484 438 420	Brigade-Major Chatterton. 1946.
Reserve: Major-General Moore, Brigadier-General Oakes.	2nd, or Queen's 28th Regiment - 42nd Ditto - - 58th Ditto - - - 40th Flank Comp. 23rd Regiment - Rifle Corps - - Chasseurs Britanniques Corsican Rangers	327 338 490 238 146 343 397 595 60	Brigade-Major Groves. Ditto - - - Bowles. 2934. Grand Total - 14258.

Appendix, No. 23.

MAJOR-GENERAL COOTE'S ORDERS.

16th August.

THE several brigades under the orders of Major-General Coote will give in embarkation returns as soon as possible to Captain Farquharson, Acting Adjutant-General.

The troops will on no account whatever load in the boats, they will keep the utmost silence, and in every particular observe the same regularity and good order as they have done on all former occasions.

The debarkation of the troops will take place as follows:

Rifle corps, brigade of guards, Major-General Finch's, and Major-General Ludlow's.

The rifle corps will, as soon as landed, occupy the heights in their front.

Major Cookson will make the necessary arrangements for the artillery, attaching two field pieces to each brigade in the first instance, and disembark the remainder as soon as he possibly can.

The general officers will order a certain portion of men to assist in drawing the guns.

The soldiers will carry four days provisions ready cooked, agreeably to the orders of yesterday, and one day's spirits will be issued, the other three to be carried in breakers in charge of the Quarter-Masters of corps.

Commanding officers of regiments will issue the strictest orders, to be particularly careful of the water, and each man to embark with his canteen filled.

The quarter and rear guards, also a picquet of a Captain and 50 rank and file, to be warned previous to the embarkation of the troops by each corps.

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August 17. Camp upon the Heights near Marabout.

The troops will occupy the ground that will be pointed out to them to night at four o'clock by the Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Each brigade will furnish a field officer for picquet. The troops will lie upon their arms during the night. The 2d battalion of the 54th regiment will remain on the beach.

Water is found on the left of the 27th regiment. The troops will be under arms to morrow morning at half past three o'clock.

August 22nd, near Alexandria.

Major-General Coote is highly pleased with the conduct of the whole of the troops in the affair of this day; he is most particularly happy in this opportunity of expressing his warmest feelings for the support he has received from the general officers under his command; they will be pleased to accept his best acknowledgments, for the regularity and precision with which they each led their respective columns. The brunt of the day fell on the artillery under the command of Major Cookson, and the advanced corps, who used every exertion, and showed much discipline.

The assistance the Major-General has received from Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Farquharson, Assistant Adjutant-General, upon every occasion, calls for the General's most perfect approbation.

August 23d.

Major-General Coote has great pleasure to express his best thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Darby, and first battalion 54th regiment, for their unremitting zeal and attention during the attack on the fort of Marabout, which so considerably accelerated it's fall: to Major Cookson, and the officers of the Royal Artillery under his command; also to Captain Ford, Chief Engineer, the Major-General feels himself much indebted for their effectual exertions, and judicious arrangements.

Appendix, No. 24.

Letter from Major-General CRADOCK to Lieutenant-General Sir J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Alexandria Camp, August the 17th, 1801.

Sir,

I have the greatest pleasure in reporting to your Excellency, that the conduct of Brigadier-General Doyle's brigade, in the execution of your orders this day, did them infinite credit, and gave further proof of the highest discipline.

Brigadier-General Doyle, though not recovered from severe illness, hastened forward from Rosetta, on the rumour of an intended movement to join his brigade, and made every necessary and judicious arrangement.

By Brigadier-General Doyle's arrival yesterday, Colonel Spencer lost the temporary command of the brigade, but he would not relinquish his expectation of service, and I placed him in the command of the 30th regiment, destined for the attack of the more important redoubt on the right.

In the course of the day a lucky opportunity arose, wherein this regiment greatly distinguished themselves.

As the troops, after the possession of the Green-Hill, were separately covering themselves from the fire of the enemy's batteries, five columns of the French, amounting to about 600 men, and double the strength of the 30th Regiment, issued rapidly from their works, and attacked them even to a charge. The 30th regiment, with Colonel Lockhart at their head, and by the example of Colonel Spencer, returned the charge in the most gallant manner, and drove them back into their works with loss, and capture of some prisoners.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. F. CRADOCK,
Major-General.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General
Sir J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Appendix, No. 25.— RETURN of the Troops to the Westward of Alexandria, commanded by Major-General COOTE.— Camp, West of Alexandria, the 23rd of August, 1801.

BRIGADES, and by whom commanded.	REGIMENTS and CORPS.	Effective Rank & File	DEPARTMENTS.
Brigade of Guards: Major-Gen. Earl of Cavan.	Coldstream Guards 3rd Regt. Ditto	501 619 1120	Quarter-Master-Generals: Deputy, Lieut.-Col. Duncan. Assistant, Captain Brownrigg. Ditto, Lieut. Coffin.
1st Brigade: Major-General Ludlow's.	25th Regiment - 27th, 1st Battalion 27th, 2nd Ditto - 44th Regiment -	448 508 418 307 1681	Adjutant-General: Assistant, Capt. Farquharson.
2nd Brigade: Major-General Finch's.	24th Regiment - 26th Ditto - - 54th, 1st Battalion 54th, 2nd Ditto -	389 362 424 374 1549	Engineers: Captain Ford, commanding. Lieutenant Graham. Lieutenant Kennett. Assistant, Lieut. Harrison. Ditto - - - Leonard.
6th Brigade: Brigadier-Gen. Blake's, com- manded by Col. Spencer.	20th, 1st Battalion 20th, 2nd Ditto - Ancient Irish - -	547 477 289 1313	Medical Staff: Ralph Green, Inspector of Hospitals. Alexander Grant, Surgeon. L. Parker, - - Ditto. G. Marmeon, } Hospital - Hipp, - - } Mates. - Reynolds, }
Lieut.-Colonel Schoedde.	Rifle Corps - - Total Infantry -	260 5923	
Major Moore.	26th Light Drag.	103	Commissariat:
Major Cookson.	Royal Artillery -	146	Assistant, Commis. Bennatt.

N. B. The Brigade commanded by Colonel Spencer, the Rifle Corps, and the Detachment of Cavalry, were not present at the landing on the 17th of August.— The Cavalry, and 174 Men of the Rifle Corps under the Command of Captain Perpoucher, acted with the Western Division on the 22nd of August.— Colonel Spencer, with his Brigade and the remainder of the Rifle Corps, joined on the 23rd of August.

ORDNANCE intended to have been employed to the Westward of Alexandria, the Night following the Commencement of the ARMISTICE:

Ten 24-Pounders.
Two 12-Ditto, medium.
Two 12-Ditto, light.
Six 6-Ditto, Ditto.

Two 10-Inch Mortars.
Two 8-Inch Ditto.
Four 5½-Inch Ditto.
Two 8-Inch Howitzers.
Two 5½-Inch Ditto.

Appendix, No. 26.

Copies of Major-General COOTE's Letters to General HUTCHINSON, as published at the end of the official Dispatch concerning the Fall of Alexandria.

Camp, West of Alexandria,
August the 23d, 1801.

Sir,

Captain Cochrane, with six sloops of war, having entered into the western harbour of Alexandria on the evening of the 21st instant, and anchored on my left flank, I immediately determined to move forward, and take as advanced a position near the town of Alexandria, as prudence and security would permit.

The necessary arrangements having been made in the morning of the 22nd, the troops advanced against the enemy, who was strongly posted upon a ridge of high hills, having his right flank secured by two heavy guns, and his left by two batteries containing three more, with many field pieces placed in the intervals of his line.

The army moved through the sandhills in three columns, the Guards forming two upon the right near the lake, and Major-General Ludlow's brigade the third upon the left, having the first battalion of the 27th regiment in advance. Major-General Finch's brigade composed a reserve, and was destined to give it's support wherever it might be required. In this manner, having our field artillery with the advanced guard, the troops continued to move forward with the greatest coolness and regularity, under a very heavy fire of cannon
and

and small arms, forcing the enemy to retreat constantly before them, and driving them to their present position within the walls of Alexandria. Majors-General Ludlow, Earl of Cavan, and Finch, upon this, as upon all other occasions, have given me all possible support, and deserve every recommendation for the precision and regularity, with which they led on their respective columns. The exertions of the Captains commanding the sloops of war upon our left, and of the officers commanding the gunboats upon our right, were attended with the best effect; their continued and unremitting fire keeping the enemy in check. To Captain Cochrane I feel extremely obliged, for his zeal and constant readiness to afford every assistance in his power. Captain Stevenson, who commanded the gunboats upon the lake, also calls for my warmest approbation of his conduct. Permit me, Sir, to repeat to you the intrepid and gallant behaviour of the whole of the troops during the affair of yesterday, which lasted from six until ten in the morning. Their bravery was only equalled by the cool and regular manner, in which they advanced under a severe and heavy cannonade. Happy am I to add, that our loss is only trifling, when compared to the advantages we have gained, and the difficulties we had to surmount, in a country which at every step afforded the enemy the means of making the most desperate resistance. The loss of the enemy must have been considerably greater than ours. It is impossible for me to ascertain the numbers. Seven pieces of heavy ordnance were left behind by the French, in the hurry of their retreat, and have fallen into our hands. I feel much indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Duncan, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, for his judicious arrangements, and for his conduct during the whole of yesterday; he deserves my sincere thanks. Enclosed

I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE,
Major-General.

(A true copy)

JAMES KEMP, Lieut.-Colonel, and Secretary.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of Major-General
COOTE'S Corps to the Westward of Alexandria, in the
Action of the 22nd of August, 1801.

3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 40 rank and
file wounded.

Name of officer wounded: Lieutenant Hockings, 25th
regiment.

Camp, West of Alexandria,
August 23, 1801.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose the summons, as also the
articles of capitulation, of the fort of Marabout. The speedy
and fortunate reduction of that post, so important to our
fleets, was, I am happy to say, effected without any loss on
our side, and calls upon me to lay before you the unremitting
zeal and attention of Lieut.-Colonel Darby, who, with the
first battalion of the 54th regiment, covered the attack; the
very judicious manner in which he posted the light company
of

of that corps (who, being placed on an adjoining rock, silenced the guns by their musketry) greatly accelerated the fall of the fort. I also feel myself indebted for the effectual exertions of Major Cookson, of the Royal Artillery, and for the prompt arrangements of Captain Ford, the commanding Engineer. I beg to transmit a return of the prisoners taken, as also of the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE,
Major-General.

Summons of the Fort of Marabout.

Camp, West of Alexandria,
21st of August, 1801.

Sir,

As, after the events of this day, and the means employed against the fort which you command, there can remain no hopes of your being able to defend it, or even to retire into Alexandria, I summon you, in the name of humanity, to surrender on the terms which shall be granted to you, otherwise you will become answerable for all the consequences that may ensue, being determined to employ the British and Ottoman forces under my command to compel you to surrender.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE,
Major-General.

To the officer commanding
the fort of Marabout.

Answer.

Fort of Marabout, 3d Fructidor, An 9.

Sir,

I have the honour to lay before you the terms of capitulation, which the garrison of Marabout require; and from the generosity which characterises your nation, I promise myself that you will agree to them.

(Signed) ETIENNE,
Chef de Bataillon.

Capitulation of the Fort of Marabout.

Article 1. — The garrison demand to march out with the honours of war.

Answer. — The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and after having grounded their arms on the glacis, shall be prisoners of war.

Article 2. — They shall preserve their baggage.

Answer. — Granted.

Article 3. — The Officers shall have their swords and sabres.

Answer. — Granted.

Article 4. — The garrison shall be conveyed into France, and treated during the voyage, each agreeably to his rank, conformably to the maritime laws of England.

Answer. — Answered by the first article: the garrison shall be conveyed to France, but shall not serve till they are exchanged.

(N)

Article

Article 5.—Such individuals as may have effects at Alexandria, shall have full permission to bring them away.

Answer. — Answered, with the restrictions that shall be made by the officers commanding the land and sea forces of England.

Article 6.—An officer shall be sent from the garrison to the General in Chief to communicate to him the present capitulation.

Answer.—A French officer shall be sent to Alexandria by sea. A detachment of British forces shall take possession of the fort of Marabout, immediately after the ratification of the present capitulation. The garrison shall march out to-morrow morning, and after having deposited their arms on the glacis, shall be embarked in English vessels.

Done at Fort Marabout, the 3d Fructidor, the 9th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) ETIENNE,

Chief of Battalion.

Ratified conformably to the powers delegated to me by Major-General Coote, and Captain Cochrane, of the Royal Navy.

(Signed) CHRIS. DARBY,

Lieut.-Col. 54th Regiment.

(A true copy)

JAMES KEMPT,

Lieut.-Col. and Secretary.

Letter concerning the Affair of the 25th of August.

Camp, West of Alexandria,
August the 26th, 1801.

Sir,

Being anxious to push my picquets upon the left as far as possible towards the enemy's advanced work the redoubte des Bains, I directed Lieut.-Colonel Smith, with the first battalion of the 20th regiment, assisted with a small detachment of the 26th light dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Kelly, to attack and drive in the French outposts upon the right of their position. He was supported by a battalion of infantry, disposed for that purpose on the sandhills. Soon after dark last night Lieut.-Colonel Smith commenced the attack, by turning the left of the enemy's picquets, and scouring the hills as he advanced. The cool and spirited conduct of that officer, and the corps under his command, as also the detachment of the 26th dragoons, is well deserving of praise: not a man attempted to load, and the whole was effected by the bayonet. The loss of the enemy in this affair amounted to upwards of 100 men killed, wounded, and taken; of the latter I enclose the return. This service was performed on our side with the loss of only three men slightly wounded; and has placed me in a situation to erect a battery within about 600 yards of the redoubte des Bains. The enemy, however, extremely exasperated at our success, made several attempts to regain the ground he had lost; with this view he kept up a very heavy fire of cannon and musketry for about an hour; when, finding all his endeavours ineffectual, he retired, leaving us peaceful possessors of the advantage we had

(N 2)

gained

gained in the early part of the night. Enclosed is a return of our loss in the latter part of the affair.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE,
Major-General.

Lieut.-General

Sir John Hely Hutchinson, &c.

Made prisoners in the Fort of Marabout: 9 officers, 186 rank and file. Killed and wounded, 15.

Taken on the night of the 25th of August: 7 officers 56 rank and file. Killed and wounded, 25.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of Major-General COOTE'S Division in the latter part of the affair on the night of the 25th of August, 1801.

1 horse killed; 3 officers, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded.

26th light dragoons: Lieutenant Kelly (slightly). 54th regiment, 2nd battalion: Lieutenant Predam (since dead), Lieutenant Aylmer (slightly.)

Appendix, No. 27.

Copy of Lieut.-General Sir JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON'S
Dispatch, subsequent to the Surrender of Cairo,
dated Camp, before Alexandria, the 19th of August,
1801.

My Lord,

The last division of the French troops, who surrendered at Cairo, sailed from the Bay of Aboukir a few days ago. There have been embarked in all near thirteen thousand five hundred persons. The garrison of Cairo consisted of about eight thousand troops of all descriptions, fit for duty, not including one thousand sick, and a considerable number of invalides. The total amounts to near ten thousand soldiers; amongst whom there was a very small proportion of Greeks and Cophts, not more than four or five hundred men: the remainder were all French. The other persons embarked were followers of the army, and attached to it in various civil capacities. Major-General Cradock having been confined at Cairo by illness, I entrusted the command of the troops to Major-General Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, displayed much judgment, and conducted himself in the most able and judicious manner. Notwithstanding the mixture of Turks, British, and French, the utmost regularity was preserved, and no one disagreeable circumstance ever took place. My presence at Cairo was rendered indispensably necessary, by some arrangements which I was obliged to make with his Highness the Grand Vizier.

Major-General Baird, after having struggled through many
difficulties

difficulties in passing the Desert, and from want of boats to descend the Nile, has at length arrived at Cairo with the greatest part of the troops under his command, and I imagine he will reach Rosetta in the course of a few days. He has been directed to detach a certain number of troops to Damietta, and to leave a garrison at Gizeh. We two days ago commenced our operations against Alexandria; as yet no event of any consequence has taken place; we have lost a few men, and taken a few prisoners. Major-General Coote has been detached with a considerable corps to the westward, in order to invest the town on that side, and to cut off the communication of the enemy with the Arabs, who have been in the habit of supplying them with small quantities of cattle and other kinds of fresh provisions. General Coote's first operation will be directed against Marabout, a castle on an island at the entrance of the old harbour. I cannot conclude this letter, without stating to your Lordship the many obligations I have to Lord Keith and the navy, for the great exertions they have used in forwarding to us the necessary supplies, and from the fatigue they have undergone in the late embarkation of a considerable number of troops and stores, who were embarked on the new lake, and proceeded to the westward under the orders of Major-General Coote. The utmost dispatch has also been used in sending the French troops, lately captured, to France, which, in our present condition, was a service of the most essential consequence.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON,
Lieutenant-General.

Right Hon. Lord Hobart,
&c.

Appendix, No. 28.

Extract of another Dispatch of the same Date.

The siege of Alexandria will probably be attended with many difficulties ; the works towards the east side, where we are encamped, are prodigiously strong, and can hardly be approached on account of the narrowness of the space between the lake and the sea, and the nature of the ground; towards the west the works are not so strong, but, however, the difficulties in approaching them are also numerous. The corps there is completely in the desert; the communication with us (by whom they must be supplied with every thing) is tedious, and the boats employed have a most severe duty to perform. General Coote has, however, been so fortunate as to find water. On the whole, I cannot flatter myself that Alexandria will be in our possession in a short time, unless some event takes place, of which we are not at present aware.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Appendix, No. 29. — RETURN of the INDIAN ARMY, under the Command of Major-General BAIRD. Camp, near Rosetta, the 24th of August, 1801.

BRIGADES.—CORPS.	REGIMENTS and CORPS.	Effective Rank & File	STAFF and DEPARTMENTS.
Artillery - - - - -	- - - - -	311	Col. Auchmuty, Adj.-General.
Native Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	583	Major M'Quarrie, Dep. Do.
Bengal Horse Ditto - - -	- - - - -	120	Colonel Murray, Quarter-
* Troop 8th Light Dragoons	- - - - -	80	Master-General.
			Capt. Cox. 68th Reg. } Assist.
			Lieut. White, 13th D ^{ns} } Do.
Right Brigade:	10th Regiment -	815	Captain Tucker, 22nd Regt.
Colonel Beresford, 88th.	88th Ditto - -	272	Brigade-Major.
	Bengal Volunteers	603	W. R. Shapter, Inspector of
		1690	Hospitals.
			A. L. Emerson, Apothecary.
			John Foreman, Surgeon.
Left Brigade:	*61st Regiment -	933	W. J. Price, } Hosp. Mates.
Lieut.-Colonel Montresor.	80th Ditto - -	272	A. White, }
	Bombay Nat. Inf.	714	J. Rice, }
		1919	Richard Moss, Purveyor of
			Hospitals.
Pioneer Corps - - - - -	- - - - -	92	W. Hyam, Deputy Ditto.
Royal Engineers - - - - -	- - - - -	33	

DETACHED CORPS.	Strength.	By whom commanded.	To what Place.
86th Regiment - - - - -	167	Lt.-Col. Lloyd, 86th	Damietta.
5 Companies 7th Bombay Native Infantry	339		
Detachments 10th, 61st, 80th, 88th Regts.	150	Colonel Ramsay	Gizeh, & Island
5 Companies 7th Bombay Native Infantry	338		of Rodha.
Total - - - - -	5805		

N. B. Five Companies of the 80th, and Two of the 88th, have never yet reached Cosseir; they are supposed to have returned to India, as also a Battalion of Native Infantry.—The Corps marked thus [*] are from the Cape of Good Hope, but now put on the India Establishment. The garrison of Damietta was recalled in the Beginning of September, as that Place is to be garrisoned by the Turks. Out of the above Total, the following was the Number of Sick, on the 26th of September.—Sick, present, 999.—In the Hospital 126.

Appendix, No. 30.—Disembarkation Return of the Troops under the Command
of Major-General BAIRD, at Cosseir and Suez.

CORPS.	OFFICERS.													Non-Comm ^d Officers. Rank and File.				Lascaers.			
	Commissioned.						Staff.					Native.									
	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Pay-Masters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assist. Surgeons.	Subadairs.	Jemmidairs.	Conductors.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Syrings.	1st Tindals.	2nd Tindals.	Lascaers.
Royal Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	41	-	1	3	51
Bengal Horse Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	69	-	3	87	
Bengal Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	74	-	3	143	
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	84	-	5	158	
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	133	-	6	-	
Royal Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madras Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bombay Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madras Pioneers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	88	-	-	-	
10th Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	75	-	-	-	
61st Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	18	854	-	-	-	
80th Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	22	857	-	-	-	
86th Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	314	-	-	-	
88th Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	308	-	-	-	
Bengal Volunteers, Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	19	390	-	-	-	
1st Bombay Regt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	11	563	-	-	-	
7th Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	18	717	-	-	-	
TOTAL	10	9	42	104	19	2	6	5	4	12	26	98	5	332	125	527	6	16	16	439	

Disembarkation Return, &c.—continued.

PRESENT STATE.

5th October, 1801.

CAMP, near El Hamel.

CORPS.

CAMP, near El Hamed.	OFFICERS.										Non-Commissioned Officers.			Rank and File.				Lascars.					Alterations since Disembarkation.											
	Commissioned.					Staff.					Native.		Officers.			Rank and File.				Lascars.					Alterations since Disembarkation.									
	Commissioned.					Staff.					Native.		Officers.			Rank and File.				Lascars.					Alterations since Disembarkation.									
	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Pay-Masters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assist. Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemindars.	Conductors.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick in Hospital.	On Command.	Total.	Syrangs.	1st Tindals.	2d Tindals.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick in Hospitals.	Total.	Joined.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Invalided.	
Royal Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	39	63	6	-	41	-	1	3	45	6	-	51	-	-	1	-	-	
Bengal Horse Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	63	6	3	-	69	-	3	3	82	4	-	86	-	-	5	-	6	
Bengal Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	56	5	3	14	75	-	3	3	112	16	5133	86	-	-	-	-	1	
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	77	5	3	-	82	-	6	6	112	16	5133	331	3	31	5	-	5	
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	95	32	1	3	121	-	6	6	117	10	3130	331	3	31	5	-	1	
Royal Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	12	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Royal Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	63	6	1	5	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Madras Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	18	515	231	29	51	826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bombay Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	22	492	222	24	103	841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Madras Pioneers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	211	94	6	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	11	247	41	4	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
10th Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	240	116	11	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
61st Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	17	240	116	11	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
80th Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	11	460	86	3	-	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
86th Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	11	460	86	3	-	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
88th Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	15	582	64	-	30	676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Bengal Volunteers, Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	15	276	51	17	255	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1st Bombay Regt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	15	582	64	-	30	676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
7th Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	15	276	51	17	255	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOTAL	9	641	101	17	2	6	5	314	25	28	5	331	120	120	3489	936	96	461	5009	6	16	18	356	36	8	400	4	197	5	29	31	-	-	

Disembarkation Return, &c.—continued.

DISTRIBUTION.

STATIONS.	OFFICERS.													Non-Commissioned Officers.				Lascars.			
	Commissioned.						Staff.							Rank and File.				Gyrrangs.	1st Tindals.	2d Tindals.	Lascars.
	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Pay-Masters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assist. Surgeons.	Subadairs.	Jemmidairs.	Conductors.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.				
At Head Quarters, near El Hamed	-	9	5	39	99	15	2	6	5	3	13	21	25	5	297	107	4452	6	12	18	368
At Gizeh	-	-	1	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	30	9	442	-	2	-	24
On the way to Snez	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	115	-	2	-	8
TOTAL	-	9	6	41	101	17	2	6	5	3	14	25	28	5	331	120	5009	6	16	18	400

Appendix, No. 31.

Extract from the General Orders issued by Major-General
BAIRD on his Return to India.

Alexandria, 5th of May, 1802.

Major-General Baird having received orders to return to India, with a part of the Corps which was placed under his directions by his Excellency the Governor-General, cannot separate from the regiments remaining in Egypt, without expressing himself highly satisfied with their conduct, and with that of the troops at large.

Deprived, by unavoidable accident and delay, of the honours so nobly earned by their brother soldiers in this country, Major-General Baird feels confident, from the experience and attention of the officers, and the obedience and discipline of the men, that the corps from India, placed in a similar situation, would anxiously have emulated their brilliant achievements.

Though the Major-General has been perfectly satisfied with every part of their behaviour, he cannot avoid noticing the pleasure he felt at their cheerful and persevering effort to overcome the laborious march to Kennè.

The sense he entertains of the services of Colonel Murray*, and Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor†, on that occasion, has

* Colonel J. Murray, 84th Regiment.

† Lieutenant-Colonel J. Montresor, 80th Regiment.

already

already been noticed in general orders. Meritorious as they certainly were, he should not, however, do justice to the other senior officers, if he did not declare them to be equally deserving of his thanks.

The activity which Colonel Beresford* has invariably displayed; the judgment with which he conducted the 1st division across the Desert, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; and the arrangements he subsequently advised, which so materially facilitated the movement of the succeeding detachments, entitle him to the highest commendation.

Though Colonel Ramsay†, from his late arrival, was not actively employed, the great advantages his country have derived from his firm and honourable conduct, a conduct noticed in so handsome and flattering a manner by the late Commander in Chief‡, will ever command the Major-General's sincere acknowledgments.

For the firm support he has received from Colonel Auchmuty§, the Adjutant-General, on every occasion, and for the judgment and perseverance with which he has so ably conducted the duties of his office, Major-General Baird feels himself most particularly indebted. Nor will it be less a pleasure than an act of justice in him, to bear in recollection the very important services of this most valuable officer.

* Colonel W. C. Beresford, 88th Regiment.

† Colonel W. Ramsay, Ceylon Regiment.

‡ Right Honourable Lord Hutchinson.

§ Colonel Samuel Auchmuty, 10th foot.

To the other public Staff officers, as well as to those personally attached to him, the Major-General has to offer his sincere thanks for the active and diligent discharge of their relative duties.

To report these his sentiments to the Governor-General of India, has been a duty as pleasing to Major-General Baird, as to reflect on his having had the honour to be at the head of a corps so uniformly attentive and zealous, will ever be to him a circumstance of pride and gratification.

(A true Extract.)

G. B. TUCKER.

Major of Brigade.

Appendix, No. 32.

Correspondence avec le Général en Chef MENOU,
le 26 Aout, 1801.

Alexandrie, le 8 Fructidor, An 9.

Monsieur le Général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir que je viens d'écrire à Monsieur le Général en Chef, la lettre dont je joins ici copie. J'attendrai sa réponse ; mais j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien communiquer promptement avec lui par le lac Mareotis, afin que vous sachiez qu'elles sont ses intentions.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le Général,

Votre tres humble et obeissant serviteur,

(Signé) ABD. MENOU,

Monsieur le Général COOTE,
Commandant les troupes Angloises
à l'Ouest d'Alexandrie.

Copie d'une lettre écrite par le Général en Chef de
l'armée Française, à Monsieur le Général en Chef de
l'armée Angloise.

Alexandrie, le 8 Fructidor, An 9.

Monsieur le Général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous proposer un armistice de trois fois
vingt quatre heures, pendant lesquelles je préparerai ma de-
mande

mande en capitulation. Je vous déclare d'avance au nom de l'honneur que ceci n'est point un subterfuge : je n'en ai jamais connu de ma vie. Je vous déclare encore si vous acceptez l'armistice je cesserai toute espèce de travail relatif à la défense, pendant cet intervalle il conviendra que vous cessiez aussi tous ceux relatifs à l'attaque. Si vous acceptez ma proposition, Monsieur le Général, l'armistice commencera à l'instant ou je recevrai votre réponse. Alors je ferai arborer un pavillon blanc dans chacun des camps que les troupes Françaises occupent. Je ferai assurer le pavillon par un coup de canon. Vous voudrez bien me répondre de la même manière. Les pavillons blancs seront placés dans les endroits les plus élevés des deux camps. Tous les avant-postes pendant cet armistice resteront placés comme ils le sont.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé) ABD. MENOÛ,
Général en Chef de
l'armée Française.

Pour copie conforme.

(Signé) ABD. MENOÛ.

Camp à l'Ouest d'Alexandrie, 26 Aout, 1801.

Monsieur le Général,

Je viens à l'instant de communiquer au Commandant en Chef, la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, ainsi que la copie de celle que vous lui avez adressé. J'attendrai sa réponse. En attendant, je consens à ce que toute

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hostilité

hostilité cesse de part et d'autre, jusqu'à ce que je reçoive la réponse du Général en Chef de l'armée Anglaise.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé) EYRE COOTE, Major-Général.

A Monsieur le Général en Chef
de l'armée Française.

TRANSLATION.

Correspondence with the General in Chief MENOU,
the 27th of August, 1801.

Alexandria, 8th Fructidor, 9th year.

General,

I have the honour to inform you, that I have written to the Commander in Chief the letter, of which I herewith enclose a copy. I shall await his answer; but I have the honour to request, that you will be pleased to communicate with him as expeditiously as possible through lake Mareotis, in order that you may be made acquainted with his intentions.

I have the honour to be,

General,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) ABD. MENOÜ.

To General COOTE,
commanding the British troops to the
Westward of Alexandria.

Copy of a Letter written by the General in Chief of the French Army, to the General in Chief of the British Army.

Alexandria, 8th Fructidor, 9th year.

General,

I have the honour to propose to you an armistice for thrice twenty-four hours, during which time I shall prepare my demands for a capitulation. I previously declare to you, in the name of honour, that this is no subterfuge: I have never had recourse to one in my life. I moreover declare, that if you agree to the armistice, I will suspend every work relative to the defence of the town; during that interval it will also become necessary, that you should suspend all those relative to the attack. If you, General, accede to my proposal, the armistice shall commence from the moment that I receive your answer. I shall then order white flags to be hoisted in each of the camps occupied by the French troops. I will give you notice of the hoisting of these flags by firing a gun. You will be pleased to answer it in the same manner. The white flags shall be hoisted in the most conspicuous parts of the two camps. The advanced posts shall remain, during the armistice, in the same situation as they are at present.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ABD. MENOU,

General in Chief of the French Army.

A true copy.

(Signed) ABD. MENOU.

(P 2)

Camp to the Westward of Alexandria,
the 26th of August, 1801.

General,

I have this instant forwarded to the Commander in Chief the letter, which you did me the honour to write, as likewise the copy of that which you addressed to him. I shall wait his answer; meanwhile I consent, that hostilities should cease on both sides, until I receive the answer of the General in Chief of the British army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE,

Major General.

To the General in Chief
of the French army.

Appendix, No. 33.

Copy of General HUTCHINSON'S Dispatch, concerning
the Surrender of Alexandria to the Forces under his
Command, and consequent Reduction of all Egypt.

Head Quarters, Camp before Alexandria,
the 5th of September, 1801.

My Lord,

I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the forts and town of Alexandria have surrendered to His Majesty's troops, who, on the 2d instant, took possession of
the

the entrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's pillar, the redoute des Bains, and the fort Triangulaire. By the capitulation, the garrison are to be embarked for France in the course of ten days, provided the shipping is in a state of preparation to receive them. The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of August. Major-General Coote embarked with a strong corps on the inundation in the night between the 16th and 17th of August. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria, with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout, situate at the entrance of the western harbour of Alexandria. On the east side of the town two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the entrenched position of the enemy. I entrusted the conduct of the attack against their right to Major-General Cradock, and that against their left to Major-General Moore. These two officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability. The action was neither obstinate nor severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of General Doyle's brigade, the 30th regiment (but under the immediate orders of Colonel Spencer) had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who was in person in that part of the French entrenched camp directly opposite to our post, ordered about 600 men to make a sortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in columns, with fixed bayonets, and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 30th regiment, to whom Colonel Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than 200 men; he was

was obeyed with a spirit and determination worthy the highest panegyric. The enemy was driven back to their entrenchments in the greatest confusion. They had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners. On the night between the 18th and 19th, Major-General Coote opened batteries against the castle of Marabout; an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the Hon. Captain Cochrane; great perseverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almost impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the fort capitulated on the night of the 21st: the garrison consisted of about 180 men, and were commanded by a Chief de Brigade. On the morning of the 22d, Major-General Coote marched from Marabout to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach of Alexandria: the managements of that excellent officer appear to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the most complete success: he drove the enemy every where, though strongly posted, and in a country which opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confusion, leaving their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind them. On the 24th batteries were opened against the redoute des Bains, and, on the 25th at night, Major-General Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, when seven officers and fifty men were taken prisoners. This service was gallantly performed by Lieut. Colonel Smith, with the first battalion of the 20th regiment, and a small detachment of dragoons, under the orders of Lieutenant Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavoured

voured to regain possession of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 26th, we opened four batteries on each side of the town against the intrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns. On the 27th, in the evening, General Menou sent an Aide-de-Camp to request an armistice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a capitulation; which, after some difficulties and delays, was signed on the 2d of September. I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the capitulation, and also a list of the number of persons, for whom the enemy have required shipping: by this it appears, that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of 8000 soldiers and 1300 sailors. This arduous and important service has at length been brought to a conclusion. The exertions of individuals have been splendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or mention the name of every person, who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the general officers of the army. The conduct of the troops of every description has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conspicuous as their courage in the field. To the Quarter-Master-General, Lieut. Col. Antruther, I owe much, for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, advice, and cooperation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier General Lawson, who commanded the artillery, and Captain Brice, the chief engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt
presents

presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and perseverance of those two officers have overcome difficulties, which appeared at first almost insurmountable. Lieut. Colonel Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves my utmost acknowledgments; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, and he has introduced amongst them an order and regularity, which does him the highest honour. During the course of the long service in which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has at all times given me the most able assistance and counsel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and excessive. It has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the bay of Aboukir, on the new inundation, and on the Nile, for 160 miles, they have been employed without intermission, and have submitted to many privations with a cheerfulness and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public service. Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the seamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on shore till after the capture of Rosetta, and returned on board the Tigre a short time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheaume's squadron on the coast. He was present in the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, when he displayed that ardour of mind for the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity, for which he has ever been so conspicuous. Captain Stevenson of the Europa, succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gunboats displayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the new inundation; and much approbation is also due to the naval officers, who acted under his orders. Captain Pressland, of the Regulus, had the direction for many months past of all
Greek

Greek ships in our employment, and of those belonging to the Commissariat. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmest approbation. I must therefore beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your Lordship's protection. Allow me to express an humble hope, that the army in Egypt have gratified the warmest wishes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to succeed a man, who created such a spirit, and established such discipline among them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavour to imitate his conduct. This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Colonel Abercromby, an officer of considerable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I trust, emulate the virtue and talents of his never sufficiently to be lamented father.

(Signed)

J. H. HUTCHINSON,

Lieutenant-General.

Right Hon. Lord Hobart,

&c.

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Appendix, No. 34.

Minutes of the Sitting of the Council of War, convened by General MENOU at the Camp of Alexandria on the 10th of Fructidor, Ninth Year of the Republic.

They begin with reciting all the preliminary Proceedings, and Evidence as to the State of the Army, and then continue—

The Council of War, after having heard the different accounts above stated, considering,

1st.—That there is not a third of the effective troops necessary for the defence of the intrenchments, forts, and city of Alexandria.

2nd.—That even this number daily diminishes by sickness.

3rd.—That there is not grain in the magazines, for the support of the sick and troops, longer than the 1st of Vendemiaire.

4th.—That most of the other necessities for the subsistence of the troops, whether solids or liquids, are extremely scarce, and will be entirely exhausted before the 1st of Vendemiaire.

5th.—That forage for horses alone can now be furnished to the troops.

6th.—That the hospitals, in consequence of the increase of sickness, are no longer able to furnish the sick with mere necessities.

7th.—That the proper food for the scorbutic is entirely exhausted.

8th.—That there is not fresh water in the cisterns of Alexandria for more than twenty days.

9th.—That

9th.—That the waters of the Nile cannot reach Alexandria this year, on account of the cutting of the dike of the lake Maadie by the English; and that the calidg, which carries the fresh water into the cisterns, is full of salt water.

10th.—That the position of Alexandria grows extremely unhealthy, in consequence of the quantity of water that surrounds it.

11th.—That it is feared the plague will rage this year with great fury.

12th.—That the small number of effective troops is extremely fatigued by constant service, and the engagements which have taken place since the evacuation of Cairo.

13th.—That the allied powers have assembled near 25000 men, English, Turks, Syrians, &c.

14th.—That the ports and roads of Alexandria are blockaded in the Mediterranean by above forty ships of war, of which seventeen are in the interior of the passages of the old harbour.

15th.—That upon the southern side more than 120 gunboats closely blockade our entrenchments and the city.

16th.—That on the east and west of Alexandria, two formidable armies of the enemy occupy the lines from the sea to the lake Mareotis.

17th.—That as often as the French have engaged in battle, they have been attacked in front by the enemy's troops by land, and in flank and rear by an immense number of gunboats and bombs, the fire of which carries from one sea to the other.

18th.—That the fort of Marabout has been taken, after an honourable resistance, having been attacked by above sixty pieces of cannon.

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19th.—That

19th.—That the unexpected and extraordinary surrender of Cairo has afforded the allies the means of uniting all their forces against the city of Alexandria, with the farther means left them at Cairo by the French.

20th.—That we can receive no more provision through the medium of the Arabs, all the avenues being hermetically sealed up.

21st.—That there is no reason to presume, that between this and the 1st of Vendemiaire, when all our subsistences will fail, sufficient forces from Europe will arrive to compel the enemy to retire; considering, finally, that the remnant of the French army now at Alexandria, having to struggle, since the capitulation of Cairo by General Béliard, against an enemy ten times more numerous than the French troops, against hunger, thirst, and sickness, has sufficiently proved, that it has been entirely devoted to its country, and to honour; that it knew how to support with courage all manner of privations, and afford an example of resolution; but that in its present circumstances, all its sacrifices and its bravery cannot allow it to hope consequences more useful to the mother country, and more honourable to itself, decrees,—

[Here follows the proposal for opening a negotiation for a capitulation, and the article concludes thus:]

My own private opinion is, that the capitulation of Cairo, an event, which the part of our army stationed at Alexandria neither could nor ought to have expected, has irrevocably decided the capture of Alexandria. In fact, Cairo ought to have held out at least two months and a half longer than it did; in that case, Alexandria might have supplied itself with
5 provision,

provision, the fortifications might have been completed, diseases would have destroyed the enemy, and the French would have preserved Egypt.

(Signed) ABD. J. MENOÜ,

Commander in Chief.

Appendix, No. 35.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by ABDOULLAHY JACQUES FRANÇOIS MENOÜ, General in Chief of the French Army now in Alexandria, to the Generals commanding the Land and Sea Forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the Sublime Porte, forming the Blockade of Alexandria, dated the 12th Fructidor, Year 9 of the French Republic (30th of August 1801).

Article 1st.—From the present date to the 30th of Fructidor (17th of September, 1801), there shall be a continuation of the truce and suspension of arms between the French army and the combined armies of his Britannic Majesty, and of the Sublime Porte, upon the same conditions with those which actually subsist, with the exception of a regulation to be amicably settled between the respective Generals of the two armies, for establishing a new line of advanced posts, in order to remove all pretexts of hostility between the troops.

Answer.—Refused.

Article 2nd.—In case no adequate succours should arrive to the French army before the day mentioned in the preceding

ing article, that army shall evacuate the forts and intrenched camps of Alexandria, upon the following conditions.

Answer. — Refused.

Article 3d. — The French army shall retire, on the first complementary day of the French era, into the city of Alexandria and forts adjacent, and shall deliver up to the allied powers the intrenched camp in front of the lines of the Arabs, fort le Turc, and fort du Vivier, together with their artillery and ammunition.

Answer. — In forty-eight hours after the signing of the capitulation, namely, on the 2nd of September, at noon, the intrenched camps, fort Turc, and fort du Vivier, shall be delivered up to the allied powers. The ammunition and artillery of these forts shall be also delivered up. The French troops shall evacuate the city, forts, and dependencies of Alexandria ten days after signing the capitulation, or at the time of their embarkation.

Article 4th. — All individuals, constituting a part of the French army, or attached to it by any relations, military or civil; the auxiliary troops of every nation, country, or religion, or of whatever powers they might have been subjects before the arrival of the French, shall preserve their property, of every description, their effects, papers, &c.; which shall not be subject to any examination.

Answer. — Granted; provided that nothing be carried away belonging to the government of the French republic, but only the effects, baggage, and other articles belonging to the French and auxiliary soldiers, who have served during six months in the army of the Republic: the same is to be understood of all the individuals attached to the French army, by civil
or

or military capacities, of whatever nation, country, or religion they may be.

Article 5th.—The French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals described in the preceding article, shall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria, between the 5th and the 10th of Vendemiaire, year 10 of the Republic, at the latest (between the 27th of September and the 3d of October, 1801), together with their arms, stores, baggage, effects, and property of all kinds, official papers and deposits, one field-piece to each battalion and squadron, with ammunition, &c.; the whole to be conveyed to one of the ports of the French republic in the Mediterranean, to be determined by the General in Chief of the French army.

Answer.—The French forces (the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals described in the 4th article) shall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria (unless, after an amicable convention, it should be found more expeditious to embark a part of them at Aboukir), as soon as vessels can be prepared, the allied powers at the same time engaging, that the embarkation shall take place, if possible, within ten days after the capitulation shall be signed; they shall receive all the honours of war, and carry away their arms and baggage, shall not be prisoners of war, and shall moreover take with them ten pieces of cannon from four to eight-pounders, with ten rounds of shot to each gun: they shall be conveyed to a French port in the Mediterranean.

Article 6th.—The French ships of war, with their full complement, and all merchant ships, to whatever nation or individual they belong, even those of nations at war with the allied powers, or those that are the property of owners or merchants,

merchants, who were subject to the allied powers before the arrival of the French, shall depart with the French army, in order that those that are ships of war may be restored to the French government, and the merchant ships to the owners, or to their assignees.

Answer.—Refused. All vessels shall be delivered up as they are.

Article 7th.—Every single ship that, from the present day to the 30th of Fructidor, shall arrive from the French republic, or any of her allies, into the ports or roads of Alexandria, shall be comprehended in this capitulation. Every ship of war or commerce, belonging to France, or the allies of the republic, that shall arrive in the ports or road of Alexandria, within the twenty days immediately following the evacuation of that place, shall not be considered as a lawful prize, but shall be set at liberty, with her crew and cargo, and be furnished with a passport from the allied powers.

Answer.—Refused.

Article 8th.—The French and auxiliary troops, the civil and military agents attached to the army, and all other individuals described in the preceding articles, shall be embarked on board such French and other vessels, actually in the ports of Alexandria, as shall be in a condition to go to sea; or on board those of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, within the time fixed by the fifth article.

Article 9th.—Commissaries shall be named by each party to regulate the number of vessels to be employed, the number of men to be embarked on board them, and generally to provide for all the difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution the present capitulation.

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Those commissaries shall agree upon the different positions, which shall be taken by the ships now in the port of Alexandria, and those which shall be furnished by the allied powers, so that by a well-regulated arrangement, every occasion of difference between the crews of the several nations may be avoided.

Answer.—All these details will be regulated by the English Admiral, and by an officer of the French navy named by the General in Chief.

Article 10th.—Merchants and owners of ships, of whatever nation or religion they may be, and also the inhabitants of Egypt, and of every other country, who may at the present time be in Alexandria, whether Syrians, Cophts, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, &c., and who shall be desirous of following the French army, shall be embarked with and enjoy the same advantages with that army; they shall be at liberty to remove their property of all kinds, and to leave powers for the disposal of what they may not be able to take away. All arrangements, all sales, all stipulations, whether of commerce, or of any other nature, made by them, shall be strictly carried into effect after their departure, and be maintained by the Generals of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte. Those who may prefer remaining in Egypt a certain time on account of their private affairs, shall be at liberty so to do, and shall have full protection from the allied powers; those also who may be desirous of fixing themselves in Egypt, shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights, of which they were in possession before the arrival of the French.

Answer.—Every article of merchandise, whether in the town of Alexandria, or on board the vessels that are in the

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ports,

ports, shall be provisionally at the disposition of the allied powers, but subject to such definitive regulations as may be determined by established usage and the law of nations. Private merchants shall be at liberty to accompany the French army, or they may remain in the country in security.

Article 11th. — None of the inhabitants of Egypt, or of any other nation or religion, shall be called to account for their conduct during the period of the French troops having been in the country, particularly for having taken arms in their favour, or having been employed by them.

Answer.—Granted

Article 12th. — The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival at France, at the expense of the allied powers, and conformably to the rules of the French navy. The allied powers shall supply every thing that may be necessary for the embarkation.

Answer. — The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival in France, at the expense of the allied powers, according to the usage established in the navy of England.

Article 13th.—The consuls and all other public agents of the several powers in alliance with the French Republic, shall continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges and rights, which are granted by civilized nations to diplomatic agents. Their property, all their effects and papers, shall be respected, and placed under the protection of the allied powers. They shall be at liberty to retire, or to remain, as they may think fit.

Answer.

Answer.—The consuls, and all other public agents of the powers in alliance with the French republic, shall be at liberty to remain, or to retire, as they may judge fit. Their property and effects of any kind, together with their papers, shall be preserved for them, provided they conduct themselves with loyalty, and conformably to the law of nations.

Article 14th.—The sick, who may be judged by the medical staff of the army to be in a state for removal, shall be embarked at the same time with the army, on board hospital ships properly furnished with medicines, provision, and every other store that may be necessary for their situation; and they shall be attended by French surgeons. Those of the sick, who may not be in a condition to undertake the voyage, shall be delivered over to the care and humanity of the allied powers. French physicians and other medical assistance shall be left to take care of them, to be maintained at the expense of the allied powers, who shall send them to France as soon as their state of health may permit, together with any thing belonging to them, in the same manner as has been proposed for the rest of the army.

Answer.—Granted. The ships destined for hospitals shall be prepared for the reception of those who may fall sick during the passage. The medical staff of the two armies shall concert together in what manner to dispose of those of the sick, who, having contagious disorders, ought not to have communication with the others.

Article 15th.—Horse transports for conveying sixty horses, with every thing necessary for their subsistence during the passage, shall be furnished.

Answer.—Granted.

Article 16th. — The individuals composing the Institute of Egypt and the Commission of Arts shall carry with them all the papers, plans, memoirs, collections of natural history, and all the monuments of art and antiquity collected by them in Egypt.

Answer.—The members of the Institute may carry with them all the instruments of arts and science, which they brought from France; but the Arabian manuscripts, the statues, and other collections which have been made for the French republic, shall be considered as public property, and subject to the disposal of the generals of the combined army.

General Hope having declared, in consequence of some observations of the Commander in Chief of the French army, that he could make no alteration in this article, it has been agreed, that a reference thereupon should be made to the Commander in Chief of the combined army.

Article 17th. —The vessels which shall be employed in conveying the French and auxiliary army, as well as the different persons who shall accompany it, shall be escorted by ships of war belonging to the allied powers, who formally engage, that they shall not, in any manner, be molested during their voyage; the safety of such of these vessels as may be separated by stress of weather, or other accidents, shall be guaranteed by the Generals of the allied forces: the vessels conveying the French army shall not, under any pretence, touch at any other than the French coast, except in case of absolute necessity.

Answer. — Granted. The Commander in Chief of the French army entering into a reciprocal engagement, that none of these vessels shall be molested during their stay in France, or on their return; he likewise engaging, that they shall

be furnished with every thing which may be necessary, according to the constant practice of European powers.

Article 18th.—At the time of giving up the camps and forts according to the terms of the third Article, the prisoners in Egypt shall be respectively given up on both sides.

Answer.—Granted.

Article 19th.—Commissaries shall be named to receive the artillery of the place, and of the forts, stores, magazines, plans, and other articles, that the French leave to the allied powers; and lists and inventories shall be made out, signed by the commissaries of the different powers, according as the forts and magazines shall be given up to the allied powers.

Answer.—Granted. Provided that all the plans of the city and forts of Alexandria, as well as all maps of the country, shall be delivered up to the English commissary. The batteries, cisterns, and other public buildings, shall also be given up in the condition in which they actually are.

Article 20th.—A passport shall be granted to a French armed vessel, in order to convey to Toulon, immediately after the camps and forts before mentioned shall be given up, officers charged by the Commander in Chief to carry to his government the present capitulation.

Answer.—Granted. But if it be a French vessel, it shall not be armed.

Article 21st.—On giving up the camps and forts mentioned in the preceding Articles, hostages shall be given on both sides, in order to guaranty the execution of the present treaty. They shall be chosen from among the officers of rank in the respective armies; namely, four from the French army, two from the British troops, and two from the troops of the Sublime Porte. The four French hostages shall be embarked

on

on board the English ship commanding the squadron, and the four British and Turkish hostages on board one of the vessels, which shall carry the Commander in Chief, or the Lieutenant-Generals. They shall all be reciprocally delivered up on their arrival in France.

Answer.—There shall be placed in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the French army four officers of rank as hostages, namely, one officer of the navy, one officer of the British army, and two officers of the Turkish army. The Commander in Chief shall, in like manner, place in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the British army four officers of rank. The hostages shall be restored on both sides at the period of the embarkation.

Article 22nd.—If any difficulties should arise during the execution of the present capitulation, they shall be amicably settled by the commissaries of the armies.

Answer.—Granted.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.
J. H. HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding in Chief,

HUSSEIN, Capoutan Pacha.

ABD. JACQUES FRAN. MENOUE, General
in Chief of the French army,

(A true copy) JAMES KEMPT, Lieut. Col. and Secretary.

Appendix, No. 36.

*Return of SHIPPING taken in the Harbour of Alexandria, and
divided between the Turks and English.*

CAPOUTAN PACHA.

LORD KEITH.

		<i>Guns.</i>			<i>Guns.</i>
Le Cause	- - -	64	L'Egyptienne	- -	50
La Justice	- - -	46	La Regeneré	- -	52
No. 1, Venetian	- -	26	No. 2, Venetian	- -	26

200 sail of merchantmen.

Three Turkish corvettes were given up to the Turks, having been previously valued. These vessels had been taken in the harbour of Alexandria, which they had entered on the faith of the treaty of El Arish. The distribution of captured property had been so arranged, that the Turks were to divide it equally with the English, and the British army and navy were afterward to subdivide their moiety.

Appendix, No. 37.

PIECES of ANCIENT SCULPTURE, &c. taken by the British Forces, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Hutchinson, from the French Army in Alexandria, and sent to England in Charge of Colonel Turner, Sept. 1802.

1. An Egyptian sarcophagus, with hieroglyphics, of a stone called by the French *breche verte*, from the mosque of St. Athanasius in Alexandria.
2. Do. do. of black granite, from Cairo.
3. Do. do. of basalt, from Menouf.
4. The fist of a Colossal statue, supposed to be Vulcan, found in the ruins of Memphis.
5. Five fragments of statues, with lions heads, black granite, brought from the ruins of Thebes.
6. A mutilated figure kneeling, black granite.
7. Two statues, white marble, supposed to be Septimius Severus and Marcus Aurelius, found in the researches made in Alexandria.
8. A stone of black granite, with three inscriptions, hieroglyphic, Coptic, and Greek, found near Rosetta.
9. A statue of a woman sitting, with a lion's head, black granite, from Upper Egypt.
10. Two fragments of lions heads, black granite, from Upper Egypt.
11. A small figure kneeling, with hieroglyphics, black granite, from Upper Egypt.
12. Five fragments of statues, with lions heads, black granite, from Upper Egypt.
13. A fragment of a sarcophagus, black granite, from Upper Egypt.
14. Two

14. Two small obelisks, remarkably fine, with hieroglyphics, basalt, from Upper Egypt.

15. A Colossal ram's head, of a stone called by the French *rouge grais*, from Upper Egypt.

16. A statue of a woman sitting on the ground, of black granite; between the feet is a model of a capital of a column of the temple of Isis at Dendera.

17. A fragment of a statue, with a lion's head, black granite, from Upper Egypt.

A chest of Oriental Manuscripts, amounting to sixty-two, Coptic, Arabic, and Turkish, belonging to the library of the French Institute at Cairo.

(Signed) FOURIER.

(Counter-Signed) T. H. TURNER,
Col. and Capt. 3rd Guards.

(S)

Appendix, No. 38.

Fair Estimate of the Number of French in Egypt, at the
Time of the Arrival of the British Army in Aboukir
Bay, accounting for the Manner in which they have
been disposed of.

	Number.
Marched out of Cairo in consequence of the Convention, and embarked for France, in Aboukir Bay - - - - -	14000
Surrendered in Alexandria, and embarked thence - - - - -	11500
Made Prisoners of War in Aboukir Castle, the 18th of March - -	200
Ditto, in Fort Julien, near Rosetta, the 19th of April - - -	300
Convoy in Gernes from Cairo to Rahmanieh, the 10th of May - -	150
Taken in the Fort of Rahmanieh - - - - - Ditto - - - - -	200
Large Convoy under Cavalier, by Brigadier Gen. Doyle, the 17th of May	600
Garrison of Lesbeh, near Damietta, and Fort Bourlos - - - - -	700
Garrison of Marabout, Prisoners of War, the 21st of August - - -	200
25th of August, taken Prisoners - - - - -	100
Killed and Taken in the different Actions - - - - -	3000
	<hr/> 30950
Allowing for Women, Children, and Noncombatants - - - - -	10000
	<hr/> 20950
Total Fighting Men - - - - -	<hr/> <hr/> 20950
Effective Force under the Command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, on the 7th of March - - - - -	14967
	<hr/> 14967
Superiority of the French - - - - -	5983
	<hr/> <hr/> 5983

Appendix, No. 39.—French and Auxiliary Troops in Egypt, with the Numbers of the several Corps. — Each Demi-brigade being composed of 3 Battalions.

Artillerie à pied et à Cheval.			
Régiment de Dromadaires.			
7 ^{eme} Régiment de Hussards.			
22 ^{eme} de Chasseurs à Cheval.			
		9 ^{eme}	
		13 ^{eme}	
		18 ^{eme}	
		25 ^{eme}	
		32 ^{eme}	
		51 ^{eme}	
		61 ^{eme}	
		69 ^{eme}	
		75 ^{eme}	
		85 ^{eme}	
		88 ^{eme}	
3 ^{eme}	} Régiments de Dragons.	} Demi-brigades de Ligne, ou Infanterie de Bataille.	
14 ^{eme}			
15 ^{eme}			
18 ^{eme}			
20 ^{eme}			
2 ^{eme}	} Demi-brigades d'Infanterie légère, ou Tirailleurs.		Régiment de Grenadiers Grecs.
4 ^{eme}			Corps de Cophts, Syriens, et Mamelouks.
21 ^{eme}			Guides à pied et à Cheval du Général en Chef.
22 ^{eme}			Corps du Génie, Sapeurs, et Soldats de Marine.

These demi-brigades were very unequal in their strength, some having recruited blacks from Africa; it is, however, very moderate, to estimate them upon an average at 1200 each demi-brigade, and the regiments of cavalry at 300, exclusive of artillery, guides, and auxiliaries.

General Officers of the French Army in Egypt:

Abdoulahy Jacques François Menou, Commander in Chief.

Generals of Division:

Reynier.	Damas.
Rampon.	Friant.
Lanusse { (wounded on the 13th, and	Béliard.
killed on the 21st of March.)	Lagrange.

Generals of Brigade:

Roize { (commanding the cavalry,	Destin (wounded on the 21st of March).
killed on the 21st of March.)	Beaudot (killed on the 21st of March).
Bron.	Delegorgue.
Donzelot.	Silly (wounded on the 21st of March).
Morand.	Valentin.
Boussart.	Songis (commanding the Artillery).
Martinet (killed at the landing).	Sanson (commanding Engineers).
Eppler (wounded on the 21st of March).	Zayonsceck.
Almeyras.	

(S 2)

Appendix, No. 40.

Effective Force of the French at Cairo, at the Time of
the Surrender of that Place, as extracted from General
BÉLIARD'S Official Letter to the First Consul.

Original Force left at Cairo under General Béliard on the 12th of March	2553
Corps under General Lagrange, which joined on the 13th of May from	
Rahmanieh - - - - -	3900
Garrisons of Salahieh, Belbeis, Birket-el-Hadge and Suez, making at least	1200
Corps under General Donzelot from Upper Egypt, which joined the	
6th of April - - - - -	570
Exclusive of Auxiliaries - - - - -	<u>8223</u>

The following is the Account of the Number of the
Combined Forces under Lieut. General SIR JOHN
HELY HUTCHINSON, at the Period of the Surrender;
but, though so considerably superiour, it ought to be
recollected, the far greater Portion was an Assemblage
of undisciplined Troops, who, as repeated Experience
had proved, could not be depended upon.

British Force under Lieut. General Sir John Hely Hutchinson, scarcely	4000
Turks under the Capoutan Pacha's Orders - - - - -	7000
Grand Vizier's Army on the Eastern Banks of the Nile - - -	25000
Total Combined Army - - - - -	<u>36000</u>

Appendix, No. 41.

Return of PATIENTS affected with the Plague, received into the
General Hospitals at Aboukir and Rosetta, during the Months
of April, May, June, July, and August, 1801.

Place where.	Month.	Admitted.	Died.	Recovered.	Remained.	Place where.	Month.	Admitted.	Died.	Recovered.	Remained.
General Hospital at Aboukir.	April	4	3	} 168		General Hospital At Rosetta.	May	11	3	} 33	
	May	136	45				June	26	9		
	June	160	83				July	21	7		
	July	18	19				August	4	4		
Total - - -	- - -	318	150	168		Total - - - -	- - -	62	23	33	6

(Signed) THOMAS YOUNG,
Inspector-General.

Appendix, No. 42.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

At the Funeral of SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B.

At Malta, April the 29th, 1801.

A Subaltern Guard of the Royal Artillery with Arms reversed.

Four Six-Pounders drawn by Artillerymen.

The Bands of the 35th and 40th Regiments, with Drums muffled,
playing a solemn Dirge.

The Guard,

Consisting of Flank Companies of the Garrison,
Under the Command of Colonel M^cAlister, 35th Regiment.

The Senior Field officers, with Arms reversed.

Band of the 48th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer, Aide-de-Camp to the deceased.

Garrison Chaplain.

Lieut. Col. Gordon, 48th	{	The Body	}	Lieut. Col. Bentham, R. A.
———— Baylis, 35th	{	On a Carriage,	}	———— Kemmis, 40th.
———— Clay, 40th	{	Drawn by	}	———— Brown, 35th.
———— Oswald, 35th	{	Artillerymen,	}	———— Brown, 40th.
Pall-Bearers.				Pall-Bearers.

Major-General Pigot, Chief Mourner.

Brigadier-General Moncrief, and Major-General Villettes, Supporters
to the Chief Mourner.

A led Horse, saddled, fully caparisoned, and covered with black.

Servants of the deceased.

Officers by Corps, youngest of each Corps first:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Officers of Maltese Militia. | 4. Officers of 48th Regiment. |
| 2. Officers of Maltese Light Infantry Battalion. | 5. Officers of 2nd Battalion of 40th. |
| 3. Officers of Neapolitan Battalion. | 6. Officers of 1st Battalion of 40th. |
| | 7. Officers of 2nd Battalion of 35th. |
| | 8. Officers |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. Officers of 1st Battalion of 35th. | 12. Officers of the Medical Staff. |
| 9. Officers of Royal Engineers. | 14. Officers of the Garrison Military Do. |
| 10. Officers of Royal Artillery. | 15. Officers of the General Military Do. |
| 11. Officers of Royal Navy. | 16. Principal Maltese Officers of the |
| 12. Officers of the Commissary's Staff. | Civil Government. |
-

At eight o'clock in the morning the colours of the different forts were hoisted half staff high.

The streets, through which the procession passed, were lined by the regiments of the garrison.

Minute guns were fired from the Cavaliers of la Valette.

And lastly, the ships in the harbour fired from the time the body left the palace, until it arrived at the place of interment, which was succeeded by three rounds of eleven cannon.

Appendix, No. 43.

A X Ω

Memoriæ

RADULPHI ABERCROMBI Scoti

Equitis Ordinis a Balneo Dicti

Viri

Probitate Mentis Magnitudine Animi Maximo
Et Armis in Bello Americano atque Hollandico
Clarissimi.

Quem

Georgius III. Magnæ Britanniae Rex

Populis Plaudentibus

Britannici Terrestris Exercitus ad Mare Mediterr.

Ducem Supremum dixit

Quo munere Ægyptiacam Expeditionem conficiens

Oram Egypti Universam

Gallorum Copiis strenuis undique Adversantibus

Uno Impetu occupavit, tenuit

Idemq; progrediens earum Conatus non semel fregit, compressit.

Donicum Signis cum Gallo conlatis

Cruento Prælio ad Alexandriam commisso

Anno MDCCCI die XXI M. Martii

In prima Acie in ipso Victoriæ sinu

Letale vulnus pectore excipiens

Magno suorum desiderio extinctus est

Die XXVIII ejusdem mensis Anno ætatis suæ LXVIII.

Dux, Rei Bellicæ Peritia,

Providentia in Consulendo, Fortitudine in Exsequendo.

Ac Fide integra in Regni et Regis Gloriam

Spectatissimus

Hunc Rex, Hunc Magna Britannia, flevit.

HENRICUS PIGOT

Propositus Gen. Regia Potestate

Præsidar. Militum Britannicorum

In hac Insula Consistentium

Optimi Ducis Cineribus eodem Anno die XXIX Aprilis

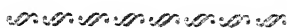
Funere publico huc inlatis

Bene merenti, Faciendum Curavit

Pietatis Causa.

The above Inscription, written at General Pigot's request by the Abbé Narvarrio, Librarian to the Order of Malta, is

inscribed on a slab of black marble, placed over Sir Ralph Abercromby's grave. The following Translation into English is by Captain



To the Memory
 Of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, Knight of the Bath:
 A Man
 For Integrity, Magnanimity, and Military Prowess,
 Both in the Dutch and American War*,
 Eminently conspicuous.
 Appointed by his King and the Voice of the Nation
 Leader
 Of the Forces in the Mediterranean,
 He undertook the Egyptian Expedition.
 In his first Onset, he not only withstood, but repelled
 The collected Force of the French
 On every Side opposing, — and by a steady Perseverance
 Frustrated their vain Attempts.
 On the glorious Twenty-first of March,
 In the Van of his Army, in the Hour of Victory,
 He received his mortal Wound,
 And died on the 28th, in the 68th Year of his Age,
 (Universally Lamented)
 A General,
 In Military Science, in Judgment and Decision,
 In Promptness and Execution,
 And in Fidelity to his King and Country,
 Most Exemplary.
 His Loss, the King, the Empire, hath deplored.

To the Manes of this Illustrious Chief,
 Borne in funereal Procession,
 HENRY PIGOT,
 General of the British Forces in Malta,
 With affectionate Regret,
 On the Twenty-ninth of April, in the same Year,
 Caused this Inscription to be written.

* American is substituted instead of West Indian,

Captain Edward Draper, of the third re- giment of Guards. Sir Ralph Abercromby's body, after the very grand and solemn fu-		neral procession, was deposited in the angle of the north-west bastion of Fort St. Elmo, facing the sea, where it now remains.
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Appendix, No. 44.

HONOURS and DISTINCTIONS conferred by His Majesty the KING of GREAT BRITAIN, the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, and His IMPERIAL MAJESTY the GRAND SIGNIOR, on the Officers and Corps employed in the Expedition to Egypt.

A Monument to the memory of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.; a peerage to his widow, and a pension of two thousand pounds per annum. — The thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the army and navy for their conduct in the first three actions, and repeated on the final success of the expedition. — A circular letter from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. — Major General Hutchinson first invested with the Order of the Bath, together with the rank of Lieutenant General in the Mediterranean, and subsequently created a British peer, with a pension of two thousand pounds per annum. — Major General Coote, second in command, invested with the Order of the Bath. — Major General Cradock, invested with the Order of the Bath. — Admiral Lord Keith, K. B., created a British peer. — Each regiment allowed to carry in its colours the emblem of the Sphinx, and to have the word Egypt inscribed.

To perpetuate the signal Services rendered by the Egyptian Army to the Ottoman Empire, the Grand Signior established an Order of Knighthood, which he named the Order of the Crescent.

In the first class are Lieutenant General Lord Hutchinson, K. B., Major General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B., Admiral Lord Keith, K. B., Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart., Major General Baird, and the Earl of Elgin.—The star worn on the breast is superbly irradiated with diamonds, and the centre consists of a ruby, on which are a crescent and small star in diamonds; the ribbon is a deep orange.

In the second class are the other general officers and naval officers of equal rank. — And gold medals of different sizes have been given to all the officers of the army, according to their respective ranks. These medals have on one side a crescent and star, and on the reverse the sultan's name, with the date of the year.

March the 18th, 1801.

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Resolved,

“That the Thanks of this House be given to the Honourable Major General John Hely Hutchinson, second in command; Major Generals Eyre Coote, John Francis Cradock, the Honourable George James Ludlow, John Moore, Richard Earl of Cavan, the Honourable Edward Finch; Brigadier Generals John Stewart, John Doyle, the Honourable John Hope, Hildebrand Oakes, and Robert Lawson; and to the several officers who served in the army under the command of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B., for their splendid and heroic exertions in effecting a landing on the coast of Egypt, in spite of local difficulties, and in the face of a powerful and well prepared enemy; and in all their subsequent operations, particularly in resisting, with signal success, the desperate attack made upon them on the 21st of March, and achieving the brilliant victory obtained on that memorable day.”

May

May the 18th, 1801.

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Resolved,

“ That this House doth highly approve of and acknowledge the distinguished regularity, discipline, coolness, and valour displayed by the noncommissioned officers and private soldiers of the army serving under the command of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B., in the memorable and brilliant operations in Egypt, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are directed to thank them for their distinguished and exemplary conduct.”

On the same day a similar vote of thanks was passed in the House of Commons, with the most unanimous approbation.

On the motion of the Right Honourable Henry Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, November the 12th, 1801, it was unanimously resolved,

“ That the Thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant General Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B., for the ability, zeal, and perseverance, so eminently manifested by him in the command of the army serving in Egypt, by which the honour of the British nation had been so signally upheld, and additional lustre reflected on the reputation of the British arms.

“ That the thanks of this House be given to Major General Eyre Coote, second in command; Major Generals John Francis Cradock, the Honourable George James Ludlow, John Moore, Richard Earl of Cavan, David Baird, the Honourable

Honourable Edward Finch, and to Brigadier Generals John Stewart, the Honourable John Hope, John Doyle, John Blake, Hildebrand Oakes, and Robert Lawson, and the several officers of the army, for their gallant, meritorious, and distinguished services, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B., by which the honour of the British nation has been so signally upheld, and additional lustre reflected on the reputation of the British arms.

“ That the House doth highly approve of and acknowledge the zeal, discipline, and intrepidity uniformly displayed during the arduous and memorable operations of the army in Egypt, by the noncommissioned officers and private soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B., and that the same be signified by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.”

On the same day a similar motion was made in the House of Lords, by the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and a similar vote of thanks was passed with the same spirit of unanimous approbation.

Thanks of Parliament to the Navy and Army.

Lord Hobart, pursuant to his notice, rose to move the thanks of the House to those gallant and meritorious officers who had so ably and eminently distinguished themselves during the late war. Whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the success of that war, or the manner in which it was concluded; whatever difference might exist
as

as to the manner in which it had been carried on by the late or the present ministers, he trusted that on the point to which he was about to call the attention of the House, there would be but one opinion—that our forces by sea and land had displayed the most unexampled bravery. He could enumerate numberless instances of individual valour, but they had all been already before the public. The bravery of our seamen in this war almost exceeded any thing ever known before. Of the value of their services some estimate might be made, when it was known that in the course of the war, there were taken, burnt, or destroyed, seventy-seven ships of the line belonging to our enemies; one hundred and twenty-four frigates; and about one thousand small armed vessels of different kinds. The British army was also entitled to a high degree of praise; wherever it was engaged on equal terms it was victorious: a great part of our successes during the war were owing to our military; and although the valour of all our officers was already so well known, as to render it unnecessary for him to mention particular facts, or individuals, yet there was one officer whom he should name, because by mistake no mention had been made of him in the dispatches of Lord Hutchinson, and to pass him by without notice, would be doing irretrievable injury to his fame; the officer he alluded to was General Doyle. It happened at the time his division proceeded to attack a fort near Alexandria, that he was at the distance of near forty miles, labouring under a severe fit of illness. The moment he heard of the intended attack, he got out of his bed, rode over the desert, joined his troops, and fought with the same degree of bravery, which he had always displayed on every former occasion. His Lordship then read a letter, which, he said, he had received from General Lord Hutchinson,

Hutchinson, dated Malta, in which that brave and noble person expressed his regret, that in his former dispatch he had omitted the name of General Doyle, of whom he also spoke in high terms of praise. His Lordship said, he thought it but justice to state this fact; he also conceived it would be unnecessary to dwell any longer on this subject, and concluded with the same motions with those moved in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir JOHN
HELY HUTCHINSON to Lord HOBART.

Malta, the 9th of January, 1802.

In my last dispatch, which relates to the capture of Alexandria, I worded a sentence in so confused and inexplicit a manner, as to render it doubtful, whether Brigadier General Doyle was actually present or not with his brigade on that day. He not only was at their head, but conducted himself, as he always does, in the most gallant and handsome manner. I am happy to have this opportunity of doing justice to the merits of a most active, diligent, and zealous general officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. HELY HUTCHINSON.

Lord Hobart, &c.

Appendix, No. 45.—State of the ARMY under the Command of
General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY.

7th March 1801.

REGIMENTS and CORPS.		Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick absent.	Total Rank & File.
Major General Ludlow	{ Coldstream Guards	-	3	20	5	44	13	766	93	31	890
	{ 3d Regt D ^o	-	2	14	5	50	13	812	85	26	923
Major Genl Coote	{ Royals - - - -	3	4	17	2	31	20	626	38	31	695
	{ 54th 1st Battalion - -	3	6	25	4	38	18	490	6	100	596
	{ 54th 2d Battalion - -	2	4	21	5	37	14	484	5	83	572
	{ 92d - - - - -	3	6	16	6	50	22	529	134	9	672
Major Genl Cradock	{ 90th - - - - -	3	3	13	3	50	21	727	31	18	776
	{ 8th - - - - -	3	6	16	4	43	19	439	8	36	483
	{ 13th - - - - -	4	6	34	4	41	21	561	89	86	736
	{ 18th - - - - -	2	5	16	5	32	14	411	38	39	488
Major Genl Lord Cavan	{ 50th - - - - -	2	7	19	5	31	13	477	20	28	525
	{ 79th - - - - -	4	6	15	5	47	19	604	11	107	722
Brigadier Genl Doyle	{ Queen's - - - - -	3	10	22	4	46	19	530	22	23	575
	{ 30th - - - - -	2	6	17	5	41	21	412	9	5	426
	{ 44th - - - - -	3	4	14	4	40	17	263	16	38	317
	{ 89th - - - - -	3	10	16	-	33	12	378	20	3	401
Brigadier Genl Stuart	{ Stuart's - - - - -	3	7	24	6	52	21	929	16	34	979
	{ De Roll's - - - - -	2	7	14	5	52	21	528	6	26	560
	{ Dillon's - - - - -	2	6	13	6	50	22	530	18	26	574
Major General Moore	{ 23d - - - - -	3	6	18	5	41	13	457	20	67	544
	{ 28th - - - - -	2	8	20	5	41	18	587	12	29	628
	{ 42d - - - - -	4	5	21	5	37	15	754	28	18	800
	{ 58th - - - - -	3	9	18	4	33	13	469	14	21	504
Brigadier Genl Oakes.	{ Corsican Rangers - -	-	2	6	2	9	3	209	9	9	227
	{ Flank Comp ^s 40th Regt	1	4	8	2	16	8	250	-	1	251
	{ Staff Corps - - - -	-	-	3	-	2	-	82	2	6	90
TOTAL - - - -		60	142	440	106	987	410	13304	750	900	14950

(U)

continued.

State of the ARMY, &c.—*continued.*

CAVALRY.

REGIMENTS and DETACHMENTS.	Officers.				Non- commis- sioned.			Rank & File.		Horses.			
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Quarter-Masters.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.	Officers.	Troop.	Sick.
11th Light Dragoons - - - - -	-	1	4	-	-	3	1	53	-	53	6	57	-
12th D ^o D ^o - - - - -	1	3	10	4	4	28	7	474	12	486	26	124	-
26th D ^o D ^o - - - - -	3	1	7	5	7	31	10	369	14	483	30	124	-
Hompesch's - - - - -	1	2	4	1	2	8	2	138	3	141	16	142	7
TOTAL - - -	5	7	25	10	13	70	20	1034	29	1163	78	447	7

ARTILLERY.

	Officers.						Rank and File.				Horse Department.									
											Rank and File.					Horses.				
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick absent.	Total Rank and File.	Quart' Mast' Comm'y	Sergeant Conductors.	Corporal D ^o .	Farriers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.
TOTAL - - -	1	8	20	7	10	9	557	24	5	586	2	2	5	2	70	2	72	173	—	173

Return

Appendix, No. 46.

Return of the KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING, of the
British Army, during the Campaign in Egypt.

			Officers.			Quarter-Masters.			Sergeants.			Drummers.			Rank and File.			Horses.		
			Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1801.	March	8 - - -	4	26	1	-	-	-	4	34	1	-	5	1	94	540	32	-	-	-
	—	13 - - -	8	70	-	-	1	-	7	61	-	1	7	-	163	965	1	19	5	-
	—	18 - - -	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	12	23	12	7
	—	21 - - -	10	60	3	-	-	-	9	48	1	-	3	-	224	1082	28	1	2	3
	May	- - 9 - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	18	-	10	5	-
	August	17 - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	39	-	-	-	-
	—	22 - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	40	-	2	-	-
	—	23 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	—	25 - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	33	-	1	-	-
TOTAL - - -			22	168	7	1	1	1	20	149	2	2	17	1	505	2724	73	56	20	10

Grand Total—Killed - - - - 550.

Do. Wounded - - 3059.

Do. Missing - - - - 84.

Appendix, No. 47.—State of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant General
Sir J. HELY HUTCHINSON.

CAMP, before Alexandria, 13th September, 1801.

REGIMENTS and CORPS.	Officers.						Rank and File.				
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick absent.	On Command.	Total.
Detachment 26th Light Dragoons	-	-	1	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	20
D° Royal Artillery	-	1	3	-	2	2	18	-	-	-	18
D° Royal Engineers	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal	2	5	12	4	37	16	385	77	146	14	622
13th	3	6	28	2	41	20	514	27	92	2	635
30th	1	7	16	5	27	20	271	53	65	-	389
44th	3	5	13	4	40	17	312	22	58	8	400
18th	1	3	8	5	22	7	287	64	69	30	450
89th	2	7	12	4	29	22	281	37	58	-	376
Chasseurs Britanniques	1	5	19	6	31	14	543	67	32	-	642
Watteville's	1	8	15	6	40	13	459	20	117	184	780
TOTAL	14	48	128	36	271	131	3090	367	637	238	4332

Division placed under the Orders of Major General Craudock, destined on a particular Service.

State of the Army, &c.—continued.

13th September, 1801.

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APPENDIX.

NO. 47.

Division to the Eastward of Alexandria.

REGIMENTS and CORPS.	Officers.						Rank and File.				
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick absent.	On Command.	Total.
Brigadier General Stuart	50th - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464
	Stuart's - - - - -	3	7	18	5	51	22	626	179	51	856
	De Roll's - - - - -	2	5	12	4	44	21	413	56	27	496
	Dillon's - - - - -	1	7	12	5	39	20	412	73	20	505
Brigadier General Hope - -	8th - - - - -	-	2	10	3	35	16	294	67	66	427
	79th - - - - -	3	4	15	5	34	19	549	58	16	723
	90th - - - - -	2	2	13	3	44	22	485	82	85	652
	92nd - - - - -	3	4	16	5	35	21	460	71	69	600
Major General Moore -	Queen's - - - - -	3	6	20	3	33	18	407	47	51	505
	23d - - - - -	2	5	17	4	35	13	330	107	33	470
	28th - - - - -	-	6	18	6	36	17	431	93	45	569
	42d - - - - -	4	5	21	4	39	17	585	48	84	750
Brigadier General Oakes	58th - - - - -	3	6	17	5	24	11	304	72	59	444
	40th, Flank Companies - - -	-	1	6	2	12	5	140	49	8	197
	Corsican Rangers - - - - -	2	4	3	7	7	3	147	20	31	198
	Staff Corps - - - - -	-	-	1	2	-	-	52	6	12	80
Hompesch's - - - - -	-	2	2	2	9	1	150	6	5	2	13
TOTAL - - - - -	30	71	219	70	506	240	15028	2141	341	552	8099

State of the ARMY under Sir J. HELY HUTCHINSON, &c.—*continued.*

CAVALRY.

13th September, 1801.

REGIMENTS and DETACHMENTS.	Officers.				Non-commissid			Rank and File.					Horses.			
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Quarter Masters.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick absent.	On Command.	Total.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	On Command.	Total.
11th Light Dragoons - -	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	37	5	3	-	45	51	-	-	51
12th D° - - - -	-	4	12	5	5	27	7	384	56	34	-	474	518	16	-	534
22d D° - - - -	3	5	16	3	9	35	10	488	79	-	162	729	729	-	-	729
26th D° - - - -	1	1	7	5	6	19	6	181	104	-	132	417	317	16	123	456
TOTAL - -	4	11	37	13	20	84	23	1090	244	37	294	1665	1615	32	123	1770

ARTILLERY.

	Officers.						Rank and File.					Horse Department.											
												Rank and File.					Horses.						
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick absent.	On Command.	Total.	Qr M ^r Commissaries.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Farriers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	On Command.	Total.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	On Command.	Total.
TOTAL - -	1	9	15	7	11	8	229	67	16	146	458	2	2	5	2	34	10	21	65	329	24	212	565

Appendix, No. 48.

State of the Medical Staff, under the Command of General Sir
RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B., Commander in Chief, &c.

Bay of Aboukir, 2nd March, 1801.

Names.	Rank.	Where doing Duty.
Thomas Young -	Inspector General	H. M. S. Niger.
James Franck - -	Inspector - -	Harmony, H. S.
Alex ^r Robertson -	Assistant do.	Lady Julia Ann, H. S.
Alex ^r Jameson - -	Do. - - - -	Harmony, H. S.
Will ^m Fowle - -	Physician - -	Rhodes.
Ralph Green - -	Inspector of F. H ^{osp}	Harmony, H. S.
John Webb - -	Surgeon - - -	With 79th Reg ^t .
James Pitcairn -	Do. - - - -	Harmony, H. S.
W. R. Morell - -	Do. - - - -	Lady Julia Ann, H. S.
Ely Crump - -	Do. - - - -	Harmony, H. S.
Alex ^r Grant - -	Do. - - - -	Harmony, H. S.
J. H. Beaumont -	Apothecary - -	Planter, H. S. Rhodes.
Will ^m Findlay - -	Do. - - - -	Harmony, H. S.
Geo. Dickson - -	Purveyor - - -	Do.
John Price - -	Dep ^y Purveyor -	Rhodes.
Christ. Winnicki	Acting do - - -	Lady Julia Ann, H. S.
M. Emerson - -	Do. - - - -	Rhodes.

Names.	Rank.	Where doing Duty.
Joseph Smith - -	Hospital Mate	Attached to the Corsican Rangers.
Carver - - -	Do - - - - -	1st B ⁿ 54th Reg ^t .
Will ^m Reynolds -	Do - - - - -	2nd B ⁿ 54th Reg ^t .
Henry West - -	Do - - - - -	2nd B ⁿ Royals.
Sam ^l Gissing - -	Do - - - - -	Rhodes.
Rich ^d Daking - -	Do - - - - -	Do.
James Allen - -	Do - - - - -	With the Staff Corps
Will ^m Brown - -	Do - - - - -	Harmony, H. S.
Harris - - -	Do - - - - -	Attached to the 23rd Reg ^t .
Thomas Davis - -	Do - - - - -	With Detachments of 28th & 50th R ^{ts} .
Geo. Norman - -	Do - - - - -	Harmony, H. S.
Swinton M ^c Leod	Do - - - - -	Attached to Hompesch's Dragoons.
Sam ^l Steel - - -	Do - - - - -	Harmony, H. S.
Sam ^l Hare - - -	Do - - - - -	Lady Julia Ann, H. S.
Douglas Whyte -	Do - - - - -	With the Maltese Pioneers.
James Emerson -	Purveyor's Clerk -	Planter, H. S. Rhodes.
H. O'Reilly - -	Do - - - - -	Lady Julia Ann, H. S.
T. Turvey - - -	Do - - - - -	Harmony, H. S.

N. B. H. S. Signifies Hospital Ship.

(Signed) THOMAS YOUNG,
Inspector General Army Hospitals.

(X)

Appendix, No. 49.

Distances between various Places in Egypt.

Names of Places.	French Measure.		English Measure.	
	Toises.	Leagues composed of 2283 Toises.	Miles.	Furlongs.
Cairo to Alexandria - - - - -	95016	41 6	115	1
Alexandria to Aboukir - - - - -	- - -	- -	13	-
Alexandria to Rosetta - - - - -	29342	12 8	35	4
Rosetta to Fort Julian - - - - -	- - -	- -	3	4
Rosetta to the Boghaz - - - - -	- - -	- -	6	2
Cairo to Rosetta - - - - -	87501	38 3	106	0
Rosetta to Damietta - - - - -	66099	28 9	80	1
Cairo to Damietta - - - - -	82106	36 0	99	6
Damietta to Lesbeh - - - - -	4305	1 9	5	2
Damietta to the Boghaz of that Branch	5068	2 2	6	1
Damietta to Salahieh - - - - -	36248	15 8	43	7
Cairo to Salahieh - - - - -	54703	24 0	66	2
Salahieh to Belbeis - - - - -	30338	13 3	36	6
Cairo to Belbeis - - - - -	24687	10 8	30	0
Belbeis to Suez - - - - -	55636	24 8	68	5
Cairo to Suez - - - - -	63922	28 0	77	4
Cairo to Benisoef - - - - -	51469	22 2	62	3
Cairo to Siout - - - - -	168753	73 0	204	4
Cairo to Girgeh - - - - -	228483	100 1	276	-
Girgeh to Kenneh - - - - -	- - -	- -	66	-
Cairo to Kenneh - - - - -	272786	119 5	330	-
Kenneh to Cosseir - - - - -	- - -	- -	140	-

Appendix, No. 50.

Price of different Articles in Egypt during the stay of the
BRITISH ARMY at Cairo, &c. taken on an Average.

	s.	d.
Bread, three-pound loaf	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat—Beef, per lb.	0	3
— Mutton, do.	0	4
Melted Butter in Jars, per lb.	0	9
Chaff, or chopped Straw, per 110 lbs.	1	6
Barley, per ardeb, or measure of 360 lbs. weight	4	4
Lentilles, per ardeb, or measure of 380 lbs.	6	6
Beans, per ardeb, do. do. do.	4	0
Rice, per ardeb, do. do. do.	5	3
Salt, per ardeb. do. do. 400 do.	3	6
Fowls, 8	5	0
Eggs, per doz.	0	4
Do. in Upper Egypt, 500	5	0
Sugar, per lb.	1	2
Vinegar, per bottle	1	0
Geese, 3	5	0
Do. in Upper Egypt, 15	5	0
Pigeons, per couple	0	4
Wood, per 110 lbs.	2	0
A Sheep, 3 Dollars; in Upper Egypt, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
A Goat, 4 do.		
Horses, from 50 to 60 do.		
Do. in Upper Egypt never more than 50 Dollars.		
Camels, from 20 to 30 do.		
Asses from 10 to 15 do.		
Do. in Upper Egypt 6 to 8 do.		

THE END.

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